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UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

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

Tenth session

Bonn, 1–11 June 2010

Item 3 of the provisional agenda

Preparation of an outcome to be presented to the Conference of the Parties for adoption at its sixteenth session to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action now, up to and beyond 2012

Additional views on which the Chair may draw in preparing text to facilitate negotiations among Parties

Submissions from Parties

1. The Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA), at its ninth session, invited Parties to submit to the secretariat additional views, by 26 April at the latest, which the Chair may draw upon in the preparation of her draft text for consideration by Parties at the tenth session of the AWG-LCA.¹
2. The secretariat has received 18 such submissions. In accordance with the procedure for miscellaneous documents, these submissions are attached and reproduced* in the languages in which they were received and without formal editing.

¹ FCCC/AWGLCA/2010/3, paragraph 23.

* These submissions have been electronically imported in order to make them available on electronic systems, including the World Wide Web. The secretariat has made every effort to ensure the correct reproduction of the texts as submitted.

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* This submission is supported by Albania, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia.

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PAPER NO. 1: ARGENTINA

Argentina

Presentación para el Grupo de Trabajo Especial sobre Cooperación a Largo Plazo en el marco de la Convención (GTE-ACLP)

Abril 2010

En la novena sesión del Grupo de Trabajo Especial sobre Cooperación a Largo Plazo en el marco de la Convención, que tuvo lugar entre los días 9 y 11 de abril del corriente año, se invitó a las Partes a realizar presentaciones que contengan opiniones y propuestas, las cuales serán tenidas en cuenta por la Presidenta del Grupo en la elaboración de un texto de negociación que será considerado por las Partes en la décima reunión del Grupo.

Al respecto, corresponde que la negociación que tendrá lugar en el marco del Grupo de Trabajo Especial sobre Cooperación a largo plazo en el marco de la Convención (GTE-ACLP) aplique los principios y normas establecidas en el acervo jurídico de las Naciones Unidas. En ese sentido, existe una jerarquía normativa aplicable a los documentos de trabajo. Aquellos documentos que han sido adoptados por los órganos superiores de la Convención tienen preeminencia respecto de los demás documentos. En este caso la decisión 1/CP.15, adoptada por la Conferencia de las Partes tiene preeminencia y prioridad respecto de cualquier otro documento.

En ese sentido, el párrafo 4 de las Conclusiones sobre organización y métodos de trabajo para 2010 es claro, preciso y coincidente con los principios y normas seguidos por Naciones Unidas: la base del texto de negociación que elaborará la Presidencia tendrá como insumo los documentos que señala la decisión 1/CP.15.

La presidencia podrá también tomar en consideración ideas que las Partes presenten (párrafo 5 de las Conclusiones). Estos aportes no tienen el valor jurídico y político de la decisión 1/CP.15 y apelamos a la sabiduría de la Presidencia para que la tarea que realice no signifique incorporar propuestas no coincidentes con la Convención, con las decisiones 1/CP.13 y 1/CP.15.

Sobre la visión compartida para la acción cooperativa a largo plazo

Argentina considera un avance que durante las negociaciones mantenidas en Copenhague se haya puesto énfasis en la relevancia de tener en cuenta la evidencia científica existente en la actualidad, en particular aquella recogida y procesada por el IPCC. No obstante, si bien se ha reconocido la importancia de establecer un objetivo a largo plazo que contemple mantener la temperatura por debajo de los 2º C, la Argentina subraya la necesidad de alcanzar dicho objetivo con una probabilidad mayor al 50% con respecto a los niveles preindustriales. Ello conduce a que, colectivamente, las partes deban reducir sus emisiones al menos un 85 % para 2050 con respecto a los niveles de 1990. Los objetivos globales a largo plazo a definirse deberán determinar los compromisos cuantitativos a asumir por las Partes Anexo I, así como la escala del apoyo financiero y de transferencia de tecnología necesario para que los países en desarrollo puedan implementar acciones de adaptación y de mitigación.

Por ello, afirmamos que la visión compartida de un objetivo a largo plazo implica integrar de manera coherente y equitativa los esfuerzos ambiciosos de todas las Partes, reconociendo asimismo la contribución del Protocolo de Kyoto al objetivo último de la Convención y generando nuevos niveles de cooperación. Todo ello teniendo presente los principios de la Convención, en especial el principio de

equidad y el principio de responsabilidades comunes pero diferenciadas, como así también la responsabilidad histórica de los países.

Por último, el logro del objetivo requiere de un cambio de paradigma hacia una economía baja en carbono, basada en tecnologías innovadoras y cambios en los patrones de producción y de consumo, promoviendo estilos de vida sustentables y asegurando una transición justa de la fuerza laboral.

Fortalecimiento de las acciones de mitigación

Acciones o Compromisos Nacionales Apropriados de Mitigación de los países desarrollados.

Con el fin de lograr el objetivo último de la Convención, las Partes incluidas en el Anexo I de la Convención deberían reducir, de manera agregada, al menos un 40% de sus emisiones para 2020 y por lo menos un 95% para 2050 con respecto a los niveles de 1990. En concordancia con dichos objetivos a mediano y largo plazo, Argentina sostiene la necesidad de adoptar un enfoque “top-down” al momento de establecer los compromisos de reducción de emisiones cuantificados de los países Anexo I, atendiendo a las responsabilidades históricas y a las respectivas capacidades de cada una de las Partes. Estos compromisos serán mensurables, notificables y verificables (MRV), tal como fuera establecido en el Plan de Acción de Bali.

Acciones Nacionales Apropriadas de Mitigación de los países en desarrollo.

Argentina reconoce que el esfuerzo a realizarse en la lucha contra el cambio climático debe ser global, contribuyendo los países en desarrollo, a través de los NAMAs, a dicho esfuerzo en miras a reducir sus emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero bajo un contexto de desarrollo sustentable. No obstante, dichas acciones deberán ser diferenciadas de los compromisos asumidos por los países desarrollados y no deberán constituir obligaciones vinculantes u objetivos para países en desarrollo, conforme al Plan de Acción de Bali. La implementación de NAMAs por los países en desarrollo dependerá del apoyo financiero y tecnológico proveniente de los países desarrollados, a través de los mecanismos financieros y tecnológicos a establecerse bajo la Convención. Dicho apoyo procedente de los países Anexo I de la Convención estará sujeto a medición, notificación y verificación.

Por otro lado, corresponderá la medición, la notificación y la verificación de aquellas acciones vinculadas a la implementación de NAMAs que cuenten con el apoyo financiero y tecnológico internacional.

Finalmente, la Argentina estima que aquellas acciones que los países no Anexo I lleven a cabo sin contar con tecnología y financiamiento internacional, deberían ser comunicadas periódicamente dentro de las comunicaciones nacionales.

REDD+

Argentina entiende que los siguientes aspectos deben ser tenidos en cuenta en referencia a REDD+:

- Debe existir una mención explícita del objetivo general de REDD+ de reducir el 50% de la deforestación al 2020 y detenerla al 2030, sujeta al financiamiento de los países desarrollados.
- El sistema de referencia y contabilidad debe ser nacional.
- El enfoque de fases podría implementarse en todos los países determinando la fase en que se encuentra cada país mediante mecanismos consensuados.
- El financiamiento para REDD+ puede provenir de fuentes diversas. Las fases 1 y 2 deben estar relacionadas mayormente a financiamiento a través de fondos públicos. La fase 3 podría tener varias fuentes complementarias y balanceadas de financiamiento (fondos públicos, mercados, mecanismos híbridos)

- Las acciones de REDD+ no deberán estar incluidas dentro de los NAMAs, por tener una dinámica distinta y particular que necesitan acuerdos específicos.
- Los arreglos institucionales deberán tener en cuenta la experiencia del Fondo de Adaptación.
- Las salvaguardas ambientales y sociales mencionadas en el texto FCCC/CP/2010/2 necesitan ser parte de un sistema MRV.

Enfoques Sectoriales

Argentina considera que los enfoques sectoriales en agricultura deberán tomar en consideración la necesidad de salvaguardar la seguridad alimentaria y de desarrollar y transferir tecnologías y financiamiento en adaptación y mitigación, en particular, atendiendo al incremento de la eficiencia y de la productividad.

En lo que se refiere al transporte aéreo civil y marítimo internacional, los países desarrollados procuraran limitar o reducir las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero no controlados por el Protocolo de Montreal generadas por los combustibles del transporte aéreo y marítimo internacional trabajando por conducto de la Organización de Aviación Civil Internacional y la Organización Marítima Internacional, respectivamente (Art. 2.2 del PK)

Por otro lado, en relación al comercio internacional, Argentina sostiene la necesidad de que los Estados Parte promuevan un sistema económico que conduzca al crecimiento y no inhiba el desarrollo sustentable de los países en desarrollo en particular. En este contexto no se deberán adoptar medidas unilaterales que constituyan un medio de discriminación arbitraria o injustificable ni una restricción encubierta al comercio internacional. (Art. 3.5)

Consecuencias sociales y económicas de las medidas de respuesta

Los países desarrollados deberán ejecutar las políticas y medidas para responder al cambio climático de forma tal de evitar y minimizar efectos adversos, incluyendo los que afecten al comercio internacional así como las consecuencias negativas de orden económico y social, en especial para los países en desarrollo particularmente vulnerables identificados en el Art. 4.8 de la Convención.

En relación a este tema, existe la necesidad de acciones concretas de financiamiento y transferencia de tecnología desde los países desarrollados a los países en desarrollo y de establecer un mecanismo –tal como un foro- para identificar, evitar y minimizar las consecuencias económicas y sociales negativas de las medidas de respuesta diseñadas y adoptadas por los países desarrollados; compartir información; y explorar maneras concretas de evitar y minimizar esas consecuencias negativas en los países en desarrollo, en particular en el comercio internacional.

Fortalecimiento de las acciones de adaptación

En relación a la temática de adaptación a los efectos adversos del cambio climático, y en particular aquellos puntos que requieren continuar con las deliberaciones en el marco de la Convención, la Argentina considera prioritario una clara definición de las obligaciones financieras de los países desarrollados, teniendo en consideración la necesidad de que los aportes financieros para la adaptación provengan de fuentes públicas en su mayor parte, que sean adecuados, nuevos y adicionales a los compromisos de asistencia oficial para el desarrollo.

Respecto al acceso a los fondos para adaptación, los procedimientos deberán ser simples, y contemplar el acceso directo, tal cual el modelo utilizado por el Fondo de Adaptación del Protocolo de Kyoto. Además, los fondos deben cubrir las necesidades de adaptación de todos los países en desarrollo. En

este sentido se deben considerar nuevos arreglos institucionales necesarios para la guía, supervisión, apoyo, administración y monitoreo de las operaciones del Marco de Implementación para Adaptación (FCCC/CP/2010/2). Finalmente, la Argentina quisiera remarcar la importancia de fortalecer las estrategias de reducción del riesgo de desastres relacionadas al cambio climático., en particular considerando el Marco de Acción de Hyogo.

Fortalecimiento de las acciones relativas al desarrollo y transferencia de tecnología

En referencia a la implementación de mecanismos para apoyar el desarrollo y la transferencia de tecnologías, la Argentina considera positivos los avances alcanzados hasta la reunión de Copenhague en el grupo de negociación que abordó esta temática y que se encuentran reflejados en el documento FCCC/CP/2010/2. En cuanto a los temas aún sin resolver, la Argentina apoya la idea de que el futuro Comité Ejecutivo de Tecnología sea el órgano que recomiende a la o a las instituciones que gobiernen el mecanismo financiero bajo la Convención, sobre cuáles son las acciones presentadas por los países en desarrollo elegibles para su apoyo financiero. En este sentido la Argentina apoya la idea de que este Comité Ejecutivo de Tecnología reciba y evalúe propuestas elaboradas por los países en desarrollo y movilice recursos de asistencia técnica a través de los Centros Regionales del Clima para perfeccionar las propuestas en sus aspectos técnicos y económicos.

Provisión de recursos financieros

En cuanto a la provisión de recursos financieros, la Argentina considera que es necesario retomar las negociaciones formales en el marco de la Convención, ya que el avance alcanzado hasta la reunión de Copenhague es claramente insuficiente. La Argentina entiende que en relación a la escala del apoyo financiero deberán definirse montos anuales adecuados para la adaptación y para la mitigación en países en desarrollo a corto y mediano plazo, estos últimos revisados periódicamente para ajustarse a las necesidades reales de los países en desarrollo. Estos montos deberán ser garantizados por los países desarrollados y en este sentido la Argentina entiende que el financiamiento público debería prevalecer.

El financiamiento privado podría contribuir de manera complementaria, pero deberá analizarse detalladamente los mecanismos a través de los cuáles se podrá canalizar este apoyo. En este sentido la Argentina podría aceptar, hasta ciertos límites, el uso de mecanismos de mercado sólo si se establecen reglas claras que eviten distorsiones del mercado, tales como las experimentadas con las reglas utilizadas hasta la fecha en el marco del Protocolo de Kyoto.

En cuanto a los receptores del apoyo financiero, la Argentina considera que todos los países en desarrollo deben ser elegibles para recibir apoyo. La Argentina entiende que algunos grupos de países en desarrollo tienen urgencias impostergables en materia de adaptación, pero también es imprescindible apoyar la implementación de acciones de adaptación en poblaciones y ecosistemas particularmente vulnerables a los impactos adversos del cambio climático en todos los países en desarrollo.

En referencia a los arreglos institucionales del mecanismo financiero bajo la Convención, la Argentina considera que debieran crearse las instituciones necesarias bajo la Convención, con composición regional equilibrada, y que eventualmente se pueda recurrir a instituciones multilaterales existentes para las funciones fiduciarias y de implementación que se requieran. La Argentina considera que las iniciativas multilaterales fuera de la Convención pueden tener un rol complementario en materia de asistencia técnica y fortalecimiento de capacidades que contribuyan a una mejor implementación de acciones.

Argentina

Submission to the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long- Term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA)

April 2010

In its ninth session, held in Bonn from the 9th to the 11th April 2010, the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long- Term Cooperative Action under the Convention invited the Parties to submit opinions and proposals, which the Chair may draw upon in the preparation of her draft text for consideration by Parties at its tenth session.

Hereby, the Government of Argentina submits its views to the AWG-LCA.

The negotiating process that will take place under the framework of the AWG-LCA must apply the principles and rules contained in the body of laws of the United Nations. In this regard, there is a legal hierarchy applicable to working documents. Documents that have been adopted by the supreme bodies of the Convention have pre-eminence over other documents. In this case the decision 1/CP.15, adopted by the Conference of the Parties has pre-eminence and priority over any other document.

In this sense, paragraph 4th of the conclusions on organization and methods of work for 2010 is clear, precise and consistent with the principles and rules followed within the United Nations: the inputs the Chair will take under consideration while preparing the text to facilitate the negotiations must be based on decision 1/CP.15.

The Chair may draw upon ideas that the Parties will submit (paragraph 5th of the conclusions). These inputs have neither the legal nor the political standing of decision 1/CP.15 and we appeal to the Chair's wisdom on fulfilling her task so that proposals incorporated in the draft text under her responsibility are consistent with the Convention, and decisions 1/CP.13 and 1/CP.15.

A Shared Vision for long term cooperative action

Argentina considers that in the Copenhagen negotiations a step forward was achieved by acknowledging the relevance of the recent scientific findings gathered and processed by the IPCC. In this sense, it has been recognised the importance of keeping the global temperature increase below 2 °C with respect to the pre-industrial levels. Nevertheless, Argentina highlights the need for achieving this goal with a probability higher than 50%. For this purpose, all Parties shall collectively reduce global emissions by at least 85 % from 1990 levels by 2050. To this end, long term goals to be established shall include emission reduction targets for developed country Parties, as well as the level of financial and technological support to developing country Parties needed for implementing adaptation and mitigation actions.

Argentina affirms that a shared vision for long term cooperative action includes the ambitious efforts of all Parties in a coherent and equitable manner, by recognizing at the same time, the important role of the Kyoto Protocol in contributing to the ultimate objective of the Convention, and the need to broaden new levels of cooperation among Parties. All these elements shall be considered according to the Convention principles, in particular the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities reflecting the historical responsibilities.

Finally, the achievement of the ultimate objective requires a paradigm shift towards a low-carbon economy, based on innovative technologies and changes in production and consumption patterns, promoting sustainable lifestyles and ensuring a just transition of the workforce.

Enhanced Action on mitigation

Nationally Appropriate mitigation actions or commitments by developed country Parties.

With the aim to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention, Parties included in Annex I of the Convention should reduce aggregate emission reductions of at least 40% by 2020 and at least 95% by 2050, both with respect to 1990 levels. According to those long and mid term goals, Argentina deems necessary adopting a top-down approach for determining the quantified emission reduction commitments for Annex I country Parties, taking into

account the historical responsibilities and respective capabilities of each Party. Those commitments shall be measurable, reportable and verifiable (MRV), as recognized by the Bali Action Plan.

Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions by developing countries

Argentina recognizes that efforts to combat climate change shall be global. According to this, developing country Parties shall contribute to this goal with the elaboration of NAMAs by reducing the GHG emissions in a sustainable development context. Nevertheless, mitigation actions implemented by developing countries shall be differentiated from those commitments undertaken by developed countries, and they shall, by no means, constitute binding objectives for developing countries, as contemplated in the Bali Action Plan. The implementation of NAMAs by developing countries will depend on the financial and technological support provided by developed countries. That support will be measured, reportable and verifiable. On the other hand, developing country mitigation actions enabled by international financial and technical support should also be MRV.

Finally, Argentina considers that information regarding those actions implemented by developing country Parties without any international support should be communicated periodically through national communications.

REDD+

Regarding REDD+, Argentina considers that the following issues should be taken into account:

- An explicit mention shall be made to the overall goal of reducing deforestation by 50% by 2020 and to halt it by 2030, which shall be enabled by financial resources received from developed countries.
- The reference and accounting system shall be national.
- A phase-based approach should be implemented; for this purpose, a consensual mechanism previously established shall determine each country's phase.
- The provision of funds for REDD+ could be envisioned from various sources. Public sources of funding shall be involved in Phases 1 and 2. Additional and balanced funding sources may be implemented for Phase 3 (public funds, markets, hybrid mechanisms)
- REDD+ activities should not be included within NAMAs, for those requiring specific arrangements.
- Institutional arrangements should take into account the Adaptation Fund experience.
- Social and environmental safeguards as mentioned in FCCC/CP/2010/2 shall be part of a MRV system.

Sectoral approaches

Argentina considers that sectoral approaches in agriculture must take into account the need for safeguarding food security and develop and transfer technologies and financing for adaptation and mitigation, in particular, aiming to increase efficiency and productivity.

Regarding emissions from international civil aviation and maritime transport, developed countries 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. (Art. 2.2, KP).

In relation to international trade, Argentina sustains that Parties should cooperate to promote an economic system that leads to growth and does not hinder sustainable development, in particular in developing countries. In this context, unilateral measures that constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade shall not be adopted. (Art. 3.5)

Economic and social consequences of response measures:

Developed countries shall implement policies and measures to address climate change in such a way as to avoid and minimize adverse impacts, including impacts on international trade as well as social and economic negative impacts, especially for the particularly vulnerable developing countries identified in Art. 4.8.

In this regard, there is a need of concrete financing and technology transfer actions from developed to developing countries and the establishment of a mechanism –such as a forum- to identify, avoid and minimize negative

economic and social consequences caused by response measures taken by developed country Parties; sharing information; and exploring concrete ways to avoid and minimize negative consequences in developing countries, in particular, on international trade.

Enhanced action on adaptation

With regard to adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change, and in particular with those elements that need further discussion, Argentina considers as a priority the definition of the financial responsibility and commitments of developed countries, taking into account that these commitments should be new and additional to the official development assistance, and should be part of public sources. The access to financial support for adaptation should be simple, expeditious and direct, taking as a model the Adaptation Fund of the Kyoto Protocol. These funds should cover the needs for adaptation of all developing countries. In this sense, new institutional arrangements should be considered to guide, supervise, support, administer and monitor the operation of the Adaptation Framework for Implementation (FCCC/CP/2010/2). Finally, Argentina would like to emphasize the need to enhance climate change related disaster risk reduction strategies, considering the Hyogo Framework for Action and the lessons learned from its implementation.

Enhanced action on development and transfer of technology

Regarding the implementation of mechanisms to support the development and transfer of technologies, Argentina deems as positive the advances achieved in the negotiating group that are reflected in document FCCC/CP/2010/2. In relation to the remaining unsolved issues, Argentina supports the idea that the Executive Committee on Technology recommends to the institutions that will govern the financial mechanism under the Convention, about the actions presented by developing countries to be eligible for financial support. In this regard, Argentina supports the idea that the Executive Committee on Technology receives and evaluates the proposals elaborated by developing countries and mobilizes technical assistance resources through the Regional Climate Centers to be established in order to improve the technical and economic aspects of the proposals.

Provision of financial resources

Regarding the provision of financial resource, Argentina considers that is necessary to re-establish the formal negotiations under the Convention, since the results achieved in Copenhagen are clearly insufficient. We understand that in relation to the scale of the financial support, adequate annual amounts should be defined for both adaptation and mitigation in developing countries in the short and mid terms; the latter periodically reviewed to adjust the amount of resources to the actual need of developing countries. These resources should be guaranteed by develop country Parties, and in this sense Argentina considers that public finance should prevailed.

Private financing could contribute in a complementary manner, although it is necessary to thoroughly analyze the mechanisms through which these resources could be channelled. In this regard, Argentina could accept, up to certain limits, the use of market mechanism only if clear rules are established to avoid market distortions such as those experimented under the rules used until now under the Kyoto Protocol.

In relation to the recipients of the financial support, Argentina considers that all developing countries should be eligible for support. We understand that several country groups have undeniable urgencies for implementing adaptation actions, but it is also crucial to support the implementation of adaptation actions in populations and ecosystems that are particularly vulnerable to adverse impacts of climate change in all developing countries.

Regarding the institutional arrangements of the financial mechanism, Argentina considers that the necessary institutions should be created under the Convention, with a balance regional composition. Existing multilateral institutions could be required for fiduciary and implementation functions. Multilateral initiatives outside the Convention may have a complementary role in technical assistance and capacity building that contributes to an improved implementation of actions in developing countries.

PAPER NO. 2: BELARUS

Сообщение Республики Беларусь по проектам решений, изложенным в документе FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/17, annex I, согласно пунктам 4 и 5 заключения по организации и методам работы на 2010 год, принятому Специальной рабочей группой по долгосрочным мерам сотрудничества в рамках РКИК ООН на ее девятой сессии

Республика Беларусь приветствует предложение Специальной рабочей группы по долгосрочным мерам сотрудничества (СРГ-ДМС) предоставить соображения по проектам решений, изложенным в документе FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/17, annex I, для обеспечения работы Сторон РКИК ООН в рамках СРГ-ДМС в период до Шестнадцатой конференции Сторон РКИК ООН, и просит учесть следующее:

А. Проект решения -/СР.15

Результаты работы Специальной рабочей группы по долгосрочным мерам сотрудничества согласно Конвенции

1) Республика Беларусь поддерживает формулировку следующего параграфа преамбулы:

«...также напоминая об особых национальных условиях Сторон, осуществляющих процесс перехода к рыночной экономике, как это предусмотрено в пункте 6 статьи 4 Конвенции и соответствующих решениях Конференции Сторон, а также Сторон, особые условия которых признаны согласно решениям Конференции Сторон, таким, как решение 26/СР.7...»,

как отвечающую целостности и преемственности принципов Конвенции в новом соглашении. Обозначение в преамбуле особого статуса Сторон приложения I, осуществляющих процесс перехода к рыночной экономике, является важным в свете интерпретации формулировок ряда последующих пунктов данного проекта решения, а именно пунктов 11, 29, 36, 38, 42 и п.III в разделе «Добавления».

2) Убрать кавычки:

в пункте 2 а) [не должен] превышать [2°]

в пункте 2 в) [80] процентов

в пункте 2 с) [по меньшей мере 80-95] процентов

в пункте 13 [25-40] процентов по сравнению с уровнями [1990] года до [2020] года

в пункте 14 [и положений для измерения, отражения в отчетности и проверки и учитывают их национальные условия и историческую ответственность]

3) Добавить в пункте 3:

Стороны должны сотрудничать в целях скорейшего достижения пика глобальных и национальных выбросов [в 2015 году], признавая, что в Странах, являющихся развивающимися странами, **а также в странах приложения I, осуществляющих процесс перехода к рыночной экономике**, временной диапазон для этого пика будет более длительным, и учитывая, что первыми и главенствующими приоритетами Сторон, являющихся развивающимися странами, являются социальное и экономическое развитие и искоренение нищеты и что развитие с низким уровнем выбросов является необходимым условием для устойчивого развития;

В. Проект решения -/СР.15

Активизация действий по адаптации

4) Добавить в пункте 4:
призывает все Стороны, принимая во внимание их общую, но дифференцированную ответственность и соответствующие возможности, а также особые национальные и региональные приоритеты, цели и условия в области развития, на основании чего Стороны, являющиеся развивающимися странами, в соответствии с пунктом 5 ниже, будут получать поддержку от Сторон, являющихся развитыми странами, *включенными в приложение II Конвенции*, осуществлять, в частности:

- 5) В пункте 5 исключить *Вариант 2*
- 6) В пункте 10 исключить *Вариант 1*
- 7) В пункте 12 исключить *Вариант 1*

С. Проект решения -/СР.15

Активизация действий по предоставлению финансовых ресурсов и инвестиций

8) Добавить в пункте 14:
основным источником финансирования по линии данного финансового механизма являются новые и дополнительные финансовые ресурсы, предоставленные Сторонами, являющимися развитыми странами, *включенными в приложение II Конвенции*;

С. Проект решения -/СР.15

Активизация действий по укреплению потенциала^{9, 10}

9) подстраничная ссылка 10:
Республика Беларусь предлагает Председателю КС провести дополнительные консультации и включить представление Республики Беларусь в проект текста. Подробное представление было направлено Республикой Беларусь в ее предложениях Со-председателю соответствующей секции на переговорах в рамках ее седьмой и восьмой сессий в Барселоне и Копенгагене.

Н. Проект решения -/СР.15

Активизация национальных/международных действий по предотвращению изменения климата: экономические и социальные последствия мер реагирования

10) Добавить в преамбуле:
[отмечая необходимость того, чтобы Стороны, являющимися развитыми странами, *включенными в приложение II Конвенции*, возместили экономике африканских и наименее развитых стран экологические, социальные и экономические потери, связанные с осуществлением мер реагирования на изменение климата, в контексте экологической справедливости и экологических беженцев,].

- 11) В пункте 1 Республика Беларусь предлагает выбрать *Альтернативу 3*

Заключение

Основной посылкой вышеприведенных предложений является позиция Республики Беларусь в отношении необходимости учета особенностей стран, осуществляющих переход к рыночной экономике.

PAPER NO. 3: BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF)

**SUBMISSION BY THE PLURINATIONAL STATE OF BOLIVIA TO THE AD-HOC WORKING GROUP
ON LONG-TERM COOPERATIVE ACTION**

This submission is based on the outcome of the World People's Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth held in Cochabamba, Bolivia, on 19-22 of April 2010 with the participation of more than 35,000 delegates from social movements and organizations from 140 countries.

This submission incorporates and develops the main content of the "Peoples Agreement" and the draft proposal for a "Universal Declaration of Mother Earth's Rights" that were adopted at that Conference and that are relevant for the work of the AWG-LCA, and presents them following a similar structure to the document FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/17 to facilitate the inclusion of such proposals in the draft negotiating text to be submitted by the chair of the AWG-LCA.

The Peoples Agreement and the draft proposal for a Universal Declaration of Mother Earth's Rights are attached to the present submission and constitute part of it.

DRAFT NEGOTIATING TEXT

**Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the
Convention**

Preamble

Mandate

The Conference of Parties,

Guided by the ultimate objective (Article 2), Principles (Article 3) and Commitments of the Parties under the Convention;

Further enhancing and enabling the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative actions in order to achieve its ultimate objective;

Reaffirming that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) constitutes the fundamental legal framework on climate change;

Further reaffirming that all climate change related actions or measures shall be in full conformity with the principles and provisions of the Convention in particular the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities of the Parties, equity and historical responsibility;

Pursuant to the Bali Action Plan (Decision 1/CP.13);

Current state of the climate

Recalling that the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has recognized that global atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases have increased markedly as a result of human activities since 1750 and now far exceed pre-industrial values;

Understanding that today, our Mother Earth has been seriously damaged and the future of humanity is in danger. Current levels of warming are damaging forest, mountain and other ecosystems, melting snow and glaciers, thinning ice sheets, causing the oceans to rise and acidify, threatening coral reefs and intensifying droughts and floods, fires and extreme weather events and that these adverse effects threaten to worsen as the warming already committed in the Earth's systems takes effect;

Recognizing the need to establish an adequate limit to global warming and that with an increase in global warming of 2 ° C, there is a 50% chance that the damage caused to our Mother Earth would be totally irreversible. Between 20% and 30% of all species would be in danger of disappearing. Large tracts of forests would be affected, droughts and floods will increasingly affect different regions of the planet, deserts will extend and exacerbate the melting icecaps and glaciers in the Andes and the Himalayas. Many island states will disappear and Africa would suffer a temperature increase of more than 3 ° C. Likewise, reduced food production in the world will have catastrophic effects for the survival of the

inhabitants of vast regions of the planet, and dramatically increase the number of hungry in the world, which already exceeds one billion people;

Structural Roots of Anthropogenic Climate Change

Determined to deal with the root causes of climate change, including the elimination of unsustainable patterns of consumption and production in the developed country Parties and the dominant global capitalist system that gives rise to these;

Understanding that a system of unfettered and unregulated markets has resulted in prioritizing the extreme competition for profits and growth, and that this has separated humanity from nature, establishing a logic of domination over it, turning everything into a commodity: water, earth, the human genome, the ancestral cultures, biodiversity, justice, ethics, rights of peoples, and life itself;

Understanding that a new system must be built to restore harmony with nature and among humans and that there can only be balance with nature if there is equity among human beings;

Recognizing, that Mother Earth is a living system, with which we have an indivisible, interdependent and complementary relationship;

Advocating a development model that is not destructive or based on unlimited growth, and recognizing that countries need to produce goods and services to meet the basic needs of its population, but by no means can continue on *the current* path of development in which richer countries have a carbon footprint five times larger than the planet can bear;

Reflecting that humanity is facing a great dilemma: to continue on the path of the capitalist system which will lead to extreme global warming and the death of the planet, or the path of harmony with nature and respect for life;

Historical Responsibility and Climate Debt

Noting that current atmospheric concentrations and that current and committed warming are principally the result of historical emissions of greenhouse gases, the largest share of which has originated in developed country Parties;

Affirming that by over-consuming the available capacity of the Earth's atmosphere and climate system to absorb greenhouse gases the developed countries have run up a climate debt to developing countries and mother Earth;

Affirming that the historical emissions of developed countries are disproportionately responsible for climate change and its adverse effects to developing countries and that developed countries are thus responsible for compensating developing countries as part of a climate debt owed by developed countries to developing countries;

Emphasizing that further delay by developed country Parties in implementing their commitments to reduce emissions will increase their climate debt to the developing country Parties and significantly constrain opportunities to achieve lower stabilization levels of greenhouse gases and increase the risk of more severe climate change impacts;

Impacts on Developing Countries

Recognizing that the past, current and proposed future emissions by and for developed countries are limiting and will further limit access to and use by developing countries of an equitable share of the atmospheric space required for their development;

Acknowledging that climate change has caused and is causing increasing adverse impacts to poor and vulnerable communities including to indigenous peoples, local communities and other vulnerable groups and that human rights, including the inherent rights of indigenous peoples as affirmed in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and other instruments, must be respected in all efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change;

Noting further that the adverse effects of climate change will be felt most acutely by those countries and communities who have contributed least to climate change but who are already in vulnerable situations;

Recognizing that the countries most vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change are developing countries and that climate impacts are already imposing substantial and rising costs, damages and setbacks to development thereby undermining the rights and aspirations of developing countries to development;

Recognizing that an equitable sharing of atmospheric space is a inalienable fundamental right of all nations and peoples, and that economic and social development and achievement of development goals including the Millennium Development Goals are the first and overriding priorities of developing country Parties, taking into account the environmental and economic vulnerability of developing country Parties;

Recognizing also the just, fair and equitable right of developing country Parties to achieve development in harmony with nature making use of the atmospheric space and resources taking into account the accumulative historical use of such resources by developed country Parties;

Recognizing that in order to ensure harmony between humanity and nature, and that to achieve the realization of human rights and human dignity it is necessary to recognize and defend the rights of Mother Earth;

Urging all Parties to cooperate for enhancing and promoting a supportive and just international economic system and architecture, including the global international trade system that would lead to sustainable development in particular in developing country Parties including, to better address the problems of environmental degradation. With the objective to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system;

Reaffirming the need to reform the international and economic systems to ensure fair and equal voice and participation of developing country Parties, especially those related to Climate change;

Adaptation

Recognizing that adaptation to climate change has a human rights dimension because the effects of climate change if not addressed will make impossible the realization of the economic and social rights including the right to life, to food, to housing and to health;

Recognizing that adaptation to climate change and its economic consequences is urgent and essential to the survival and existence of developing country Parties

Way Forward

Recognizing that human beings are part of an interdependent system with which we must live together in harmony and balance while respecting the rights of all;

Recognizing the need to achieve not merely equity and peace among humanity but to restore equilibrium and harmony with nature.

Acknowledging that we have followed the laws of humanity while violating the fundamental laws of nature giving rise to climate change and other forms of ecological destruction;

Recognizing that to address climate change, we must recognize Mother Earth as the source of life and forge a new system based on the principles of harmony and balance between humanity and nature; solidarity and equity between people and respect for Mother Earth Rights and Human Rights;

Welcoming for consideration the attached draft Universal Declaration of Mother Earth;

Demanding the full and effective implementation of the right to consultation, participation and prior, free and informed consent of Indigenous Peoples in all negotiation processes and in the design and implementation of measures relating to climate change;

Stressing that all multilateral policies and rules relating to climate change that affect the rights and interests of developing countries and local communities, including indigenous peoples, must be based on an open, inclusive, transparent, and participatory negotiating process that reflects the United Nations principles of sovereign equality and inclusive decision-making;

Determined to enhance and consolidate the progress achieved so far in the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention, and affirming the need to undertake further negotiations on unresolved issues in accordance with and in order to achieve the mandate of the Bali Action Plan;

Decides as follows:

A. Shared vision for long-term cooperative action

1. All Parties shall enhance their contribution to long-term cooperative action to combat climate change with a shared vision which is based on and in fulfillment of the objective, principles and provisions of the Convention, in particular to give effect to Article 2 of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change which determines the "stabilization of concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system" consistent with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, equity and historical responsibility.

2. Developed countries shall take the lead and strive towards returning greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere to well below 300 ppm CO₂eq with a view to returning concentrations to levels as close as possible to pre-industrial levels in the longer-term, and to limit the average global temperatures to a maximum level of 1° C with a view to returning temperatures to levels as close as possible to pre-industrial levels in the longer-term, with deep and adequate economy wide emissions reductions in the medium and long terms and taking effective measures to fulfill their commitments relating to the provision of substantial financial resources, capacity building and to provide technology development and transfer of environmentally sound technologies and know how to developing country Parties. These enabling means are critical and an important measure to enhance the contribution and voluntary efforts of developing country Parties to the efforts of stabilizing of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere.

3. Due to the need for urgent action to achieve this vision, and with the support of the people, movements and countries, developed countries commit to ambitious targets for reducing emissions that achieve short-term objectives, while maintaining our vision for balance the Earth's climate system, according to the ultimate objective of the Convention.

4. Developed countries, who are the main responsible of climate change, in assuming their historical responsibility, hereby recognize and commit to honor their climate debt in all its dimensions, as the basis for a just, effective and scientific climate change solution, including through:

- Reserving for developing countries the atmospheric space which is currently occupied by developed countries' emissions of greenhouse gases;
- Assuming the costs and technology transfer needs of developing countries arising from the loss of development opportunities by having to live under a restricted atmospheric space;
- Being accountable for the hundreds of millions of people that will have to migrate as a result of climate change and to remove their restrictive policies on migration, including by providing migrants with opportunities to achieve a decent life and with all human rights;
- Assuming adaptation debt related to the impacts of climate change on developing countries by providing the means to prevent, minimize and deal with damages arising from their excessive emissions, as well as the opportunity costs;
- Honoring those debts as part of a major debt to Mother Earth by taking and implementing the Universal Declaration on the Rights of Mother Earth at the United Nations.

5. The focus of developed countries' actions and commitments in relation to climate debt is therefore not only financial compensation but principally of restorative justice - that is restoring integrity to the people and the members who form a community of life on Earth.

6. All Parties shall enhance their contribution to long-term cooperative action to combat climate change with a shared vision which is based and in fulfillment of the objective and principles of the Convention in particular common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, equity and historical responsibility.

7. The "shared vision" for the "Long-term Cooperative Action" is not simply about defining the limit on temperature increases and the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, but must incorporate a comprehensive and balanced set of financial measures, technology, adaptation, capacity building, patterns of production, consumption and other essentials such as the recognition of the rights of Mother Earth to restore harmony with nature. This is comprised of a range of essential elements including:

- (i) Fulfillment of commitments by developed country Parties to enable developing country parties to develop and implement adaptation policies, plans, programs and projects through providing substantial, new and additional public financial resources, environmentally sound technologies and capacity building in a predictable and prompt manner;

- (ii) Fulfillment of commitments by developed country Parties to demonstrate they are taking the lead in modifying longer-term trends in anthropogenic emissions consistent with the objective of the Convention, including their efforts to modify their consumption and production patterns taking into account their ecological footprint, in accordance with the Convention;
- (iii) Voluntary nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) by developing country Parties, in accordance with Article 4.1 of the Convention, which are enabled and supported by financial resources, technology development and transfer and capacity building, from developed country parties to developing country parties, and in line with the overriding priorities of developing country Parties for development and poverty eradication (under Article 4.7 of the Convention);
- (iv) Fulfillment of commitments by developed country Parties to provide adequate, new, substantial and sustained financial resources to developing country Parties, that enable Developing Country Parties to implement their adaptation and mitigation actions, including through the provision of full costs for the implementation by developing countries of commitments relating to the communication of information related to implementation under Article 12.1 and the provision of agreed full incremental costs of implementation of commitments included in Article 4.1 of the Convention;
- (v) Technology development and transfer from developed country Parties to developing country Parties, including, inter alia, the enhancement of endogenous technologies and capacities and the identification and removal of all barriers to access at the most affordable cost to technologies and appropriate treatment of intellectual property rights (IPRs) including exclusion of patents on climate related technologies to developing country Parties; and
- (vi) Fulfillment of commitments to provide capacity building in developing country Parties including provision of financial resources to develop institutions and programs to deal with climate change issues; and capacity building in developed country Parties-
- (vii) Changes to the international financial, economic and social system, which drives excessive production and consumption, including the excessive production of greenhouse gas pollution, and perpetuates unfair and unbalanced relations between peoples and between peoples and nature.

8. A shared vision integrates a set of global goals including a global goal for emission reductions, with the objective to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system in a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change and ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner. These goals include:

(a) The equitable allocation atmospheric space between developed countries and developing countries during the period 1750 to 2050 based on the principles of equity and historical responsibility, and the needs of developing countries in order to achieve their economic and social development and poverty eradication

(b) Aggregate targets for developed country Parties that are not party to the Kyoto Protocol for emissions reduction that are comparable to those undertaken by Annex I parties to the Kyoto Protocol in the second and subsequent commitment periods that reflect their historical responsibilities and debts, meet the needs of developing country Parties to an equitable share of atmospheric space and are adequate to meet requirements according to the IPCC findings and the latest science;

(c) Provision of financial resources by developed countries to developing countries amounting to at least 6% of the value of GNP of developed countries, for adaptation, technology transfer, capacity building and mitigation as described in subparagraphs (d) to (g) of this paragraph;

(d) Provisions by developed countries of means of implementation to developing countries to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change, to meet the costs of its adverse effects and to repay adaptation debts including through the provision of financial resources by developed countries equivalent to at least 3% of their GNP;

(e) The transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries and enhancement of their endogenous capacities and technologies including through the provision of financial resources by developed countries equivalent to at least 1% of their GNP;

(f) Capacity building to enable the upgrading of developing countries institutional capacities to address climate change and its adverse effects including through the provision of financial resources by developed countries equivalent to at least 1% of their GNP;

- (g) Measures by developing countries to mitigate climate change, including nationally appropriate mitigation actions supported and enabled by developed countries including through the provision of financial resources by developed countries equivalent to at least 1% of their GNP;
 - (h) Identification and removal of all barriers to access to technologies at the most affordable cost and appropriate treatment of intellectual property rights including exclusion of patents on climate related technologies to developing country Parties;
 - (i) Quantified changes to the unsustainable patterns of consumption and production by developed countries, including through the substantial reduction of their high per capita greenhouse gas emissions.
9. Achieving an equitable allocation of global atmospheric space between developed and developing countries is determined by:
- (i) An agreed global emission budget between the period 1750 to 2050;
 - (ii) An agreed methodology for sharing the global emissions budget among developed and developing countries; and
 - (iii) The allocation, based on this methodology, of total assigned amounts to Annex I parties under the Kyoto Protocol and targets for a comparable effort for Annex I parties that are not party to the Kyoto Protocol.
10. Developed country Parties shall not resort to any form of unilateral climate related trade measures including border adjustment measures and tariffs against the goods and services of developing country Parties on climate-related grounds as such measures violate the principles and provisions of the Convention including those related to common and differentiated responsibilities (Article 3.5 of the Convention), to trade and climate change, and to the relation between mitigation actions of developing country Parties and provision of finance and technology by developed country parties (Articles 4.3 and 4.7 of the Convention).
11. The inherent rights of indigenous peoples as affirmed in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and other instruments must be respected in all efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change.
12. The extent to which developing countries will effectively implement their commitments under the Convention will depend on the effective implementation by developed countries of their commitments under the Convention related to financial resources and transfer of technology.

B. Enhanced action on mitigation and its associated means of implementation

1. Mitigation commitments by developed country Parties

13. The Kyoto Protocol shall remain as a specific binding instrument for reducing emissions of greenhouse gases in developed countries.
14. An amendment to the Kyoto Protocol for the second commitment period 2013-2017 is adopted under which developed countries commit to significant domestic reductions of at least 50% compared to 1990 excluding carbon markets or other offset mechanisms that mask the failure of actual reductions in emissions of greenhouse gases.
15. All Annex I Parties to the Convention shall, in accordance with their commitments of Article 4.2 of the Convention, undertake ambitious national economy-wide binding targets for quantified emission reduction commitments of at least 50% of their domestic greenhouse gas emissions during the period 2013 to 2017 and by more than 100% before 2040, compared to their 1990 levels and adopt policies and actions accordingly to achieve these targets.
16. The principle of comparability of efforts among all developed country Parties shall be applied (in accordance with paragraph 1(b)(1) of the Bali Action Plan Decision 1/CP.13).
17. Developed countries shall take on total and domestic commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that reflect an equitable allocation of atmospheric space and address the needs of developing countries. Developed countries shall ensure that:

- (a) Their greenhouse gas emissions do not exceed their total assigned amounts, with a view to modify longer-term trends in global greenhouse gas emissions consistent with the objectives of the Convention and enabling developed countries to repay their emissions debt to developing countries; and
- (b) Their greenhouse gas emissions from domestic sources do not exceed their assigned domestic amounts, with a view to ensuring that their overall domestic emissions of greenhouse gases are reduced by at least 50% by 2017 to enable developing countries to have access to adequate atmospheric space to achieve economic and social development and poverty eradication.
18. For any Annex I Party to the Convention that is also a Party to the Kyoto Protocol, its emission reduction target for the second and subsequent commitment periods under the Kyoto Protocol shall be considered as their economy wide commitment. For the measurement, reporting and verification of its emission reduction target, pertinent rules and procedures under the Kyoto Protocol shall apply.
19. For any Annex I Party to the Convention that is not a Party to the Kyoto Protocol, its economy wide emission reduction commitment shall be comparable in magnitude, time scale and compliance to the economy wide commitments referred to in paragraph 18 above. Such commitments shall be reflected in a declaration by that Party and recognized through a decision of the Conference of Parties. For the measurement, reporting and verification of such commitments, the rules and procedures shall be elaborated by the Conference of Parties at its 17th session, using as reference the procedures referred to in paragraph 18 above.
20. The implementation by developed countries of their commitments to modify longer term trends in greenhouse gas emissions, and to provide the agreed full incremental costs of actions by developing countries to implement their commitments under the Convention, shall together enable parties to reverse the trend of increasing global greenhouse gas emissions, and to ensure that global greenhouse gas emissions peak before 2015 at the latest and decline thereafter.
21. Developed countries shall further ensure that they reduce their net domestic greenhouse gas emissions by more than 100% by 2040 compared to 1990 levels through the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from sources and enhancement of greenhouse gas removals by sinks.
22. Mitigation commitments of developed countries must be comparable in scale, timing and legal effect. To ensure comparability of efforts, Annex I Parties that are not Parties to the Kyoto Protocol are called on to undertake quantified emission reduction commitments that, inter alia:
- Are for the period 2013 to 2017;
 - Are quantified in terms of the base year of 1990;
 - Are subject to comparable provisions for monitoring, reporting and verification; and
 - Are subject to comparable provisions for compliance and enforcement.
23. If, after measuring, reporting and verifying, the failure of a developed country to fulfill its reduction commitments is identified then penalties should be applied. This may include increased future reduction commitments by an amount calculated as a multiple of the shortfall in implementation. Financial contributions may also be assessed as penalties or fines and paid into an enhanced financial mechanism under the Conference of Parties.
24. The scale and timing of emission reductions by Annex I countries must be sufficient to ensure that developed countries' historical debt for their excessive past consumption of environmental space, and their continuing excessive per-capita emissions, is fully repaid to developing countries.
- 2. Nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties in the context of economic development*
25. Non Annex I Parties to the Convention may, based on their specific national circumstances and in the context of their national economic development, take mitigation measures and actions under Article 4.1 of the Convention including, where appropriate, strategies, policies, plans, programs, projects and other activities.
26. Nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) of Non Annex I Parties are voluntary measures and/or programs to mitigate climate change under Article 4.1 of the Convention that are enabled by finance, technology and capacity building in accordance with Articles 4.3 and 4.5, and based on their specific national priorities and circumstances and in the context of sustainable development. A system

shall be established under the financial mechanism to ensure that the developing countries' mitigation actions are enabled and supported by finance, technology and capacity building.

27. Emission reductions resulting from NAMAs shall not be used to offset quantified emission reduction targets undertaken by Annex I Parties to the Convention.

28. Non Annex I NAMAs supported and enabled by developed country Parties in terms of technology, finance, and capacity building, may be subject to MRV in accordance with relevant rules and procedures established by the Conference of Parties.

29. Measurement, reporting and verification of the transfer of financial resources of at least 1% of the GNP of developed country Parties (for mitigation actions by developing countries), technology and capacity building shall be undertaken in the context of the UNFCCC Compliance mechanism identified in paragraph below, with the following objectives:

- (i) Measurement shall be in accordance with methodologies to measure provision of financial resources, technology transfer and Capacity building (in accordance with Article 7.2(d) of the Convention);
- (ii) Reporting shall be on the provision of financial resources and transfer of technology, in accordance with Article 4.7 and communicated under Article 12.3 of the Convention; and
- (iii) Verification of the combined effects of these measures shall be undertaken by the SBI under Article 10.2(a), based on inputs from the finance and technology mechanisms:
 - (a) Verification of the provision of finance for enabled actions to be conducted by the financial mechanism (in accordance with Article 11.1 of the Convention); and
 - (b) Verification of the provision of technology transfer for enabled actions shall be conducted by the technology mechanism under Article 7(2)(i) of the Convention.

30. The autonomous national mitigation actions taken voluntarily with the support of national resources of developing country Parties themselves shall be reflected through their national communications, consistent with Article 12(1)(b) of the convention in accordance with national guidelines and procedures.

C. Policy approaches and measures to limit and reduce greenhouse gas emissions from aviation and marine bunker fuels

31. Actions by developed country Parties shall not be taken to deal with environmental challenges including taxation or imposing levies on developing country Parties services or sectors (e.g. aviation/maritime) or environmental measures addressing trans-boundary or global environmental problems unless such measures have been agreed to by international consensus and are in coherence with the principles and provisions of the Convention.

D. Enhanced action on adaptation

32. People have equal rights to be protected from the adverse impacts of climate change and the rights to proactively face climate change.

33. Adaptation to the adverse impacts of climate change arising from the historical cumulative greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions of developed country Parties, poses a serious threat to economic and social development, and is already an additional burden on developing country Parties efforts to reduce poverty and achieve their development goals. Adaptation activities encompass urgent and immediate, short, medium and long term actions at national, regional and international levels.

34. An institutional framework on adaptation to climate change is hereby established under the Convention to enable developed country Parties, to honor their adaptation debts and to fulfill their commitments to fund the full incremental costs incurred by developing country Parties of implementing programmes to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change, and to meet the costs of adapting to the adverse effects of climate change. It shall enhance and support adaptation to climate change in all developing country Parties in accordance with the Convention and compensate them for its adverse effects. The institutional arrangements shall comprise:

(i) An adaptation executive body under the authority and guidance of the Conference of Parties and that comprises equitable geographical representation, to promote international cooperation on adaptation and other relevant activities under the Convention, set the criteria and parameters of activities to be funded and where appropriate help mobilize financial resources from public and other sources of finance, to enable the implementation of country driven strategy, programs and projects, including at the regional levels.

(ii) A new adaptation fund window under the Convention to finance the full costs of adaptation activities and actions and the related transfer of technology sharing and capacity building in developing country Parties, with sources of funding be new, substantial and sustained public funding from developed countries, with an annual scale at least 3% of the GNP of developed countries, and including through fulfilling their financial commitments under the Convention. This fund shall be additional to ODA.

(iii) It is necessary to structure this Adaptation Fund, as an exclusive fund for facing climate change and that is part of a financial mechanism managed and led in a sovereign and equitable way by the Parties, without any impositions from Multilateral Development Banks or Financial Institutions. This Fund should also handle a mechanism for the indemnity for damages to Mother Earth.

(iv) Under this Fund it is necessary to register the impacts, the costs of these impacts for the developing countries and the finance, technology and capacity building measures needed to address these impacts. Also, under this Adaptation Fund it is necessary to register and monitor the support of developed countries, including the transference and development of technologies and the fulfillment of the funds provision as part of a just compensation.

(v) A comprehensive adaptation program to enhance action on adaptation in a coordinated and coherent manner at all levels, now, up to and beyond 2012, ranging from assessments through planning to implementation, including through reducing vulnerability, minimizing unavoidable loss and damage, and building the resilience of societies, economies and ecosystems to present and future adverse effects of climate change. The program shall:

- (a) Enable the formulation of national adaptation measures (in accordance with Article 4.1) in particular in developing country Parties;
- (b) Provide finance, technology development and transfer and capacity-building, by developed country Parties for adaptation actions in developing country Parties (in accordance with Articles 4.1, 4.3 and 4.5 of the Convention), especially those involved in Article 4.8 of the Convention; and
- (c) Establish and where appropriate strengthen regional centers, networks, initiatives and coordinating bodies for adaptation, building upon and complementing national adaptation action on all levels respecting fully the sovereignty of states.

(vi) An international mechanism to address the unavoidable loss and damage resulting from the adverse effects of climate change, and associated lost opportunities for development, with the following functions:

- (a) Addressing risks associated with climate-related extreme weather events, that incorporates measures to reduce, manage and prevent risk;
- (b) Providing compensation and rehabilitation for climate-related slow onset events

(vii) An adaptation window and a compliance mechanism under the Convention for measuring and verifying the provisions of financial resources, compensation and transfer of technology from developed country Parties (within the new operating entity under the Convention Financial mechanism).

(viii) An international mechanism to address the needs of individuals and peoples displaced due to the adverse effects of climate change and to facilitate their relocation, including from developing countries to developed countries. This implies the need to remove restrictive policies on migration in developed countries,

(ix) The COP shall adopt the rules and modalities for operationalization of the framework and its bodies, with a view to ensuring the full repayment of climate-related finance, compensation and debts to developing countries and will finish its work at the latest by the COP17.

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

35. We stress that the financial commitments of Developed Country Parties under the Convention have not been met, and emphasize the urgent need for these parties to honor their commitments in accordance with Article 4 and in particular Articles 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5, and to provide substantial financial resources to developing country Parties that commensurate with the unprecedented challenge of climate change which constitutes the greatest risk that humanity has ever faced.

36. Developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II in accordance with their commitments under the Convention including Article 4, paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9 shall provide substantial, new, additional, adequate, predictable and sustained public funding additional to and different from the ODA to meet the agreed full costs and/or incremental costs incurred by developing country Parties to effectively implement their commitments under the Convention, taking into consideration that other sources of investment like private sector and markets can play a supplementary role.

37. In order to honor the climate debt, and in accordance with Article 11(3)(d) of the Convention, it is agreed that the amount of funds to be made available annually to developing country Parties shall be equivalent to at least 6% of the GNP of developed country Parties comprising 3% for adaptation, 1% for mitigation, 1% for technology development and transfer and 1% for capacity building. It is equally agreed that US\$400 billions, from public finance sources, shall be made available by developed countries for fast track financing of global efforts to address climate change. An equivalent of US\$ 150 billions worth of Special Drawing Rights shall be issued by the IMF as partial fulfillment of this undertaking by developed countries.

38. A financial mechanism of the Convention, to be known as the (Multilateral Climate Fund), is hereby established, in accordance with Article 11.1. It shall function under the authority, guidance of and be fully accountable to the Conference of Parties. It shall comprise, *inter alia*, the following elements:

- (i) An Executive Board, which shall be the governing body, with equitable and geographically-balanced representation of the Parties, and which shall follow the principles of openness, transparency, effectiveness and easy access;
- (ii) Multiple specialized Funds or funding windows, including for adaptation, mitigation, technology transfer and development, and capacity building;
- (iii) A trustee or trustees that shall be appointed by the Board;
- (iv) Technical panels of experts;
- (v) A Monitoring and Verification group or mechanism.

39. A Compliance mechanism shall be established for the evaluation and verification of the fulfillment of developed country Parties of their commitments under the Convention including their financial contributions to adaptation, mitigation, technology transfer and capacity building to developing country Parties, to identify insufficiencies between the enabling means provided and needed and address non-compliance with commitments.

40. The rules and procedures of the compliance mechanism shall be established by the Conference of the Parties not later than the 17th Conference of Parties. The MRV of the provision of financial resources, technology and capacity building to enable and support NAMAs and NAPAs of developing country Parties shall be undertaken under this compliance mechanism.

F. Enhanced action on technology development and transfer

41. We agree that there must be urgent action on technology development and transfer as a top priority especially because of the lack of implementation and achievements in this area since the establishment of the Convention.

42. Transfer of technology must fully compensate the loss of development opportunities due to the costs and technological demands to developing countries to live within a restricted atmospheric space. Poor countries face climate-related challenges to their development that were not faced by the developed countries in the process of their own development.

43. Sharing the complete technological cycle, namely enhancement, development, demonstration, deployment, diffusion and transfer of new and existing innovative technologies is urgent and essential to strengthening developing country Parties capacities in particular those listed in Art. 4.8 of the Convention. Developing countries must be recipients of the technological cycle in its integrity.

44. Enhanced action on technology requires implementation and compliance of the commitments made by developed countries in the Convention regarding the development and transfer of technology. It is agreed that this goes beyond the marketing of the technology to developing countries.

45. Guidelines shall be established for the assessment and evaluation of technologies meant for transfer and deployment to ensure that they are environmentally sound and socially appropriate.

46. We recognize that indigenous and traditional knowledge and technologies form a valuable and useful part of the knowledge and technologies that are appropriate and useful for mitigation and adaptation activities in addressing climate change and that these have to be supported and be part of technology development, transfer and deployment.

47. It is equally essential for the technologies to be made available to developing countries at the lowest cost, and thus there should be an appropriate framework regulating intellectual property to prevent patent monopolies and to facilitate the maximum expansion of technologies to be placed in the public domain.

48. Technologies and innovations that come from public financing destined for research and technology development must be located in public domain and not under a private patent regime, in such a way that they are of free access for developing countries.

49. Technology transfer from developed to developing countries should be free from conditionalities or impositions. Instead, it is agreed that there must be a free exchange of information, knowledge and technologies, under the principles of solidarity, reciprocity, respect, complementarity, harmony, transparency, balance, permitting an inter-scientific dialogue of knowledge and skills.

50. We agree that early and rapid reduction of emissions requires the deployment of low-emission technologies on a massive scale and that developing countries particularly those with insufficient or no manufacturing capacity in environmentally sound technologies will have more difficulties in accessing adaptation and mitigation technologies and that measures shall be taken to facilitate and ensure their access to the technology.

51. We agree to establish effective mechanisms and enhanced means for the removal of obstacles to the scaling up of the development and transfer of technology to developing country Parties in order to promote access to affordable environmentally sound technologies.

52. New and additional financing from developed country Parties amounting to at least 1% of their GNP shall be provided in a manner that is adequate, predictable and sustainable to support technology development and deployment in and technology transfer to developing countries. This includes the establishment and operations of joint technology excellence centers in developing countries, to enable entities in these countries to do research and development on adaptation as well as mitigation technologies;

53. A mechanism for technology development and transfer is hereby established under the Convention that shall function under the authority, guidance of and be fully accountable to the Conference of Parties, to fully implement the commitments on technology development and transfer under the Convention, in particular Article 4, paragraphs 3, 5, 7 and 9, that comprises:

- (i) A Technology Executive Board aimed at achieving the most effective implementation of technology transfer to developing country Parties including through *inter alia* develop strategy and policies, provide guidance, assess and elaborate on technology matters and develop a Technology Action Plan and its updated versions, comprising government representatives, elected by the Conference of Parties, which will have equitable regional representation. The Executive Board shall recommend to the COP international actions to support the removal of barriers to technology development and transfer, including those arising from intellectual property rights;
- (ii) Technical Panels for adaptation and mitigation technologies to generate and compile expert information;
- (iii) A Technology Action Plan to support concrete programs and actions to enable technology development and transfer, enhance endogenous technologies and capacities and enhance action in all sectors, and at all stages of the technology cycle (in accordance with Article 4.5). The TAP will define policies, actions and funding for relevant technology actions and programs under the following classification: public domain technologies, patented technologies and know-how and future technologies. The Technology Action Plan will have short, medium and long term actions and

programs that covers all sectors;

- (iv) A Multilateral Climate Technology Fund/window to meet the full and the full incremental costs of technology transfer (in accordance with Article 4.3). The fund will be part of the financial mechanism of the Convention. It shall provide financial resources for the activities agreed on by the Technology Mechanism, and shall be composed by Regional Groups of Experts in Investment and Development, with an equitable representation of different geographic zones of the world.
- (v) A compliance mechanism for measuring and verifying commitments of developed country Parties for technology transfer, finance and development;

54. The technology mechanism shall among its objectives and functions have the following:

- (i) Achieve access to affordable technology by developing country Parties, achieve removal of barriers to technology transfer, diffusion and development; support the enhancement and development of endogenous capacities and technologies of developing country Parties, develop technology action plans, coordinate actions and assess performance;
- (ii) Formulate and promote the implementation of action plans on technology development and transfer;
- (iii) Coordinate actions by different stakeholders at national, regional and international levels;
- (iv) Remove barriers to technology transfer and enhance means to promote technology transfer;
- (v) Promote the establishment and enhancement of national and regional technology innovation centers and networks;
- (vi) Promote capacity building, including personnel training and information exchange, to enhance the capability of developing country Parties for the development, absorption and application of climate friendly technologies;
- (vii) Monitor and assess the progress and effectiveness of the development and transfer of climate friendly technologies under the Convention;
- (viii) Provide advice on and assess the appropriateness of technology, including the environmental, social and economic and developmental aspects on the technology aspects of developing countries voluntary national appropriate mitigation actions and adaptation activities and plans;
- (ix) Accelerate further research, development and production of technologies in developing countries;
- (x) Strengthen technical and institutional capacities including technology centers in developing countries;
- (xi) Stimulate and enable the wide dissemination of existing technologies, including the traditional knowledge, technologies and practices of indigenous peoples.

55. Cooperation and joint development of current, new and innovative technologies shall be enhanced.

56. All Parties shall enhance cooperation to promote research, development, demonstration, deployment, transfer and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies, and in particular to take effective measures to encourage and enable development and transfer of technology to developing country Parties, remove barriers including intellectual property rights in the context of making to technology development and transfer. Specific measures shall be established to remove barriers to development and transfer of technologies from the developed country to transfer environmentally sound technologies to developing country Parties arising from intellectual property rights protection.

57. We agree to take measures to ensure that international rights and obligations relating to intellectual property shall be supportive of and do not run counter to the objectives of the Convention.

58. Patents on climate-related technologies may be excluded by developing country Parties. Steps shall be taken to expand technologies in the public domain. Nothing in international intellectual property agreements shall be interpreted or implemented in a manner that limits or prevents any Party from taking measures to address climate change, in particular the development and transfer of technologies, including the development and enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies of developing countries and transfer of, and access to, environmentally sound technologies and know-how.

59. Developing countries have the right to make use of the full flexibilities contained in the Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) agreement, including compulsory licensing.

60. Specific and urgent measures shall be taken and mechanisms developed to remove barriers to development and transfer of technologies arising from intellectual property rights protection, including:

(a) Creation of a Global Technology IPR Pool for Climate Change that promotes and ensures access to intellectual property protected technologies and associated know-how to developing countries on non-exclusive royalty free terms; This pool shall include modern and appropriate technologies and shall not have exclusions of any kind;

(b) Taking steps to ensure sharing of publicly funded technologies and related know-how, including by making the technologies and know-how available in the public domain in a manner that promotes transfer of and/or access to environmentally sound technology and know-how to developing countries on royalty free terms.

61. All necessary steps shall be immediately taken in all relevant forums to exclude from IPR protection and revoke existing IPR protection in developing countries and least developed countries on environmentally sound technologies to adapt to and mitigate climate change, including those developed through funding by governments or international agencies and those involving use of genetic resources that are used for adaptation and mitigation of climate change.

G. 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

62. Developed country Parties shall provide adequate, predictable and sustained financing, technology and capacity building in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention to enable and support national development needs and voluntary actions to be undertaken by developing country Parties consistent with their national circumstances in the context of reducing emissions from, inter alia, deforestation, forest and land degradation and to increase forest coverage, stabilize forest carbon stocks, enhance carbon sinks through forest conservation, sustainable management of forests, afforestation, reforestation, restoration of degraded ecosystems, improved land use and agriculture practices.

63. A framework for the delivery of financial resources for forest related actions is hereby established to fund the agreed full incremental costs for the implementation of developing countries' commitments under Article 4.1 (d) to promote sustainable management; and promote and cooperate in the conservation and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs of all greenhouse gases, including forests ecosystems.

64. The following principles and elements will apply to forest related actions and the proposed framework:

- A fund based mechanism that enables equitable distribution of funds.
- The framework will not allow for offset mechanisms.
- It will ensure environmental integrity.
- It will protect the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, as there is no transfer of rights of carbon ownership to the market.
- Ensure sovereignty and national as well as local control over forest related activities. These activities must be framed under the national laws and policies.
- Forest conservation can be funded, including adaptation activities related to forests.

65. Under the proposed Multilateral Climate Fund established under the COP:

- A funding window or specialized fund should be established for forest related activities as set out under paragraph 1(b)(iii) of the BAP.
 - In addition, an expert group or committee can be established to facilitate the implementation of such activities supported by a technical panel if needed.
 - The establishment of such a funding window or specialized fund supported by an expert group or committee as above must ensure the predictable, adequate and timely access to financial resources for developing countries for the implementation of Article 4.1(d) of the Convention.
66. Eligibility criteria for funding forest related activities should include the following:
- Support for proposals that address the underlying causes of forest loss, including actions within but not limited to the forest sector;
 - Support for proposals that guarantee lasting protection of natural forests and reduction of deforestation and degradation, enhanced forest law enforcement and improved forest governance, and strengthened recognition of Indigenous Peoples and community rights, regardless of whether the impact of these measures can be immediately quantified in terms of carbon emission units;
 - Proposals shall not be considered that allow industrial-scale logging or that involve conversion of natural forests to plantations or other commercial or infrastructure activities and projects that damage the environment or violate the rights of local communities.
 - Encouragement of proposals for activities that involve the full and effective participation of forest-dependent Indigenous Peoples and local communities. Measures must respect and promote the rights and interests of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, including the right to free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), in its design and implementation, in full compliance with relevant international human rights conventions and applicable national laws, including *inter alia*, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), as well as other relevant international, customary and national law;
 - Support for the restoration and maintenance of the forests by indigenous peoples and their organizations, including through a global program to restore native forests and jungles, managed and administered by the communities and their organizations.
 - Proposals and activities should promote good governance, in particular with respect to forest policies and law enforcement;
 - Proposals and activities should contain transparent and participatory mechanisms to prevent or resolve conflicts over access, use, and ownership rights that could arise during the development and/or implementation of forest related activities.
67. The definition of forest used in the negotiations should not include plantations, as monoculture plantations are not forests.
68. The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and ILO Convention 169 shall be fully recognized, implemented and integrated in climate change actions. We agree that the best strategy and action to avoid deforestation and degradation and protect native forests and the forest is to recognize and guarantee the collective rights of the lands and territories, especially considering that most of the forests are in the territories of indigenous peoples and nations, and traditional farming communities. Parties also recognize the prior existence of the right of indigenous peoples over their territories, lands and natural resources to enable and strengthen their traditional ways of life and contribute effectively to solving the climate change problem.
69. Carbon market mechanisms are not appropriate for financing and implementing forest-related activities and should not be used. They are and have the potential to be against the principle of sovereignty and the rights and customs of indigenous people including free and prior consent. Instead, activities relating to forests shall be financed by payments and contribution in a fund or funding window referred to in paragraph 65.
70. The fund or funding window will finance the restoration and maintenance of the forests by indigenous peoples and their organizations. A global program shall be established to take and support actions to restore native forests and jungles, managed and administered by the communities and their organizations. The activities to be supported include maintaining biodiversity, the conservation and use of local seeds and seed varieties, fruit trees and native flora. Commercial activities and infrastructure projects that are

damaging to the forests, to climate, and to the rights of people in the forests or who depend on the forests should not be undertaken.

H. Economic and social consequences of response measures

71. An appropriate forum shall be established under the Convention to give full consideration to what actions are necessary to address the potential economic and social consequences and impacts of the design, selection and implementation of response measures.

72. Developed country Parties shall not resort to any form of unilateral climate related trade measures including border adjustment measures and tariffs against the goods and services of developing country Parties on climate-related grounds as such measures violate the principles and provisions of the Convention including those related to common and differentiated responsibilities (Article 3.5 of the Convention), to trade and climate change, and to the relation between mitigation actions of developing country Parties and provision of finance and technology by developed country parties (Articles 4.3 and 4.7 of the Convention).

73. In accordance with relevant international instruments, including the UN Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Parties shall cooperate with the indigenous peoples through their own representative institutions to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before adopting and implementing measures that may affect them.

I. Various approaches, including opportunities for using markets, to enhance the cost-effectiveness of, and to promote, mitigation actions

74. There should not be use of an international carbon market or an international carbon market approach in the offsetting of Annex I Parties' mitigation commitments or in the financing of developing countries' climate actions as it has serious adverse effects.

J. Cooperative sectoral approaches and sector-specific actions in agriculture

75. We agree to phase out inappropriate forms of agriculture that are ecologically harmful and that are emission-intensive and to instead take measures to promote an environmentally sustainable model of agricultural production that also promote food security and food sovereignty and the livelihoods and rights of local communities and indigenous peoples. We agree to ensure that the small farmers in developing countries have the right to and can maintain or increase their control over their own seeds, land, water and food production. We agree that appropriate financing mechanisms be established for these purposes and that adequate financing be provided.

76. We recognize that emissions from certain forms of agriculture production are a major source of global warming and that mitigation actions relating to these forms of agriculture while promoting ecologically-sound forms of agriculture (including traditional agricultural practices by many local communities and small farmers in many parts of the developing countries) are essential. The recognition and promotion of food sovereignty is also a vital part of agricultural transformation required to address the climate crisis. The concept of food sovereignty is to be understood as the right of people to control their own seeds, land, water and food production, ensuring, through production in harmony with Mother Earth.

77. It is essential that the policy framework for agriculture be appropriate for the purpose of addressing the climate crisis and to meet the interests of local communities and protect the environment. In this context we agree that there be a review of the global system of agricultural trade, the provisions of trade agreements and loan and aid conditionalities and the intellectual property regimes. Agricultural technologies and related technologies shall also be subject to assessment for their environmental, social and developmental impacts. Technologies that should be critically reviewed include industrial agriculture (with its dependence on agrochemicals, corporate-controlled seeds and intensive water use), genetic engineering, Terminator Technology, biofuels, nanotechnology, and geo-engineering.

78. We also agree to monitor and evaluate projects to prevent those projects or activities including in the infrastructure and extractive sectors that adversely affect the lands and rights of local farming and indigenous communities.

79. All Parties recognize the right of all peoples to have access to and enjoy clean water.

K. Enhanced action on capacity building

80. A Capacity building committee-mechanism shall be established to develop and support capacity building needs of developing country Parties that are vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, including through funding, focused training, mentoring and learning by doing approaches.

81. The committee/Mechanism shall enable developing country Parties to, inter alia:

- (i) Develop the capacity of institutions and human resources;
- (ii) Formulate strategies, policies and action plans;
- (iii) Enhance research and knowledge management;
- (iv) Strengthen endogenous capacities;
- (v) Strengthen the capacity for data collection and use and for modeling; and
- (vi) Build capacity for planning and decision-making including the participation of nongovernmental actors.

82. Developed Country Parties shall enable developing country Parties to implement the identification of activities (including national-level action plans), which shall be funded at full costs under Article 4.3 and 11.1 of the Convention amounting to at least 1% of the GNP of developed country Parties.

L. Other actions

83. *All Parties shall ensure* the full and effective implementation of the right to consultation, participation and prior, free and informed consent of Indigenous Peoples in all negotiation processes and in the design and implementation of measures relating to climate change.

84. We recognize the critical linkages between water and climate change, and the need to act urgently on water related issues. Climate change has serious adverse effects on people's access to water resources, for example through the reduced water supply caused by the melting of glaciers. We agree that dedicated action with adequate financing be planned to deal with water issues. We also recognize that all individuals have the right to have access to water resources to sustain life and that states have a responsibility to fulfill the basic human need for water.

85. Developed countries shall take responsibility for climate migrants, welcoming them into their territories and recognizing their fundamental rights through the signing of international conventions providing for the definition of migrant climate that all States abide by its determinations. At present, environmental degradation and climate change will reach critical levels, one of the main consequences of internal migration and international. According to some projections in 1995 there were about 25 million climate migrants, this is estimated at 50 million and projections for 2050 are from 200 to 1000 million people will be displaced by situations resulting from climate change.

86. Parties shall promote the establishment of an International Court of Climate and Environmental Justice, whose aim is to contribute to preventing actions causing environmental pollution and climate change.

87. Parties agree to support and promote a world plebiscite or referendum on climate change open to the global public. The terms of this referendum will be considered by the COP.

World People's Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth

April 22nd, Cochabamba, Bolivia

PEOPLES AGREEMENT

Today, our Mother Earth is wounded and the future of humanity is in danger.

If global warming increases by more than 2 degrees Celsius, a situation that the "Copenhagen Accord" could lead to, there is a 50% probability that the damages caused to our Mother Earth will be completely irreversible. Between 20% and 30% of species would be in danger of disappearing. Large extensions of forest would be affected, droughts and floods would affect different regions of the planet, deserts would expand, and the melting of the polar ice caps and the glaciers in the Andes and Himalayas would worsen. Many island states would disappear, and Africa would suffer an increase in temperature of more than 3 degrees Celsius. Likewise, the production of food would diminish in the world, causing catastrophic impact on the survival of inhabitants from vast regions in the planet, and the number of people in the world suffering from hunger would increase dramatically, a figure that already exceeds 1.02 billion people.

The corporations and governments of the so-called "developed" countries, in complicity with a segment of the scientific community, have led us to discuss climate change as a problem limited to the rise in temperature without questioning the cause, which is the capitalist system.

We confront the terminal crisis of a civilizing model that is patriarchal and based on the submission and destruction of human beings and nature that accelerated since the industrial revolution.

The capitalist system has imposed on us a logic of competition, progress and limitless growth. This regime of production and consumption seeks profit without limits, separating human beings from nature and imposing a logic of domination upon nature, transforming everything into commodities: water, earth, the human genome, ancestral cultures, biodiversity, justice, ethics, the rights of peoples, and life itself.

Under capitalism, Mother Earth is converted into a source of raw materials, and human beings into consumers and a means of production, into people that are seen as valuable only for what they own, and not for what they are.

Capitalism requires a powerful military industry for its processes of accumulation and imposition of control over territories and natural resources, suppressing the resistance of the peoples. It is an imperialist system of colonization of the planet.

Humanity confronts a great dilemma: to continue on the path of capitalism, depredation, and death, or to choose the path of harmony with nature and respect for life.

It is imperative that we forge a new system that restores harmony with nature and among human beings. And in order for there to be balance with nature, there must first be equity among human beings.

We propose to the peoples of the world the recovery, revalorization, and strengthening of the knowledge, wisdom, and ancestral practices of Indigenous Peoples, which are affirmed in the thought and practices of "Living Well," recognizing Mother Earth as a living being with which we have an indivisible, interdependent, complementary and spiritual relationship.

To face climate change, we must recognize Mother Earth as the source of life and forge a new system based on the principles of:

- harmony and balance among all and with all things;
- complementarity, solidarity, and equality;
- collective well-being and the satisfaction of the basic necessities of all
- people in harmony with nature;
- recognition of human beings for what they are, not what they own;
- elimination of all forms of colonialism, imperialism and interventionism;
- peace among the peoples and with Mother Earth;

The model we support is not a model of limitless and destructive development. All countries need to produce the goods and services necessary to satisfy the fundamental needs of their populations, but by no means can they continue to follow the path of development that has led the richest countries to have an ecological footprint five times bigger than what the planet is able to support. Currently, the regenerative capacity of the planet has been already exceeded by more than 30 percent. If this pace of over-exploitation of our Mother Earth continues, we will need two planets by the year 2030.

In an interdependent system in which human beings are only one component, it is not possible to recognize rights only to the human part without provoking an imbalance in the system as a whole. To guarantee human rights and to restore harmony with nature, it is necessary to effectively recognize and apply the rights of Mother Earth.

For this purpose, we propose the attached project for the Universal Declaration on the Rights of Mother Earth, in which it's recorded that:

- The right to live and to exist;
- The right to be respected;
- The right to regenerate its bio-capacity and to continue its vital cycles and processes free of human alteration;
- The right to maintain their identity and integrity as differentiated beings, self-regulated and interrelated;
- The right to water as the source of life;
- The right to clean air;
- The right to comprehensive health;
- The right to be free of contamination and pollution, free of toxic and radioactive waste;
- The right to be free of alterations or modifications of its genetic structure in a manner that threatens its integrity or vital and healthy functioning;
- The right to prompt and full restoration for violations to the rights acknowledged in this Declaration caused by human activities.

The "shared vision" seeks to stabilize the concentrations of greenhouse gases to make effective the Article 2 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which states that "the stabilization of greenhouse gases concentrations in the atmosphere to a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic inferences for the climate system." Our vision is based on the principle of historical common but differentiated responsibilities, to demand the developed countries to commit with quantifiable goals of emission reduction that will allow to return the concentrations of greenhouse gases to 300 ppm, therefore the increase in the average world temperature to a maximum of one degree Celsius.

Emphasizing the need for urgent action to achieve this vision, and with the support of peoples, movements and countries, developed countries should commit to ambitious targets for reducing emissions that permit the achievement of short-term objectives, while maintaining our vision in favor of balance in the Earth's climate system, in agreement with the ultimate objective of the Convention.

The "shared vision for long-term cooperative action" in climate change negotiations should not be reduced to defining the limit on temperature increases and the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, but must also incorporate in a balanced and integral manner measures regarding capacity building, production and consumption patterns, and other essential factors such as the acknowledging of the Rights of Mother Earth to establish harmony with nature.

Developed countries, as the main cause of climate change, in assuming their historical responsibility, must recognize and honor their climate debt in all of its dimensions as the basis for a just, effective, and scientific solution to climate change. In this context, we demand that developed countries:

- Restore to developing countries the atmospheric space that is occupied by their greenhouse gas emissions. This implies the decolonization of the atmosphere through the reduction and absorption of their emissions;
- Assume the costs and technology transfer needs of developing countries arising from the loss of development opportunities due to living in a restricted atmospheric space;
- Assume responsibility for the hundreds of millions of people that will be forced to migrate due to the climate change caused by these countries, and eliminate their restrictive immigration policies, offering migrants a decent life with full human rights guarantees in their countries;

- Assume adaptation debt related to the impacts of climate change on developing countries by providing the means to prevent, minimize, and deal with damages arising from their excessive emissions;
- Honor these debts as part of a broader debt to Mother Earth by adopting and implementing the United Nations Universal Declaration on the Rights of Mother Earth.

The focus must not be only on financial compensation, but also on restorative justice, understood as the restitution of integrity to our Mother Earth and all its beings.

We deplore attempts by countries to annul the Kyoto Protocol, which is the sole legally binding instrument specific to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by developed countries.

We inform the world that, despite their obligation to reduce emissions, developed countries have increased their emissions by 11.2% in the period from 1990 to 2007.

During that same period, due to unbridled consumption, the United States of America has increased its greenhouse gas emissions by 16.8%, reaching an average of 20 to 23 tons of CO₂ per-person. This represents 9 times more than that of the average inhabitant of the "Third World," and 20 times more than that of the average inhabitant of Sub-Saharan Africa.

We categorically reject the illegitimate "Copenhagen Accord" that allows developed countries to offer insufficient reductions in greenhouse gases based in voluntary and individual commitments, violating the environmental integrity of Mother Earth and leading us toward an increase in global temperatures of around 4°C.

The next Conference on Climate Change to be held at the end of 2010 in Mexico should approve an amendment to the Kyoto Protocol for the second commitment period from 2013 to 2017 under which developed countries must agree to significant domestic emissions reductions of at least 50% based on 1990 levels, excluding carbon markets or other offset mechanisms that mask the failure of actual reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.

We require first of all the establishment of a goal for the group of developed countries to achieve the assignment of individual commitments for each developed country under the framework of complementary efforts among each one, maintaining in this way Kyoto Protocol as the route to emissions reductions.

The United States, as the only Annex 1 country on Earth that did not ratify the Kyoto Protocol, has a significant responsibility toward all peoples of the world to ratify this document and commit itself to respecting and complying with emissions reduction targets on a scale appropriate to the total size of its economy.

We the peoples have the equal right to be protected from the adverse effects of climate change and reject the notion of adaptation to climate change as understood as a resignation to impacts provoked by the historical emissions of developed countries, which themselves must adapt their modes of life and consumption in the face of this global emergency. We see it as imperative to confront the adverse effects of climate change, and consider adaptation to be a process rather than an imposition, as well as a tool that can serve to help offset those effects, demonstrating that it is possible to achieve harmony with nature under a different model for living.

It is necessary to construct an Adaptation Fund exclusively for addressing climate change as part of a financial mechanism that is managed in a sovereign, transparent, and equitable manner for all States. This Fund should assess the impacts and costs of climate change in developing countries and needs deriving from these impacts, and monitor support on the part of developed countries. It should also include a mechanism for compensation for current and future damages, loss of opportunities due to extreme and gradual climactic events, and additional costs that could present themselves if our planet surpasses ecological thresholds, such as those impacts that present obstacles to "Living Well."

The "Copenhagen Accord" imposed on developing countries by a few States, beyond simply offering insufficient resources, attempts as well to divide and create confrontation between peoples and to extort developing countries by placing conditions on access to adaptation and mitigation resources. We also assert as unacceptable the attempt in processes of international negotiation to classify developing

countries for their vulnerability to climate change, generating disputes, inequalities and segregation among them.

The immense challenge humanity faces of stopping global warming and cooling the planet can only be achieved through a profound shift in agricultural practices toward the sustainable model of production used by indigenous and rural farming peoples, as well as other ancestral models and practices that contribute to solving the problem of agriculture and food sovereignty. This is understood as the right of peoples to control their own seeds, lands, water, and food production, thereby guaranteeing, through forms of production that are in harmony with Mother Earth and appropriate to local cultural contexts, access to sufficient, varied and nutritious foods in complementarity with Mother Earth and deepening the autonomous (participatory, communal and shared) production of every nation and people.

Climate change is now producing profound impacts on agriculture and the ways of life of indigenous peoples and farmers throughout the world, and these impacts will worsen in the future.

Agribusiness, through its social, economic, and cultural model of global capitalist production and its logic of producing food for the market and not to fulfill the right to proper nutrition, is one of the principal causes of climate change. Its technological, commercial, and political approach only serves to deepen the climate change crisis and increase hunger in the world. For this reason, we reject Free Trade Agreements and Association Agreements and all forms of the application of Intellectual Property Rights to life, current technological packages (agrochemicals, genetic modification) and those that offer false solutions (biofuels, geo-engineering, nanotechnology, etc.) that only exacerbate the current crisis.

We similarly denounce the way in which the capitalist model imposes mega-infrastructure projects and invades territories with extractive projects, water privatization, and militarized territories, expelling indigenous peoples from their lands, inhibiting food sovereignty and deepening socio-environmental crisis.

We demand recognition of the right of all peoples, living beings, and Mother Earth to have access to water, and we support the proposal of the Government of Bolivia to recognize water as a Fundamental Human Right.

The definition of forests used in the negotiations of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which includes plantations, is unacceptable. Monoculture plantations are not forests. Therefore, we require a definition for negotiation purposes that recognizes the native forests, jungles and the diverse ecosystems on Earth.

The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples must be fully recognized, implemented and integrated in climate change negotiations. The best strategy and action to avoid deforestation and degradation and protect native forests and jungles is to recognize and guarantee collective rights to lands and territories, especially considering that most of the forests are located within the territories of indigenous peoples and nations and other traditional communities.

We condemn market mechanisms such as REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) and its versions + and + +, which are violating the sovereignty of peoples and their right to prior free and informed consent as well as the sovereignty of national States, the customs of Peoples, and the Rights of Nature.

Polluting countries have an obligation to carry out direct transfers of the economic and technological resources needed to pay for the restoration and maintenance of forests in favor of the peoples and indigenous ancestral organic structures. Compensation must be direct and in addition to the sources of funding promised by developed countries outside of the carbon market, and never serve as carbon offsets. We demand that countries stop actions on local forests based on market mechanisms and propose non-existent and conditional results. We call on governments to create a global program to restore native forests and jungles, managed and administered by the peoples, implementing forest seeds, fruit trees, and native flora. Governments should eliminate forest concessions and support the conservation of petroleum deposits in the ground and urgently stop the exploitation of hydrocarbons in forestlands.

We call upon States to recognize, respect and guarantee the effective implementation of international human rights standards and the rights of indigenous peoples, including the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples under ILO Convention 169, among other relevant instruments in the

negotiations, policies and measures used to meet the challenges posed by climate change. In particular, we call upon States to give legal recognition to claims over territories, lands and natural resources to enable and strengthen our traditional ways of life and contribute effectively to solving climate change.

We demand the full and effective implementation of the right to consultation, participation and prior, free and informed consent of indigenous peoples in all negotiation processes, and in the design and implementation of measures related to climate change.

Environmental degradation and climate change are currently reaching critical levels, and one of the main consequences of this is domestic and international migration. According to projections, there were already about 25 million climate migrants by 1995. Current estimates are around 50 million, and projections suggest that between 200 million and 1 billion people will become displaced by situations resulting from climate change by the year 2050.

Developed countries should assume responsibility for climate migrants, welcoming them into their territories and recognizing their fundamental rights through the signing of international conventions that provide for the definition of climate migrant and require all States to abide by determinations.

Establish an International Tribunal of Conscience to denounce, make visible, document, judge and punish violations of the rights of migrants, refugees and displaced persons within countries of origin, transit and destination, clearly identifying the responsibilities of States, companies and other agents.

Current funding directed toward developing countries for climate change and the proposal of the Copenhagen Accord are insignificant. In addition to Official Development Assistance and public sources, developed countries must commit to a new annual funding of at least 6% of GDP to tackle climate change in developing countries. This is viable considering that a similar amount is spent on national defense, and that 5 times more have been put forth to rescue failing banks and speculators, which raises serious questions about global priorities and political will. This funding should be direct and free of conditions, and should not interfere with the national sovereignty or self-determination of the most affected communities and groups.

In view of the inefficiency of the current mechanism, a new funding mechanism should be established at the 2010 Climate Change Conference in Mexico, functioning under the authority of the Conference of the Parties (COP) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and held accountable to it, with significant representation of developing countries, to ensure compliance with the funding commitments of Annex 1 countries.

It has been stated that developed countries significantly increased their emissions in the period from 1990 to 2007, despite having stated that the reduction would be substantially supported by market mechanisms.

The carbon market has become a lucrative business, commodifying our Mother Earth. It is therefore not an alternative for tackle climate change, as it loots and ravages the land, water, and even life itself.

The recent financial crisis has demonstrated that the market is incapable of regulating the financial system, which is fragile and uncertain due to speculation and the emergence of intermediary brokers. Therefore, it would be totally irresponsible to leave in their hands the care and protection of human existence and of our Mother Earth.

We consider inadmissible that current negotiations propose the creation of new mechanisms that extend and promote the carbon market, for existing mechanisms have not resolved the problem of climate change nor led to real and direct actions to reduce greenhouse gases.

It is necessary to demand fulfillment of the commitments assumed by developed countries under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change regarding development and technology transfer, and to reject the "technology showcase" proposed by developed countries that only markets technology. It is essential to establish guidelines in order to create a multilateral and multidisciplinary mechanism for participatory control, management, and evaluation of the exchange of technologies. These technologies must be useful, clean and socially sound. Likewise, it is fundamental to establish a fund for the financing and inventory of technologies that are appropriate and free of intellectual property rights. Patents, in particular, should move from the hands of private monopolies to the public domain in order to

promote accessibility and low costs.

Knowledge is universal, and should for no reason be the object of private property or private use, nor should its application in the form of technology. Developed countries have a responsibility to share their technology with developing countries, to build research centers in developing countries for the creation of technologies and innovations, and defend and promote their development and application for "living well." The world must recover and re-learn ancestral principles and approaches from native peoples to stop the destruction of the planet, as well as promote ancestral practices, knowledge and spirituality to recuperate the capacity for "living well" in harmony with Mother Earth.

Considering the lack of political will on the part of developed countries to effectively comply with commitments and obligations assumed under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol, and given the lack of a legal international organism to guard against and sanction climate and environmental crimes that violate the Rights of Mother Earth and humanity, we demand the creation of an International Climate and Environmental Justice Tribunal that has the legal capacity to prevent, judge and penalize States, industries and people that by commission or omission contaminate and provoke climate change.

Supporting States that present claims at the International Climate and Environmental Justice Tribunal against developed countries that fail to comply with commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol including commitments to reduce greenhouse gases.

We urge peoples to propose and promote deep reform within the United Nations, so that all member States comply with the decisions of the International Climate and Environmental Justice Tribunal.

The future of humanity is in danger, and we cannot allow a group of leaders from developed countries to decide for all countries as they tried unsuccessfully to do at the Conference of the Parties in Copenhagen. This decision concerns us all. Thus, it is essential to carry out a global referendum or popular consultation on climate change in which all are consulted regarding the following issues; the level of emission reductions on the part of developed countries and transnational corporations, financing to be offered by developed countries, the creation of an International Climate Justice Tribunal, the need for a Universal Declaration of the Rights of Mother Earth, and the need to change the current capitalist system. The process of a global referendum or popular consultation will depend on process of preparation that ensures the successful development of the same.

In order to coordinate our international action and implement the results of this "Accord of the Peoples," we call for the building of a Global People's Movement for Mother Earth, which should be based on the principles of complementarity and respect for the diversity of origin and visions among its members, constituting a broad and democratic space for coordination and joint worldwide actions.

To this end, we adopt the attached global plan of action so that in Mexico, the developed countries listed in Annex 1 respect the existing legal framework and reduce their greenhouse gases emissions by 50%, and that the different proposals contained in this Agreement are adopted.

Finally, we agree to undertake a Second World People's Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth in 2011 as part of this process of building the Global People's Movement for Mother Earth and reacting to the outcomes of the Climate Change Conference to be held at the end of this year in Cancun, Mexico.

Draft Proposal
UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF MOTHER EARTH

Preamble

We, the peoples and nations of Earth:

considering that we are all part of Mother Earth, an indivisible, living community of interrelated and interdependent beings with a common destiny;

gratefully acknowledging that Mother Earth is the source of life, nourishment and learning and provides everything we need to live well;

recognizing that the capitalist system and all forms of depredation, exploitation, abuse and contamination have caused great destruction, degradation and disruption of Mother Earth, putting life as we know it today at risk through phenomena such as climate change;

convinced that in an interdependent living community it is not possible to recognize the rights of only human beings without causing an imbalance within Mother Earth;

affirming that to guarantee human rights it is necessary to recognize and defend the rights of Mother Earth and all beings in her and that there are existing cultures, practices and laws that do so;

conscious of the urgency of taking decisive, collective action to transform structures and systems that cause climate change and other threats to Mother Earth;

proclaim this Universal Declaration of the Rights of Mother Earth, and call on the General Assembly of the United Nation to adopt it, as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations of the world, and to the end that every individual and institution takes responsibility for promoting through teaching, education, and consciousness raising, respect for the rights recognized in this Declaration and ensure through prompt and progressive measures and mechanisms, national and international, their universal and effective recognition and observance among all peoples and States in the world.

Article 1. Mother Earth

- (1) Mother Earth is a living being.
- (2) Mother Earth is a unique, indivisible, self-regulating community of interrelated beings that sustains, contains and reproduces all beings.
- (3) Each being is defined by its relationships as an integral part of Mother Earth.
- (4) The inherent rights of Mother Earth are inalienable in that they arise from the same source as existence.
- (5) Mother Earth and all beings are entitled to all the inherent rights recognized in this Declaration without distinction of any kind, such as may be made between organic and inorganic beings, species, origin, use to human beings, or any other status.
- (6) Just as human beings have human rights, all other beings also have rights which are specific to their species or kind and appropriate for their role and function within the communities within which they exist.
- (7) The rights of each being are limited by the rights of other beings and any conflict between their rights must be resolved in a way that maintains the integrity, balance and health of Mother Earth.

Article 2. Inherent Rights of Mother Earth

- (1) Mother Earth and all beings of which she is composed have the following inherent rights:

- (a) the right to life and to exist;
 - (b) the right to be respected;
 - (c) the right to regenerate its bio-capacity and to continue its vital cycles and processes free from human disruptions;
 - (d) the right to maintain its identity and integrity as a distinct, self-regulating and interrelated being;
 - (e) the right to water as a source of life;
 - (f) the right to clean air;
 - (g) the right to integral health;
 - (h) the right to be free from contamination, pollution and toxic or radioactive waste;
 - (i) the right to not have its genetic structure modified or disrupted in a manner that threatens its integrity or vital and healthy functioning;
 - (j) the right to full and prompt restoration the violation of the rights recognized in this Declaration caused by human activities;
- (2) Each being has the right to a place and to play its role in Mother Earth for her harmonious functioning.
- (3) Every being has the right to wellbeing and to live free from torture or cruel treatment by human beings.

Article 3. Obligations of human beings to Mother Earth

- (1) Every human being is responsible for respecting and living in harmony with Mother Earth.
- (2) Human beings, all States, and all public and private institutions must:
- (a) act in accordance with the rights and obligations recognized in this Declaration;
 - (b) recognize and promote the full implementation and enforcement of the rights and obligations recognized in this Declaration;
 - (c) promote and participate in learning, analysis, interpretation and communication about how to live in harmony with Mother Earth in accordance with this Declaration;
 - (d) ensure that the pursuit of human wellbeing contributes to the wellbeing of Mother Earth, now and in the future;
 - (e) establish and apply effective norms and laws for the defence, protection and conservation of the rights of Mother Earth;
 - (f) respect, protect, conserve and where necessary, restore the integrity, of the vital ecological cycles, processes and balances of Mother Earth;
 - (g) guarantee that the damages caused by human violations of the inherent rights recognized in this Declaration are rectified and that those responsible are held accountable for restoring the integrity and health of Mother Earth;
 - (h) empower human beings and institutions to defend the rights of Mother Earth and of all beings;
 - (i) establish precautionary and restrictive measures to prevent human activities from causing species extinction, the destruction of ecosystems or the disruption of ecological cycles;
 - (j) guarantee peace and eliminate nuclear, chemical and biological weapons;

- (k) promote and support practices of respect for Mother Earth and all beings, in accordance with their own cultures, traditions and customs;
- (l) promote economic systems that are in harmony with Mother Earth and in accordance with the rights recognized in this Declaration.

Article 4. Definitions

- (1) The term “being” includes ecosystems, natural communities, species and all other natural entities which exist as part of Mother Earth.
- (2) Nothing in this Declaration restricts the recognition of other inherent rights of all beings or specified beings.

Article 5. Mother Earth

- (1) Mother Earth is a living being.
- (2) Mother Earth is a unique, indivisible, self-regulating community of interrelated beings that sustains, contains and reproduces all beings.
- (3) Each being is defined by its relationships as an integral part of Mother Earth.
- (4) The inherent rights of Mother Earth are inalienable in that they arise from the same source as existence.
- (5) Mother Earth and all beings are entitled to all the inherent rights recognized in this Declaration without distinction of any kind, such as may be made between organic and inorganic beings, species, origin, use to human beings, or any other status.
- (6) Just as human beings have human rights, all other beings also have rights which are specific to their species or kind and appropriate for their role and function within the communities within which they exist.
- (7) The rights of each being are limited by the rights of other beings and any conflict between their rights must be resolved in a way that maintains the integrity, balance and health of Mother Earth.

Article 6. Inherent Rights of Mother Earth

- (1) Mother Earth and all beings of which she is composed have the following inherent rights:
 - (a) the right to life and to exist;
 - (b) the right to be respected;
 - (c) the right to regenerate its bio-capacity and to continue its vital cycles and processes free from human disruptions;
 - (d) the right to maintain its identity and integrity as a distinct, self-regulating and interrelated being;
 - (e) the right to water as a source of life;
 - (f) the right to clean air;
 - (g) the right to integral health;
 - (h) the right to be free from contamination, pollution and toxic or radioactive waste;

- (i) the right to not have its genetic structure modified or disrupted in a manner that threatens its integrity or vital and healthy functioning;
 - (j) the right to full and prompt restoration of the violation of the rights recognized in this Declaration caused by human activities;
- (2) Each being has the right to a place and to play its role in Mother Earth for her harmonious functioning.
- (3) Every being has the right to wellbeing and to live free from torture or cruel treatment by human beings.

Article 7. Obligations of human beings to Mother Earth

- (1) Every human being is responsible for respecting and living in harmony with Mother Earth.
- (2) Human beings, all States, and all public and private institutions must:
- (a) act in accordance with the rights and obligations recognized in this Declaration;
 - (b) recognize and promote the full implementation and enforcement of the rights and obligations recognized in this Declaration;
 - (c) promote and participate in learning, analysis, interpretation and communication about how to live in harmony with Mother Earth in accordance with this Declaration;
 - (d) ensure that the pursuit of human wellbeing contributes to the wellbeing of Mother Earth, now and in the future;
 - (e) establish and apply effective norms and laws for the defence, protection and conservation of the rights of Mother Earth;
 - (f) respect, protect, conserve and where necessary, restore the integrity, of the vital ecological cycles, processes and balances of Mother Earth;
 - (g) guarantee that the damages caused by human violations of the inherent rights recognized in this Declaration are rectified and that those responsible are held accountable for restoring the integrity and health of Mother Earth;
 - (h) empower human beings and institutions to defend the rights of Mother Earth and of all beings;
 - (i) establish precautionary and restrictive measures to prevent human activities from causing species extinction, the destruction of ecosystems or the disruption of ecological cycles;
 - (j) guarantee peace and eliminate nuclear, chemical and biological weapons;
 - (k) promote and support practices of respect for Mother Earth and all beings, in accordance with their own cultures, traditions and customs;
 - (l) promote economic systems that are in harmony with Mother Earth and in accordance with the rights recognized in this Declaration.

Article 8. Definitions

- (1) The term "being" includes ecosystems, natural communities, species and all other natural entities which exist as part of Mother Earth.
- (2) Nothing in this Declaration restricts the recognition of other inherent rights of all beings or specified beings.

PAPER NO. 4: BOTSWANA

**Additional views on the preparation of the text by the Chair of the AWG-LCA
Botswana Submission 30 April 2010**

Botswana is pleased to be able to share our views on the text which the Chair is preparing for the next session.

Adaptation

Adaptation to the adverse impacts of climate change is a major challenge for Botswana, action and cooperation on adaptation is urgently required. Adequate funding should be provided to developing countries like Botswana for adaptation activities.

Botswana had previously proposed along with several countries including Least Developing Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) that the amount of finance for climate change adaptation be opened to benefit from international tax on bunkers including air-transport. This position had won sympathy from the IMO (Maritime Organisation) and ICAO (Civil Aviation Organisation). The base document is FCCC/CP/2010/2, which is the one containing the draft COP decision on bunkers from Copenhagen. The proposal is to move this aspect forward. This funding will meet all the necessary characteristics for CC funding - i.e, adequacy, additionality and predictability

PAPER NO. 5: EGYPT

Egypt's proposal

**In response to paragraph 5 of the Conclusions of the ninth session of the AWG-LCA
(9-11 April 2010, Bonn, Germany).**

The following paragraphs from documents FCCC/CP/2010/2 dated 11 February 2010 and DBO/drl dated 25 January 2010, issued by the UNFCCC secretariat earlier this year, should be inserted as an introduction/ clarification of the Chair's text:

- "- The AWG-LCA presented to the COP at its fifteenth session, a set of draft decisions containing the outcome of its work for consideration and adoption. The draft decisions are contained in annexes to document FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/17. In order to undertake further work on these decisions, the COP established a contact group on Long- term Cooperative Action, which, in turn, established drafting groups to work on specific draft decisions or parts thereof.
- The contact group on Long-term Cooperative Action did not conclude its work or report back to a plenary meeting of COP 15. The work of the drafting groups was of an informal nature and the final version of the texts discussed within the drafting groups have no formal standing.
- The Conference of Parties neither adopted nor endorsed the Copenhagen Accord, but merely took note of it, its provisions do not have any legal standing within the UNFCCC process even if some parties decided to associate themselves with it."

PAPER NO. 6: GHANA

Ghana's Submission On Organization And Methods Of Works 2010 (Awg/1ca) In Response To Paragraph 5 Of The Conclusions Of The Ninth Session Of The Awg/1ca, 9 – 11 April 2010, Bonn Germany - "Submissions From Parties Containing Views, Which The Chair May Draw Upon In The Preparation Of Her Draft Text For Consideration By Parties At Its Tenth Session."

SHARED VISION

Ghana underlines that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time. Ghana emphasizes its strong political will to urgently combat climate change in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. To achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention to stabilize greenhouse gas concentration in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system, and calls for:

- Limiting global temperature rise by a maximum of 1.5°C by 2020 with carbon dioxide (CO₂) concentration stabilizing at 350ppm by 2020.
- Reduction in emission greenhouse gas emissions from all developed countries (Annex I) of 52% by 2017, 65% by 2020, 80% by 2030, 100% (i.e. carbon neutral) by 2050 domestically compared to 1990 levels.
- All developed country Kyoto Protocol Parties to take quantified emission reduction commitments under Kyoto Protocol and the United States under LCA 1b(i) to ensure comparability of efforts.

ENHANCED ACTION ON ADAPTATION

Ghana supports the decision given below to be included in the Chair's text in adaptation section

1. *Agrees* that adaptation to the adverse effects of climate is a challenge faced by all Parties and that enhanced action and international cooperation on adaptation is urgently required to enable and support the implementation of adaptation actions aimed at reducing vulnerability and building resilience in developing country Parties, especially in those that are particularly vulnerable;

2. *Establishes* the an Adaptation Framework for Implementation with the objective of enhancing action on adaptation, including through international cooperation, for coherent consideration of matters relating to adaptation under the Convention;

3. *Affirms* that enhanced action on adaptation should be undertaken in accordance with the Convention; follow a country-driven, gender-sensitive, cross-sectoral, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems; and be based on and guided by the best available science, and as appropriate traditional knowledge; with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate;

4. *Invites* all Parties to enhance adaptation action under the Adaptation Framework for Implementation taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and specific national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances, and whereby developing country Parties shall be supported by developed country Parties and in accordance with paragraph 6 below, to undertake, inter alia:

- (a) Planning, prioritizing and implementing adaptation actions, including projects and programmes, including, inter alia, in the areas of water resources; health; agriculture and food security; infrastructure; socio-economic activities; terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems; and coastal zones, and actions identified in national and subnational adaptation plans and strategies, national adaptation programmes of action of least developed countries, national communications, technology needs assessments and other relevant national planning documents;

- (b) Impact, vulnerability and adaptation assessments, including assessments of financial needs as well as economic, social and environmental evaluation of adaptation options;
- (c) Strengthening institutional capacities and enabling environments for adaptation, including for climate-resilient development and vulnerability reduction;
- (d) Building resilience of socio-economic and ecological systems, including through economic diversification and sustainable management of natural resources;
- (e) Enhancing climate change related disaster risk reduction strategies, considering the Hyogo Framework for Action where appropriate; early warning systems; risk assessment, and management and sharing and transfer mechanisms such as insurance, compensation and rehabilitation; at local, national, subregional and regional levels, as appropriate, to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in those developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change;
- (f) Measures to enhance understanding, coordination and cooperation related to national, regional and international climate change induced displacement, migration and planned relocation, where appropriate;
- (g) Research, development, demonstration, diffusion, deployment, and transfer of technologies, practices, and processes; and capacity-building for adaptation, with a view to promoting access to technologies, in particular in developing country Parties;
- (h) Strengthening data, information and knowledge systems, education and public awareness;
- (i) Improving climate-related [and related to the impact of the implementation of response measures] research and systematic observation for climate data collection, archiving, analysis and modelling for improved climatic-related data and information to decision-makers at national and regional levels;
- (j) Minimizing adverse social, environmental and economic impacts on developing countries;

5. *Decides* that developed country Parties shall provide developing country Parties, especially those that are vulnerable, with long-term, scaled up, adequate, new and additional to official development assistance commitments and predictable and grant-based finance from public sources in the order of at least 1.5 per cent of the gross domestic product of developed country Parties as part of the repayment of their climate debt and their historic responsibility based on greenhouse gas emissions, as well as with support for technology, insurance and capacity-building to implement urgent, short-, medium- and long-term adaptation actions, plans, programmes and projects at local, national, subregional and regional levels, in and across different economic and social sectors and ecosystems, including the activities referred to in paragraph 4 above;

6. *Decides further* that developed countries shall provide adequate, predictable and sustainable financial resources, technology and capacity-building to support the implementation of adaptation action in developing countries and that provision of financing, technology and capacity building by developed countries will be measured, reported and verified in accordance with guidelines to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties, and will ensure that accounting of such finance is rigorous, robust and transparent.

7. *Also decides* that access to financial support for adaptation should be simplified, expeditious and direct, with priority given to particularly vulnerable developing country Parties, especially the least developed countries and small island developing States and Africa,

8. *Establishes* an Adaptation Committee² under the Convention, with equitable representation of Parties, to guide, supervise, support, administer and monitor the operation of the Adaptation Framework for Implementation and, inter alia:

- (a) To provide advice and technical support to Parties, respecting the country driven approach, including developing broad guidance for undertaking vulnerability and adaptation assessments, and developing national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (b) To strengthen, consolidate and enhance the sharing of information, knowledge, experience and good practices, at local, national, regional and international levels, consistent with relevant international agreements, through creating forums where different public and private stakeholders can discuss concrete challenges;
- (c) To encourage regional and international organizations and institutions to enhance adaptation action, including through funding adaptation activities, strategies and programmes;
- (d) To enable and support the creation of partnerships between a range of stakeholders in developing and developed country Parties, with a view to enhancing the development and transfer of technologies for adaptation and the implementation of adaptation action;
- (e) To support the development and enhancement of endogenous capacities; facilitating removal of barriers and enhancing accessibility, affordability, appropriateness and adaptability of technologies for adaptation;
- (f) To receive, evaluate and approve the applications of financial support from developing country Parties for implementation of adaptation projects, programmes and actions; and providing such financial support through financial mechanism;
- (g) To plan, organize, coordinate, monitor and evaluate international actions on adaptation, including the means of implementation;
- (h) To support the assessment of adaptation needs and adaptive capacity of developing country Parties, including needs related to finance, technology, compensation of loss and damage for sudden and gradual impacts of climate change, insurance, including micro-insurance, and capacity-building;
- (i) To support and promote the implementation of the Adaptation Framework for Implementation in all countries, particularly developing country Parties, at the most appropriate level, recognizing the important roles of state and regional governments;

9. *Establishes* an international mechanism to address social, economic and environmental loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, including impacts related to extreme weather events and slow onset events,³ through risk management, insurance, compensation and rehabilitation;

10. *Decides* to elaborate modalities and procedures for the international mechanism to address loss and damage, for adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth session;

11. *Invites* Parties to strengthen and, where necessary, establish national and regional centres and networks, in particular in developing countries, with support from developed country Parties and relevant organizations, as appropriate; to facilitate and enhance national and regional adaptation actions,

² The Adaptation Committee shall consist of 32 members nominated by Parties, with 20 members from Parties not included in Annex I of the Convention. The members of the Committee shall serve in their personal capacities.

³ Including sea level rise, increasing temperatures, ocean acidification, glacial retreat and related impacts, salinization, land and forest degradation, loss of biodiversity and desertification.

in a manner that is country-driven, encourages cooperation and coordination between regional stakeholders, and improves the delivery of information between the Convention process and national and regional activities;

12. *Requests* developed country Parties to support developing country Parties in strengthening and, where necessary, establishing designated national-level institutional arrangements for adaptation, with a view to enhancing work on the full range of adaptation actions from planning to implementation;

13. *Decides* that all Parties should use existing channels to report, as appropriate, on activities undertaken, and support provided and received for adaptation actions in developing countries, and to provide information on progress, experiences and lessons learned, to ensure transparency, mutual accountability, and with the aim of identifying insufficiencies and discrepancies of support for consideration of the Conference of the Parties;

14. *Invites* relevant multilateral, international, regional and national organizations, the public and private sectors, civil society and other relevant stakeholders to undertake and support enhanced action on adaptation at all levels, as appropriate, in a coherent and integrated manner, building on synergies among activities and processes, and to assist in the implementation of the Adaptation Framework for Implementation

15. *Requests* the secretariat to support the Adaptation Framework for Implementation, in accordance with its mandate and subject to the availability of resources;

ENHANCED ACTION ON TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER

Ghana supports the decision given below to be included in the Chair's text in technology section

1. *Decides* that the objective of enhanced action on technology development and transfer in support of action on adaptation and mitigation is to enable global cooperative action to implement the Convention, in particular its Article 4, paragraphs 1(c), 3, 5, 7, 8 and 9, in order to meet the ultimate objective of the Convention;

2. *Decides* that the Technology Mechanism is hereby defined to:

- (a) Accelerate action at each stage of the technology development cycle, by enhancing and scaling up cooperation among Parties to support national and international actions on mitigation and adaptation;
- (b) Facilitate the identification and removal of barriers to development and transfer of technologies for adaptation and mitigation, while ensuring that adequate capacity is developed and maintained in developing countries for this purpose;
- (c) Ensure accessibility, affordability, appropriateness and adaptability of the technologies required by developing country Parties for enhanced action on mitigation and adaptation, based on national circumstances and priorities, particularly the urgent need for the development and transfer of technologies for adaptation in developing country Parties, in particular the small island developing States and the least developed countries, and the need for economic diversification of developing country Parties whose economies are affected by the adverse impacts of response measures;
- (d) Ensure adequacy and predictability of technological, financial and capacity building support to developing countries for technology development and transfer, particularly the development and enhancement of endogenous technologies and capacities of developing countries, taking into account the important role of public finance in supporting technology research, development, demonstration of technology and in leveraging private-sector funding;

3. *Decides* that the Technology Mechanism shall operate under the authority and guidance of the Conference of the Parties and articulate with the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, Coordinating Mechanism for Mitigation and the Adaptation Framework for Implementation as described in [*insert reference to relevant decisions*];

4. *Decides* that the implementation of the Technology Mechanism and other activities as determined by the Conference of the Parties, taking into account the indicative list of activities eligible for support as described in annex I to this decision, shall be funded from a technology window within the overall financial arrangement established under the Convention [*insert reference to relevant decision*] and/or through existing bilateral and multilateral cooperative programmes and initiatives in accordance with Article 11, paragraph 5, of the Convention;

5. *Decides* that the Technology Mechanism will consist of:

- (a) An Executive Body under the guidance and authority of the COP with equal geographical/regional representation and assisted by technical panels and committees
- (b) A Consultative Network of Climate Technology (CoNeCT) including international, regional and national technology innovation centres
- (c) Multilateral Technology Fund as funding window under the overall Convention Financial Mechanism
- (d) Technology Incentive for Development and Transfer;
- (e) Technology Capacity Building Programme

6. *Agrees* that all Parties will undertake national and international cooperative actions on technology development and transfer related to mitigation and adaptation in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and their specific national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances, in the context of Article 4 paragraphs 1(c), 3, 5 and 7 of the Convention, including but not limited to:

- (a) Participating in international partnerships to advance the development, demonstration, deployment, diffusion and transfer of environmentally sound technologies, including through formulation and implementation of national and international technology roadmaps and action plans;
- (b) Establishing voluntary technology arrangements and partnerships with intergovernmental organizations, the private-sector, academia, civil society organizations and local and sub-national governments for enhancing cooperative action amongst Parties on adaptation and mitigation by developing countries;
- (c) Promote the establishment of partnership arrangements with relevant international organisations, the public and private sectors, academia and the research community;
- (d) Enhance the development and dissemination of best practices;
- (e) Support national and regional capacity building;
- (f) Establish and/or strengthen existing national innovation systems, including through centres of technology innovation or excellence;
- (g) Promote public and private sector investment in research and development;
- (h) Provide incentives to mobilize private capital;
- (i) Enhance in-country enabling environments;
- (j) Develop institutional, technical and human capacity;
- (k) Establish and maintain robust nationally appropriate policy and regulatory frameworks;

7. *Decides* to develop a Technology Capacity-building Programme and provide immediate technology capacity-building support to developing country Parties to enable their action on mitigation and adaptation, now, up to and beyond 2012;
8. *Agrees* that the elements of and modalities for the implementation of the Technology Capacity-building Programme shall be elaborated by the Executive Body on Technology, building upon the elements contained in annex VI to this decision, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth session;
9. *Decides* that the Expert Group on Technology Transfer, established by decision 4/CP.7 and reconstituted by decision 3/CP.13, shall prioritise and complete its pending activities within 2010, taking into account its programme of work for 2010-2011 as endorsed by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at their thirty-first session;
10. *Decides* that the Executive Body established by this decision will replace the Expert Group on Technology Transfer, which shall have its mandate terminated at the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties, and at which time the Expert Group on Technology Transfer shall deliver a final report to the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation;
11. *Encourages* developed country Parties to double public expenditure and private investment in research, development and demonstration of technologies for mitigation and adaptation by 2012 and quadruple public expenditure and private investment by 2020;
12. *Decides* that the Executive [Body][Committee] on Technology shall recommend to the Conference of the Parties international cooperative actions to support the removal of barriers to technology development and transfer, including those arising from intellectual property rights, taking into account the elements contained in annex VII;
13. *Further decides* that the Consultative Network for Climate Technology shall provide technical support to enhance the capacity of developing country Parties to identify and remove possible barriers to technology development and transfer, including those arising from intellectual property rights, identified in their technology needs assessments, technology action plans and road maps;
14. *Decides* to periodically monitor and assess the effectiveness of the implementation of Articles 4, paragraphs 5 and 1(c), of the Convention and of the Technology Mechanism;
15. *Decides* that provision of technological support to developing countries by developed countries, for both mitigation and adaptation, shall be reported annually by developed countries in their national communications and shall be subject to international measurement, reporting and verification guidelines to be developed by the Conference of Parties;

ANNEX I

Indicative list of activities eligible for support

1. Activities eligible for support shall be determined by country driven processes and defined through national appropriate mitigation actions and national adaptation plans, and may include but will not be limited to:
 - [(a) Cooperative research, development and demonstration programmes to providing opportunities for participation by developing country Parties;
 - [(b) Deployment and diffusion of environmentally safe and sound technologies and know-how that have a great potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions substantively and simultaneously address the adverse impacts of climate change and the adverse impacts of response measures in developing country Parties;
 - [(c) Activities and incentives that leverage public and private investment in technology development, deployment diffusion and transfer;
 - [(d) Incremental costs of soft and hard technologies for implementation of adaptation and mitigation actions;
 - [(e) Climate change observation systems and related information management;
 - [(f) Purchasing of licenses and other intellectual property rights issues;
 - [(g) Establishment and strengthening national systems of innovation and technology innovation centres;
 - [(h) Development and implementation of national technology plans for mitigation and adaptation including technical training and training in this regard;
 - [(i) Support for the enabling environments, in the context of the implementation of national adaptation and mitigation plans.

ANNEX II

Mandate, composition and organisation of work

Executive Body on technology

A. Functions

1. The Executive Body on Technology is responsible for the implementation of the Technology Mechanism and shall undertake the following functions, under the authority and guidance of the Conference of the Parties, and be fully accountable to the Conference of the Parties:

- [(a) Elaborate a technology action plan as a starting point of its work to enable implementation of enhanced action on technology development and transfer;
- [(b) Develop a rolling two year strategic program of work and report on implementation annually;
- [(c) Identify best available technologies, technologies with great potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and best practices in relevant sectors, and develop, gather and disseminate relevant road maps and action plans;
- [(d) Provide guidance and support for Parties to conduct country-driven planning to support the dissemination of environmentally sound technologies, including on technology needs assessments, technology action plans and low-emission development strategies;
- [(e) Develop and implement, as part of its programme of work and through a country driven process mediated through the recipient governments practical and concrete actions that address specific needs of developing countries on the development and transfer of technologies for adaptation;
- [(f) Provide guidance on the establishment of and strengthen, as appropriate, national and regional technology innovation centres and networks, including centre-to-centre twinning arrangements, with a view to enhancing cooperative research and development and North–South, South–South, and triangular technology cooperation, in order to accelerate the development, demonstration, deployment, diffusion and transfer of environmentally sound technologies to support action on mitigation and adaptation by developing country Parties;
- [(g) Develop and guide the implementation of a capacity building programme to build and/or strengthen domestic capacity in developing countries to identify technology options, make technology choices, and operate, maintain, and adapt technologies, including through twinning, fellowships, training of trainers and on-the-job technical and vocational training and furthermore promote coherence and cooperation between relevant international and national organizations and initiatives, including centres and networks, on capacity building for enhanced technology development and transfer;
- [(h) Promote close collaboration on research and development, deployment, demonstration and production of technologies for climate mitigation and adaptation between governments, industries, and research communities of developed and developing countries, through networking relevant international technology initiatives, organizations and national and regional centres and liaising with other bodies under the Convention, as appropriate;
- [(i) Monitor and assess the financial support and performance of the development and transfer of environmentally sound technologies in terms of speed, range and size of the technological flow in accordance with international technology action plans towards low-carbon and climate-resilient economies;
- [(j) Provide policy advice and recommendations to the Conference of the Parties, [the Subsidiary Bodies and any Implementation bodies] on the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention;

- [(k) Identify appropriate actions to address barriers to technology development and transfer encountered by developing countries Parties, including those related to intellectual property rights, to enable action on mitigation and adaptation;
- [(l) Cooperate and coordinate with other relevant bodies as required on assessment of nationally appropriate mitigation actions and national adaptation actions;
- [(m) Cooperate and coordinate with other relevant bodies as required on disbursements of funds under the financial mechanism of the Convention; and provide the Conference of the Parties with the analysis on financing for development, deployment and transfer of technologies;
- [(n) Articulate technology transfer and financing mechanisms under the Convention with other United Nations organizations, multilateral financial institutions established under bilateral or multilateral development programmes and other relevant international forums not directly related to climate change, with the assistance of technical panels to be created;

B. Composition

2. The Executive Body on Technology shall comprise **twenty-six** (26) members representing Parties to the Convention, with the aim of achieving fair and balanced representation, as follows:

- [(a) **Two** representatives from each of the five regional groups of the United Nations and **one** representatives from the small island developing States, taking into account the interest groups as reflected by the current practice in the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties;
- [(b) **One** representatives from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
- [(c) **One** representatives from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention.

3. An alternate member for each member of the Executive Body on Technology shall be elected consistent with the approach as set out in paragraph 2 of this annex. The nomination by a constituency of a candidate member shall be accompanied by a nomination of a candidate alternate member from the same group.

4. The members of the Executive Body on Technology may invite advisors drawn from relevant intergovernmental organizations, academia, the private sector and civil society.

5. Members, including alternate members, of the Executive Body on Technology with the appropriate technology development and transfer, technical, finance and/or policy expertise shall be identified by their respective governments, nominated by the relevant groups and elected by the Conference of the Parties to serve as government representatives, and that vacancies shall be filled in the same manner.

6. Members and alternate members shall serve for a term of two years and shall be eligible to serve a maximum of two consecutive terms and that:

- [(a) 13 members, including alternate members, of the Executive Body on Technology shall be elected initially for a term of three years and 13 members, including alternate members, shall be elected for a term of two years;
- [(b) thereafter, the Conference of the Parties shall elect, every year, 13 members and 13 alternate members for a term of two years;
- [(c) the term as a member does not count towards the term as alternate member, and the term as an alternate member does not count towards the term as a member;
- [(d) the members, including alternate members, shall remain in office until their successors are nominated.

7. The Executive Body on Technology shall annually elect a chairperson and a vice-chairperson from among its members, with one being a member from a Party included in Annex I to the Convention and the

other being a member from a Party not included in Annex I to the Convention, and that the positions of chairperson and vice-chairperson shall alternate annually between a member from a Party included in Annex I to the Convention and a member from a Party not included in Annex I to the Convention.

8. If a member, or an alternate member, of the Executive Body on Technology resigns or is otherwise unable to complete the assigned term of office or to perform the functions of that office, the Executive Body on Technology may decide, bearing in mind the proximity of the next session of the Conference of the Parties, to appoint another member, or an alternate member, from the same constituency to replace the said member for the remainder of that member's mandate, in which case the appointment shall count as one term.

D. Organization of work

9. The Executive Body on Technology shall prepare a biennial work programme for approval by the Conference of the Parties. The work programme shall address each of the functions contained in section A above.

10. The Executive Body on Technology shall meet at least four times per year and shall prepare an annual report to the Conference of the Parties on the implementation of its functions and its work programme. The Executive Body on Technology may be requested to provide advice to support the work of other bodies established by the Conference of the Parties under the Convention.

11. The secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change shall service the Executive Body on Technology.

12. A simple majority of the members of the Executive Body on Technology must be present at the meeting to constitute a quorum.

13. Decisions of the Executive Body on Technology shall be taken by consensus; if all efforts at reaching a consensus have been exhausted, and no agreement has been reached, decisions shall be taken by a two-thirds majority of the members present at the meeting on the basis of one member, one vote.

ANNEX III

Possible elements of a technology incentive instrument

1. A technology incentive instrument for enhanced cooperative action on technology development, deployment, transfer and diffusion for mitigation and adaptation projects and programmes should be established in order to stimulate accelerated diffusion and transfer of existing and new environmentally safe and sound technologies to developing country Parties.
2. For the purpose of meeting its commitments for measurable, reportable and verifiable support for environmentally sound technologies and know-how in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention, a developed country Party may transfer to, or acquire from, other Parties, Environmentally Sound Technology Rewards (ESTR) resulting from projects and programmes, including sectoral actions, that accelerate the deployment, diffusion or transfer of environmentally sound technologies for mitigation or adaptation in any sector of the economy, provided that the following conditions are met:
 - (a) Host Parties establish technology targets or objectives;
 - (b) Voluntary participation is approved by each Party involved;
 - (c) Any such project or programme results in measurable, reportable and verifiable reductions of greenhouse gas emissions by sources, storage or capture, enhancement of removals by sinks, or increases in climate resilience that is additional to any that would otherwise occur;
 - (d) The project or programme contributes to the achievement of the technology targets and objectives of the host Party in receipt of that technology;
 - (e) The host Party has allocated ESTRs to the project or programme, proportionate to the volume of emissions reduced or removed and increase in climate resilience; that are resultant of the technology transfer;
 - (f) Participants in the ESTR mechanism may involve private and public companies;
 - (g) The acquisition of ESTRs is recognized as a contribution towards the efforts of Parties to meet their commitments under Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention.

ANNEX IV

Elements of international Technology Action Plan(s)

1. The international Technology Action Plan should build on and enhance coordination among and collaboration with relevant international and national efforts and be informed by national technology action plans.
2. The Technology Action Plan shall be implemented with financial support through the financial mechanism of the Convention and other financial arrangements as part of the Copenhagen agreed outcome, including all the available means to ensure the affordability of technologies, products and related services.
3. The Technology Action Plan will be based upon a regular assessment of global technology needs for long-term action on climate change with the aim of accelerating short-, medium-, and long-term action across all stages of the technology development cycle, including research, development, demonstration, diffusion, transfer and use of existing and new environmentally safe and sound technologies, in order to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention, support action on mitigation and adaptation and promote a shift to sustainable development paths. The Plan shall specify actions for an initial period of three years and be regularly updated every successive three years. It will:
 - (a) Assess the steps required to accelerate research, development, demonstration, diffusion and transfer of environmentally sound technologies for mitigation and adaptation through developing a comprehensive overview of what needs to be done to promote wider and more rapid development and deployment of key technologies, and which shall identify:
 - (i) The current state of the development of technologies for mitigation and adaptation;
 - (ii) Key stakeholders and relevant existing and emerging efforts contributing to the development of these technologies;
 - (iii) Gaps and barriers that prevent technologies from reaching commercial maturity;
 - (iv) Opportunities for cooperation between developed and developing country Parties, including their respective private sectors;
 - (v) Prioritized technologies that should be the focus for specific programmes of action to accelerate the development and transfer of technology;
 - (b) Define specific, time-bound actions and associated funding requirements with specific programmes of action developed for each prioritized technology, encompassing:
 - (i) Measures to overcome the barriers to technology development and transfer;
 - (ii) Policies and measures to enhance enabling environments;
 - (iii) Capacity-building activities;
 - (iv) Actions to promote cooperative research and development;
 - (v) Measures to address intellectual property rights;
 - (vi) Incentive mechanisms;
 - (vii) Actions to enhance the development and transfer of technologies for adaptation;
 - (viii) The establishment and/or strengthening of existing national and regional technology innovation centres.

Elements of a national Technology Road Map and Action Plan

Parties should promote and support the development and transfer of innovative and climate-friendly technologies including through the formulation and sharing of technology road maps and action plans, which may involve:

1. A national technology needs assessment.
2. Identification of technological options for sectors to address greenhouse gases emissions that are consistent with country-driven priority areas by sector and by technology.
3. Identification and removal of barriers to the development, deployment, diffusion and transfer of win-win technological options such as carbon dioxide capture and storage, clean fossil fuel and non-energy use of fossil fuel technologies identified technological options.
4. Priority areas shall be identified sector by sector and technology by technology. For the most GHG-intensive sectors, nationally appropriate deployment schemes should be developed within the context of technology needs assessments and low-emission development strategies, taking into account specific barriers for technology deployment in these sectors.
5. Policy instruments, enabling environments and infrastructure required for the deployment, diffusion and transfer of identified technological options.
6. Identification of capacity-building needs.
7. Opportunities for joint research and development between developing country Parties, and between developed and developing country Parties to be financed by developed country Parties.
8. For the most greenhouse gas intensive sectors, nationally appropriate deployment schemes should be developed, taking into account specific barriers to technology deployment in these sectors.
9. Measures that promote wide diffusion of existing and emerging adaptation technologies in similar climates.
10. Measures to address intellectual property rights.
11. Incentive mechanisms.
12. Voluntary partnerships and agreements.
13. Actions to enhance the development and transfer of technologies for adaptation.
14. The establishment and/or strengthen of existing national and regional technology innovation centres.
15. Within the context of the national adaptation and mitigation planning, identification of actions that, in order to be implemented, require international support.
16. Periodic review of progress to identify areas where international cooperation should be strengthened.

