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SPANISH ONLY

UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

**AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON FURTHER COMMITMENTS  
FOR ANNEX I PARTIES UNDER THE KYOTO PROTOCOL**

**Eleventh session**

**Bonn, 9–11 April 2010**

**Item X of the provisional agenda**

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

**Ninth session**

**Bonn, 9–11 April 2010**

**Item 3 of the provisional agenda**

**Organization and methods of work in 2010**

**Views on the need for additional meeting time for the Ad Hoc Working  
Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto  
Protocol and the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action  
under the Convention, and on organization of work of the Ad Hoc Working  
Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention**

**Submissions from Parties**

1. In preparation for the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP) and the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA) in 2010, the Chairs of the AWG-KP and the AWG-LCA jointly invited Parties to submit their views on the need for additional meeting time of the AWG-KP and the AWG-LCA. In addition, the Chair of the AWG-LCA invited Parties to submit their views on how best to advance the work of the AWG-LCA in 2010, including views, ideas and proposals on: organization of the work in 2010, including on how to ensure that the negotiating process remains transparent, inclusive and efficient in delivering substantive outcomes; initiatives the Chair could take to facilitate progress; and other aspects relevant to the work of the AWG-LCA in 2010.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> <[http://unfccc.int/files/parties\\_and\\_observers/notifications/application/pdf/information\\_note\\_20100202.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/parties_and_observers/notifications/application/pdf/information_note_20100202.pdf)>.

**FCCC/KP/AWG/2010/MISC.1**  
**FCCC/AWGLCA/2010/MISC.1**

GE.10-60366

2. As at 12 March 2010, the secretariat had received 32 submissions in response to the invitations referred to in paragraph 1 above. In accordance with the procedure for miscellaneous documents, these submissions are attached and reproduced\* in the language in which they were received and without formal editing.

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\* 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 Croatia, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey.

PAPER NO. 1: ARGENTINA

**Presentación al Grupo de Trabajo Especial sobre Cooperación a Largo Plazo en el marco de la Convención (GTE-ACLP) y al Grupo de Trabajo Especial sobre los futuros compromisos para las Partes Anexo I bajo el Protocolo de Kyoto (GTE-PK)**

**Febrero 2010**

En su 15ª COP/5ª CMP llevada a cabo en Copenhague entre el 7 y el 18 de diciembre del pasado año, las Partes extendieron el mandato del GTE-CLP y solicitaron al GTE-PK que continúe con su trabajo.

La Argentina enfatiza su respaldo al Plan de Acción de Bali con respecto al proceso de negociación de dos vías. Asimismo considera que es necesario que ambos grupos de trabajo ad-hoc sesionen adicionalmente en el transcurso de 2010. Al respecto, se estima oportuna la realización de al menos dos reuniones de cada grupo ad-hoc previo a la 16ª COP/ 6ª CMP, conforme a las siguientes pautas:

La primera reunión debería realizarse durante el primer semestre del año, procurando evitar en lo posible superposiciones con las reuniones de la Comisión de Desarrollo Sostenible de Nueva York y la Asamblea General del FMAM en Uruguay. La 2ª reunión debería llevarse a cabo en el 2º semestre, con suficiente antelación a la 16ª COP/6ª CMP, de modo que exista un adecuado tiempo para el desarrollo de consultas adicionales a nivel nacional.

Respecto al pedido de iniciativas que faciliten el progreso del trabajo en el marco de la Convención, la Argentina considera fundamental que el trabajo a realizarse priorice los principios y disposiciones contenidos en la Convención, en particular aquellos que se encuentran en sus Artículos 2, 3 y 4. Por lo tanto, cualquier decisión adoptada por la Conferencia de las Partes deberá considerar los principios de equidad y de responsabilidades comunes pero diferenciadas.

En este sentido, habiendo las Partes tomado nota del texto denominado “Acuerdo de Copenhague” (AC), vemos oportuno integrar al trabajo realizado en ambos grupos de negociación aquellos elementos que puedan facilitar las negociaciones.

El objetivo a largo plazo de mantener el incremento de la temperatura promedio global por debajo de los 2º C con respecto a los niveles pre-industriales, según información científica recogida y procesada por el IPCC, debería ser el punto de partida para la adopción de nuevos compromisos de reducción de emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero por parte de los países desarrollados. Compromisos que debieran verse reflejados en el marco del Protocolo de Kioto para aquellos países que son parte de este Protocolo.

Este enfoque requiere que tanto el nivel de los compromisos de mitigación de los países desarrollados así como el nivel de apoyo económico, financiero y tecnológico hacia los países en desarrollo se establezcan en función de ese objetivo global. De otra manera será difícil conseguir coherencia entre el objetivo de largo plazo y las acciones y compromisos asumidos por las Partes.

Por otro lado, todas aquellas consideraciones respecto al apoyo económico, financiero, tecnológico y en fortalecimiento de capacidades para implementar acciones de adaptación en países en desarrollo deberán tener en cuenta a aquellas comunidades y ecosistemas en riesgo que sufren los impactos negativos del cambio climático.

Por último, resulta fundamental asegurar la transparencia y universalidad del proceso, y a tales fines, se propone:

- que las reuniones de los órganos subsidiarios y de los grupos de trabajo no se superpongan;
- evitar las colisiones de horarios entre las sesiones del GTE-CLP y el GTE-PK, así como entre las distintas reuniones de un mismo grupo de trabajo ad-hoc;
- que todas las reuniones sean abiertas a todas las Partes y exista, con antelación suficiente, una debida publicidad sobre horarios y lugar en que se desarrollarán las mismas;
- la adecuada circulación de todas las propuestas y notas presentadas por las Partes y de los documentos de trabajo, teniendo presente que el proceso está conducido por los Estados Parte.

Sin perjuicio de la forma y el contenido del trabajo que se realice en ambos grupos, la Argentina reconoce que se deberá priorizar la continuidad de este trabajo en acuerdo con el mandato otorgado por la Conferencia de las Partes al GTE-CLP y al GTE-PK.

[TRANSLATION AS SUBMITTED]

**UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION:**

**Submission to the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-Term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA), and to the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP)**

**February 2010**

In its 15<sup>th</sup> COP/ 5<sup>th</sup> CMP held in Copenhagen, from the 7<sup>th</sup> to the 18<sup>th</sup> December 2009, the Parties extended the mandate of the AWG-LCA, and requested the AWG-KP to continue its work.

Argentina emphasizes its support to the Bali Action Plan, in relation with the two-track negotiation process. Moreover, Argentina considers it is necessary that both Ad Hoc Working Groups hold additional sessions during 2010. In this regard, it is timely to convene at least two meetings of each Working Group before the 16<sup>th</sup> COP/ 6<sup>th</sup> CMP, according to the following guidelines:

The first meeting should be held during the first semester of the year, avoiding as much as possible the overlapping with the Meetings of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development in New York and the GEF General Assembly in Uruguay. The second meeting should be held in the 2<sup>nd</sup> semester, well in advance to the 16<sup>th</sup> COP/ 6<sup>th</sup> CMP, so that it provides enough time to carry out additional consultations at the national level.

In connection with the request of initiatives to facilitate progress under the Convention, Argentina considers of paramount importance that the work to be done prioritize the principles and provisions of the Convention, in particular those included in its Articles 2, 3 and 4. Consequently, any decision adopted by the Conference of the Parties shall consider the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities.

In this regard, having the Parties taken note of the text called "Copenhagen Accord" (CA), Argentina considers appropriate to integrate those elements of the CA that could facilitate negotiations in both working groups.

The long-term objective of keeping the global mean temperature increase below 2° C, in relation to the pre-industrial levels, according to the scientific information gathered and processed by the IPCC, should be the departing point for the adoption of new GHG reduction commitments by developed countries. These commitments should be reflected under the Kyoto Protocol for the countries that are Parties to this Protocol.

This approach requires that the level of mitigation commitments by developed countries as well as the level of economic, financial and technological support to developing countries, be established in terms of that global objective. Otherwise, it will be difficult to achieve consistency between the long-term objective and the actions and commitments taken by the Parties.

On the other hand, all considerations regarding economic, financial and technological support, and capacity building addressed to implement adaptation actions in developing countries shall take into account the communities and ecosystems in risk that are suffering the negative impacts of climate change.

Finally, it is essential to assure the transparency and inclusiveness of the process, and to that end, it is proposed:

- that the subsidiary bodies and the ad hoc working groups meetings do not overlap;
- to avoid the collisions in schedule between the sessions of the AWG-LCA and the AWG-KP, and among the meetings within each Working Group;
- that all meetings are opened to all Parties, with proper publicity on timing and location, informed well in advance;
- the adequate circulation of all the proposals and notes submitted by the Parties, and all working documents, consistent with a Party-driven process.

Without prejudice to the form and content of the work to be done in both Working Groups, Argentina acknowledges that the mandate given by the COP to the AWG-LCA and to the AWG-KP in order to continue their work is a priority.



PAPER NO. 2: BARBADOS

**Overarching Goal**

The UNFCCC remains the primary intergovernmental forum for addressing and responding to global climate change. Barbados believes that the work of the AWGs in 2010 should be towards finalizing a comprehensive and ambitious legally binding outcome at the 16<sup>th</sup> Session of the Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC in Mexico in 2010.

**Additional Meeting Time**

Barbados believes that the AWGs should convene their first meetings no later than April 2010 with a view to deciding on their work programmes and other organizational matters including the scheduling of future meetings. This first meeting should be organizational in nature and should have a maximum duration of one week, with sufficient time for interest groups including the SIDS, LDCs African Group and G77 and China to coordinate prior to the convening of this session. Barbados also believes that no more than three or four negotiating sessions in total will be required, given the level of maturity of most of the issues under negotiation.

Barbados does not believe that restrictions should be placed on the location for future sessions of the AWGs. Rather than utilizing financial resources for high cost venues, these resources should be prioritized to support the participation of developing countries, particularly SIDS and LDCs in all negotiating sessions.

**Advancing the Work of the AWGs**

Barbados welcomes the advanced state of maturity of most building blocks under negotiation in the AWG-LCA, as contained in documents FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/17 and FCCC/CP/2010/2. Barbados also recognizes that the Copenhagen Accord contains some useful elements that should be incorporated into the negotiations. Given these realities, as well as the need to rebuild trust and confidence in the multilateral climate negotiating process, Barbados believes that the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting of the AWG-LCA (to be held no later than April 2010) should mandate the Chair and Vice-Chair of the AWG-LCA to produce a new negotiating text that captures the areas of convergence in FCCC/CP/2010/2, the Copenhagen Accord as well as other inputs such as the Copenhagen submission of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS). This new draft should be made available to Parties no later than three weeks before the convening of the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the AWG-LCA in 2010 and should serve as the basis for negotiations moving forward.

**Intercessional Meetings**

Given the complexity of the negotiations as well as the need to elaborate further on some issues on which there is an emerging consensus on e.g. a new climate change fund, the AWG-LCA should consider convening intercessional meetings on specific issues. The format, mandate and the issues to be considered should be agreed on by the AWG-LCA at its first and future sessions. The principles of inclusiveness, openness and transparency should be adhered to.

PAPER NO. 3: BELIZE

**Submission on views on the need for additional meeting time of the AWG-KP  
and AWG-LCA  
10<sup>th</sup> February, 2010**

Belize is pleased to respond to the invitation to provide its views on the need for additional meeting time of the AWG-KP and the AWG-LCA. In our view, it is important that the AWG-LCA and AWG-KP should resume their work on all elements of the Bali Action Plan as soon as possible and focus the negotiating process on the fulfillment of the decision on 1/CP.13 (The Bali Action Plan). In this regard, it is important that the AWGs advance their work in three meetings under the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol. Work should resume at the latest in June 2010 as the ninth session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action (AWG-LCA 9) and the eleventh session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP 11), in parallel with SBI 32, and SBSTA 32. We suggest two additional meetings with one taking place in September and the other at COP 16, in Mexico, where their work should be concluded and the results adopted by the COP and CMP.

Belize suggests that the work could be arranged as follows: two weeks in June along with the SBs, one week of 5 working days in September, with Saturday and Sunday for regional coordination, and the first week (Monday –Saturday) of COP 16.

In addition to their respective working documents, the AWGs may consider elements of the Copenhagen Accord with a view to facilitate the conclusion of the work of the AWGs.

Belize is fully committed to continue negotiations under the United Nations Framework on Climate Change with the objective of concluding a legally-binding outcome by COP16/CMP6.

PAPER NO. 4: BRAZIL

**Submission by BRAZIL  
(16 February 2010)**

Brazil recalls the Information Note (YdB/HT/AWGs/2010), dated February 2<sup>nd</sup>, inviting Parties to submit their views on the need for additional meeting time for the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP) and the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA) in 2010, as well as on ways to advance the work of the AWG-LCA.

2. A successful outcome of the 16<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC and of the 6<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties acting as a meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol will require continuous dedicated work by Parties. This would entail additional meeting time during 2010. Brazil supports arrangements to ensure this additional meeting time.

3. Brazil believes that the work to be undertaken in preparation to COP-16 should occur under the AWG-KP and the AWG-LCA, as mandated by decisions FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/L.8 and FCCC/CP/2009/L.6. These two working groups represent the legitimate fora to advance negotiations, based on the reports of the AWG-KP and AWG-LCA. Subgroups that have been established to deal with the specific themes of the negotiations should be maintained and their work should continue concentrated on drafting.

4. Brazil firmly believes that the activities of the two working groups offer the best foundation for transparency and inclusiveness, which are key to the success of the negotiations underway within the UNFCCC system.

PAPER NO. 5: CHILE

**Views on the Work Programme for 2010  
AWG-LCA and AWG-KP**

Regarding the upcoming meeting of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties to be held this 22<sup>nd</sup> of February, Chile would like to state the following opinions:

Chile strongly supports Mexico in its recent effort to convene small consultation groups with flexible membership and conduct informal dialogues with various Parties to discuss their particular interests. We believe these efforts are part of an inclusive, open, party-driven process and will help to build trust between the Parties before the first formal meeting of the AWGs.

Furthermore, Chile would like to suggest that Mexico, in cooperation with the Chair of the AWG-LCA, continue to carry out these informal multilateral dialogues, continuing through March 31, 2010. Using the feedback gathered from this process and drawing upon ideas submitted by Parties in their submissions (Ref: YdB/HT/AWGs/2010), we support a joint effort by Mexico and the AWG-LCA Chair to propose a work program and work methodology that could be presented to the Parties before the first meeting of the AWGs. In order to provide a strong political guidance to the work of the AWG-LCA, this first meeting should include a high level segment.

Regarding the number, duration and timing of future AWG meetings, Chile proposes a meeting schedule similar to that adopted in 2009, with a total of up to 6 meetings to take place throughout the year. We suggest that the first meeting of the AWGs be held during April (duration of 1 week), with subsequent meetings in June (2 weeks), August (2 weeks), October (1 week), November (1 week) and December (2 weeks).

Chile considers the Copenhagen Accord to be the guiding document for work in 2010. As such, we believe that the AWG-LCA chair should consider developing, before the first meeting, a note to clarify the linkages between the content of the Copenhagen Accord and the texts that were considered by the AWG-LCA during COP 15. Chile suggests using the Copenhagen Accord as the guiding document and the AWG-LCA documents as the basis for discussion, since these documents contain specific and relevant information that needs to be revisited. In addition, we would request that the Chair submit a proposed work program to the Parties prior to the first meeting.

Chile believes that as part of a work methodology, the Parties should agree on a thematic agenda for the year based on the content of the Copenhagen Accord. Specifically, Parties should take advantage of the first meeting in April to begin discussing the less contentious issues of the Accord, the first of which could be implementation of the Copenhagen Green Fund. Chile believes it is critical to the success of the negotiation process that the political commitment made by developed countries to provide 30 billion USD for the period 2010-2012 must become operational as soon as possible.

Additionally, the Parties at the first meeting of the AWGs should decide on the number of high-level (Ministerial-level) meetings to be held during the year. Special attention should be paid to the timing, inclusiveness, and transparency of these meetings.

Santiago, February, 2010

PAPER NO. 6: CHINA

**CHINA'S SUBMISSION OF VIEWS ON THE AWG-LCA AND  
AWG-KP**

15 February 2010

In response to the messages from the Chairs of the Ad hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA) and the Ad hoc Working Group on further emission reduction commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP), China would like to submit its views as follows:

**1. Number of meetings: 6**

**2. Duration:** 10 weeks in total

**3. Timing of meetings/sessions:** March/April, May/June, July, August/September, October, November/ December

**4. Organization of work for AWG-LCA in 2010**

- a) Continuation of the format of one contact group, where necessary, sub-groups or informal consultations that are open-ended to ensure openness, transparency and inclusiveness;
- b) Informal consultations by the Chair;
- c) The Chair's text together with all texts and submissions from Parties remain on the table as the only legitimate basis for further negotiations under the AWG-LCA;
- d) The political agreement in the Copenhagen Accord may be considered and where appropriate, be translated into texts that can be incorporated in the negotiating text of the AWG-LCA.

PAPER NO. 7: COSTA RICA

**Preparation for the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP) and the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Actions under the Convention (AWG-LCA) in 2010**

**Preamble:**

In preparation for the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP) and the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Actions under the Convention (AWG-LCA) in 2010, the Chairs of Both Working Groups have invited Parties to submit their views on the need for additional meetings, number, duration and timing of such meetings.

It is fundamental for Costa Rica that the organization of work guarantee a process that is transparent, inclusive and efficient in terms of the use of the Secretariat's and Parties' resources.

In order to contribute to this process, and in use of its faculties as a sovereign State, Costa Rica submits to the Secretariat of the UNFCCC, and to the Chairs from both Working Groups, its views on the requested elements.

1. Number of meetings

It is Costa Rica's position that a total of four sessions should be held throughout the year, and that the first of these, which should be held in April, should not last for more than one week. In total, no more than six or seven weeks of meetings should be held, including the two COP/MOP 16 weeks in Mexico. Costa Rica believes that the sessions should take place during the following timeframes: one week in April, two already foreseen weeks in June, one or two weeks in September or October, and the two COP/MOP weeks in November - December.

Limiting the number of meetings to no more than four by no means implies that the consultation and discussion process is to be limited. The submittal of proposals through available electronic means can be intensified accordingly.

2. Venue for the meetings

Taking into account both logistical as well as cost considerations, Costa Rica believes that meetings should be held in Bonn, unless proper infrastructure facilities may not be available during the allocated time. This would allow for considerable savings in Secretariat logistics and travel expenses, which could be devoted to other activities.

3. Organization of the meetings

Each meeting should have clear goals, and their achievement should be evaluated at the end of each session.

The first meeting could constructively devote some time to the discussion of the organization of work of the Parties leading up to COP16. Once agreed on a path forward, it is Costa Rica's expectation that the rest of the UNFCCC sessions will be devoted to the productive negotiation of the texts before us, such that we may be able to reach an agreed outcome among all parties at COP16.

#### 4. Support for delegates

It is essential to Costa Rica that the Secretariat maintain the healthy practice of financing the participation in the upcoming sessions of at least two delegates from developing country Parties.

Furthermore, the resources saved by the Secretariat from maintaining Bonn as the venue for the meetings, could be used to finance the participation of an extra delegate from civil society, preferably youth leaders, with the aim to enrich, diversify, and include new points of view in the process.

PAPER NO. 8: EGYPT

**Dear Mr. de Boer,**

Referring to the Notification no.YdB/HT/AWG/2010 dated 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 2010 regarding the joint message from the Chair of AWG-KP and the Chair of AWG-LCA about the need for additional meetings of AWG-KP and AWG-LCA. The position of Egypt is as follows:

- 1- There is a need to organize at least **three additional meetings** for both AWGs other than the already scheduled meetings in June and during the next Conference of the Parties in Mexico.
- 2- Dates and venues of the additional meetings are to be determined through consultation between the Bureau and the Secretariat, taking into account the UN official holidays and avoiding any overlap with major international meetings.
- 3- Negotiations should be based on the documents that have a legal status under the UNFCCC referred to in the reports of the two Ad Hoc working groups FCCC/KP/AWG/2009/17 and FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/17, as well as submissions by parties..
- 4- Egypt reaffirms that an inclusive, open and transparent negotiating process is the only efficient way to reach agreed outcomes in Mexico on both negotiating tracks.

The Government of Egypt avails itself to the opportunity to renew to the Secretariat of the UNFCCC, the assurance of its highest consideration.



PAPER NO. 9: GUATEMALA

ASUNTO: Declaración de Guatemala sobre las futuras Reuniones de los Grupos de Trabajo de la Acción Cooperativa de Largo Plazo (AWG-LCA) y del Protocolo de Kioto (KP)

Señores Presidentes:

Guatemala agradece la oportunidad para expresar sus puntos de vista sobre la organización del trabajo de los grupos de Trabajo de la Acción Cooperativa de Largo Plazo (AWG-LCA) y del Protocolo de Kioto (KP) durante 2010. En primer lugar, Guatemala reitera su posición para que las actividades de estos grupos y el proceso de negociación sobre cambio climático continúen dentro del marco de la Convención de Naciones Unidas para que el proceso sea transparente y multilateral. Por otro lado, las Partes debemos de trabajar, con base en el Principio de Responsabilidades Comunes pero Diferenciadas para alcanzar acuerdos que sean ambiciosos y vinculantes para alcanzar el objetivo último de la convención.

Guatemala insta a las Presidencia de los Grupos de Trabajo AWG-LCA y KP ya la Secretaría de la Convención Marco de Naciones Unidas sobre Cambio Climático para rescatar el proceso de más de años de duración, que nos ha costado a todos construir, para que el mismo no se vea dañado por actividades paralelas que dejan de lado los principios de la Convención y que crean confusión y descontento entre las Partes.

En virtud de las consideraciones anteriores y tomando en cuenta el estado de las negociaciones al 18 de diciembre 2009, consideramos que son necesarias varias reuniones de trabajo antes del período de sesiones de la Conferencia de las Partes (COP 16). Sin estas reuniones de trabajo, consideramos muy difícil alcanzar un acuerdo ambicioso y vinculante que requiere el sistema climático mundial.

Por lo tanto, Guatemala propone que se programen al menos tres períodos de reuniones previos a la COP 16, de la siguiente manera:

- Dos semanas durante marzo ó abril 2010, previo al SBSTA/SBI 32
- Dos semanas durante el SBSTA/SBI 32
- Dos semanas durante septiembre o octubre 2010, posterior a SBSTA/SBI 32 pero previo a la COP 16.

Con el objeto de aprovechar el tiempo disponible y asignarlo al trabajo de negociación de los distintos temas a cargo de los AWG-ICA y KP, Guatemala solicita que se reduzcan los tiempos de reuniones protocolarias y declaratorias. De este forma, podremos llegar al acuerdo vinculante que todos esperamos tener al final de este año en México.

Con las muestras de mi consideración y estima.

## India's Submission on the Work of AWG-LCA and AWG-KP

The chairs of the Ad-hoc Working Group on Long Term Cooperation Action (AWG-LCA) and Ad-hoc Working Group on Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP) have sought, through a joint message addressed to the Parties, their views on the organization of work of the AWGs in 2010.

India is of the view that at least 4-5 sessions of the AWGs should be held before the CoP-16/CMP-6. While one or two of these sessions could be two-week sessions, the rest may be one-week sessions in order to allow effective consultations. The total period of negotiations in these sessions should be at least ten weeks. These sessions should be held, as far as practicable, in a city where the Parties have the necessary support available in terms of infrastructure. The preferred locations for such sessions are Bonn, New York or Geneva.

India submits that the chairs' text together with all texts and submissions from Parties remain on the table as the basis for further negotiations under the AWG-LCA. The political understanding among the participants as reflected in the Copenhagen Accord should facilitate the two-track process of negotiations under the Long Term Cooperative Action and the Kyoto Protocol and lead to a successful conclusion of ongoing negotiations in Mexico.

Further, India expresses its commitment to the multilateral process under UNFCCC in an open, transparent and inclusive manner. This may include informal consultations by the Chairs where appropriate and necessary.

PAPER NO. 11: INDONESIA

**Proposal by the Government of Indonesia on  
Additional Meetings of AWGLCA and AWGKP in 2010**

In response to the kind requests of the Chairs of the AWGLCA and AWGKP as attached in the letter of the Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC dated 2 February 2010, Government of Indonesia wishes to submit its views on additional meeting of AWG KP and AWG LCA, as follows:

1. The COP-15 UNFCCC/CMP-5 KP was not able to proceed an agreement on the number, timing and duration of the AWGs meeting in 2010. While it agreed to continue the work of the AWGs, Indonesia finds it important to agree on the work programme of the AWGs in 2010. In this regard, the invitation of the Chairs of the AWGs on the possibilities of additional meetings is warmly welcomed.
2. The number of meetings that have been previously set, namely the meeting of UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies and the COP-16 UNFCCC/CMP-6 KP, are not sufficient for all Parties to reach an agreed outcome in Mexico. Indonesia, therefore, proposes the following:
  - (I) First Session of the AWGLCA and AWGKP be held in April 2010 for two weeks;
  - (II) Second Session of the AWGLCA and AWGKP be held in June 2010 for two weeks as scheduled;
  - (III) Third Session of the AWGLCA and AWGKP be held in September 2010 for two weeks;
  - (IV) Final Session of the AWGLCA and AWGKP be held in parallel with the COP-16 UNFCCC/CMP-6 KP;
3. The funding for the above proposed additional meetings should come from extra budgetary resources. In this context, Indonesia strongly encourages the developed country Parties provide the needed additional funding and request the Secretariat to immediately mobilize resources for this purpose.
4. In addition, Indonesia is of the view that the negotiation processes should be undertaken in transparent, inclusive and efficient manner to enable the acceptance of their outcomes by all Parties. In this junction, Indonesia is convinced that the current and upcoming COP/CMP Presidents will do their utmost to meet our noble tasks as guided by the Bali Action Plan and the Bali Roadmap. In this regard, Indonesia will fully support any initiatives that the Presidents undertake. It is of paramount importance that all Parties are informed on these initiatives.

PAPER NO. 12: JAPAN

Japan's submission on the process of the AWGs in 2010

1. Certain progress was made at the Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen in a sense that the Copenhagen Accord was agreed and that it was taken note of by the COP. This Accord is the first document that comprehensively includes the following important aspects: recognition of the scientific view that the increase in global temperature should be below 2 degrees Celsius, mitigation actions by all countries, MRV, enhanced funding, technology, etc. Not only developed countries but many developing countries have already associated themselves with the Accord.
2. The Copenhagen Accord is a steppingstone towards an ultimate goal of agreeing on a single and comprehensive legal document which establishes a fair and effective international framework with participation by all major economies. It is our task of this year to make progress towards this goal in the United Nations negotiations. Although there were a number of AWG meetings last year, little progress was made and expected results could not be achieved for agreement at COP15. Taking this into account, Japan believes that we should pursue the way to make further progress based on the Accord and contribute to the discussions towards the ultimate goal. In light of establishing a fair and effective international framework in which all major economies participate, it is appropriate to discuss in both AWGs the elements of the Accord in a coherent, consistent and balanced manner, not picking up some points separately, since the Accord as a whole is a package.
3. The first AWG session after the COP15 and CMP5 should be held at the SB session which will take place from the end of May till the second week of June. It will make the AWG discussions more productive if there are appropriate intervals between each AWG session thereafter so that Parties can hold frequent consultations domestically, those held with other Parties, as well as those held with the AWG chairs or the president of the COP/CMP. The outcomes of these consultations can be properly reflected in the AWG discussions.
4. It might be an option to hold a preparatory meeting before the first AWG meeting in order to fully share recognition of the above-mentioned basic policy for the prompt start of substantive discussion in the first AWG session. Since small number of participation from each Party will suffice for the preparatory meeting, there is no need to arrange a large conference room and such a meeting could be organized, for example, in late April. Ministerial meetings are also useful if high-level decisions are necessary on the future process. If such ministerial meetings are to be held on the initiatives of Parties, we should work in the spirit of cooperation for meaningful outcomes. The linkages with the AWG meetings are also needed for sharing information on the outcomes of such ministerial

meetings.

5. Recalling that the COP and CMP adopted the decision to mandate the host country of the next session of the COP and CMP to make the necessary arrangements in order to facilitate the work towards the success of that session, Japan encourages an informal and cooperative consultation process which the host country promotes, and supports cooperation and alignment between the AWG chairs and the host country.
6. It is of utmost importance to advance this year's negotiations in a constructive way towards COP16 and CMP6. Japan supports the inclusive and transparent negotiations that will lead to a single, extensive and ambitious agreement in order to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention. Japan aims to reach a meaningful outcome at COP16 and CMP6.

PAPER NO. 13: LESOTHO

**SUBJECT: VIEWS ON THE NEED FOR ADDITIONAL MEETINGS FOR AWG-KP AND AWG-LCA**

With reference to yours dated 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2010, Ref: YdB/HT/AWGs/2010, I would first of like to take this opportunity to thank you for the invitation to the Parties to submit views on the need for additional meetings for the AWG-KP and the AWG-LCA. We support the idea of having additional meetings and hereby propose the following sessions: Two-week sessions in April, June, August and October.

The April session would be very important to allow Parties to bring the negotiation process back on track as early as possible, and also to review documents on the table such as the negotiating text and/or the Accord in order to understand their full significance to the negotiations process. Hopefully by August Parties would be in support of enhancement of the status of the Accord from its "noted" status to official status.

As chairs of LDCs, we identify this as the next important step, but one that requires careful management and unity in approach.

I look forward to your continued support and cooperation.

PAPER NO. 14: MALAWI

**MALAWI'S SUBMISSION ON NUMBER, DURATION AND TIMING OF THE  
AWGs 2010**

Malawi welcomes the opportunity to submit its views on numbers, duration and timing of the, as requested for in Information Note YdB/HT/AWGs/2010 dated 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2010.

Malawi notes the necessity and urgency of resolving and concluding all outstanding agenda items both under the AWG-LCA and AWG-KP before CoP 16 in Mexico.

As such, our proposals are the following:

- an AWG-LCA meeting in April as was done last year, say for 9 days (Bonn)
- two weeks SB 32 session in June, as already posted on the web (Bonn)
- another 9 day or full two weeks in September for the AWG-LCA to conclude remaining work (Bangkok)
- at least 2 LDC meetings of 2 or 3 days each at each of the above meetings

PAPER NO. 15: MARSHALL ISLANDS

Views on how best to advance the work of  
the AWG-LCA in 2010, including  
the need for Additional Meeting Time of the AWG-KP and AWG-LCA in 2010

1. Additional meeting time of the two AWG negotiation tracks will be required to allow Parties to work in a progressive fashion towards an agreed outcome to be adopted at COP 16 (detailed in paras 13 and 14, below). The work of the AWG-LCA and AWG-KP is currently inconclusive, with many areas of the text still unresolved. However, key issues should be addressed as relate to such additional meeting time, prior to resumption of those formal negotiation tracks, as elaborated herein, so as to best advance the AWG work towards a meaningful outcome at COP 16.
2. Climate impacts require urgent attention and treatment by all Parties; for this reason, the Bali Action Plan ensured that Parties would address action “now, up to, and beyond” 2012. The Republic of the Marshall Islands views that insufficient time has been provided thus far towards addressing “ ‘now’ and ‘up to’ 2012.” Accordingly, it is appropriate that Parties provide adequate space for treatment of an immediate international response to climate change, as well as negotiations towards longer-term outcomes. The urgency of an immediate international response to climate impacts may encourage Parties to undertake action through their own independent initiatives; such actions may be expressed through the UNFCCC meetings, with a view towards influencing and encouraging progress within both the SBI and negotiations under the AWGs, towards agreed outcomes addressing the Bali Action Plan mandate.
3. However, several core elements need urgent resolution and attention prior to the resumption of a “full negotiating mode”. These elements include the nature and form of intended outcome(s), as well as the plan and structure of work within the UNFCCC prior to COP16 (specifically, means by which to facilitate and participate in such meetings to ensure their effectiveness and productivity, in addition to continuing openness and transparency).
4. Progress within any such meetings would be greatly facilitated by gaining greater clarity regarding the intended outcome(s) of work intended to be adopted at COP 16. Negotiators are seriously hindered in their ability to productively work towards, and on the basis, of existing text in the AWGs, unless there is agreement as to the nature and forms of work products to be adopted. Text relating to substantive issues cannot be effectively produced or drafted until it is agreed as to what means it will be utilized; at the present level of detail, text cannot exist in a vacuum. A full resolution of this issue is not needed prior to resumption, rather a more focused discussion, and perhaps agreement on a narrowed range of related options paired with a specific short-term timeframe, would be critical to lending clarity and productivity in the treatment of substantive issues during the negotiation process.
5. Given the remaining 10 months prior to COP 16, there is now clearly sufficient time to allow for parties to negotiate and adopt a legally binding instrument or instruments at COP 16, should parties so choose to allocate the appropriate space and time dedicated to this end.
6. Some – or many – topics currently addressed in existing AWG texts are operational in nature, and, consistent with the UNFCCC, may best be addressed through COP Decisions or other appropriate means.
7. Prior to COP 15, many negotiations have been extensive and have elicited detailed views of Parties. However, the method and means of facilitation has too often resulted in a slow and cyclical loop, in which Parties continually restate positions, and in which respective Chairs or facilitators recapture these positions in a stream of Chair’s texts. The negotiators are too often “talking past each other” rather than responding to and internalizing other views, with a mutual, and good-faith, attempt to define common ground. Discussions or negotiations are often rushed into short blocks of time, and occur in large rooms, sometimes half-empty, in which seats or



tables face only forward. Negotiators appear to have rigid or inflexible mandates from their governments, making compromise a problematic goal. Parties are encouraged to move into drafting activities when substantive and critical differences remain, and such drafting activities are not necessarily provided the level of focus necessary to addressing, and attempting to resolve, critical differences. Ensuring productive and effective facilitation of negotiations will also build trust among parties, as well as to lead towards ensuring an open and transparent process.

8. Means and measures to ensure productive outcomes are addressed through multiple levels, including Parties, the host nations, the respective chairs and facilitators, as well as the Secretariat. Respective chairs and facilitators could, in planning the structure of work under the LCA, allot sufficient time and structure for informal and small-group meetings which encourage a frank exchange of views towards a common substantive position. This may be addressed, in part, through “architectural” decisions regarding the venue/structure of negotiation room, but primarily both through specific guidance given to small group facilitators and through allocating the structure of the meetings with the necessary focus to address and resolve critical differences, rather than restate them.
9. Should Parties feel that issues need political, in addition to technical, treatment through high-level but informal interaction, than adequate time, focus, funding and space should be made well in advance for such political participation, and such participation should be well-integrated into the negotiation process, as early as is needed.
10. The Republic of the Marshall Islands emphasizes the fundamental importance of formal negotiations on instruments occurring within the UNFCCC’s AWG negotiating process, as consistent with the Bali Action Plan. Such a platform ensures multilateral international approaches, but is not mutually exclusive of other engagement. During (and leading up to) COP 15, Parties undertook a wide range of various multilateral and bilateral meetings and informal political consultations to discuss international progress on climate change. Such meetings did – and may well - yield specific outcomes and productive dialogue on an international response to climate change, and given such potential, should continue to receive the support of their respective participants. Restricting any international discussion of climate change to the formal UNFCCC process will do little to yield rapid progress. Such an informal “track” of political and diplomatic discourse has a lengthy legacy, and should continue in a means in which they may be permitted the opportunity to have a material influence on progressive negotiations within the UNFCCC (also recognizing the obvious structural and procedural distinctions between respective processes).
11. Parties, and respective Chairs, in considering the material weight of the outcomes of such political engagements, should take into account the relative weight and degree of support afforded such outcomes (particularly if developed through the efforts of a broadly representative group of Parties).
12. In this regard, it would be useful to arrive at an informal “roadmap” which would show potential avenues for – or opportunities for – interlinkage between such informal activities and the formal UNFCCC negotiation process under the AWGs. Such a “roadmap” of interlinkage opportunities could be arrived at without prejudice to either the nature of such informal activities, nor their ultimate acceptance or actual incorporation into the formal UNFCCC negotiation process.
13. Relating to the number and logistics of such meetings, it is clear that at least one additional two-week negotiation meeting, in close coordination with respective AWG chairs, may be needed on an informal basis, which should take place following the current June meeting already scheduled (perhaps taking place in late August or early September, prior to the opening of the UN General Assembly). Flexibility should be afforded for a further meeting prior in the fall, prior to the COP 16, if absolutely necessary.
14. However, prior to the commencement of such groups, and to ensure any effectiveness of the outcomes of those groups, Parties need an informal and interactive “brainstorming” session to

react towards each other's views, and arrive at a conclusive and informal agreement regarding the nature of the outcome(s) to be adopted at COP 16, the means by which negotiations will be facilitated to ensure both productivity and transparency, and other issues addressed in this – and other – submissions by Parties. Such a meeting could be held in April (allotting sufficient time prior to the late May/June meeting), perhaps with a one week time period, and in close coordination with AWG chairs.

PAPER NO. 16: MEXICO

I am pleased to inform you the position of the Government of Mexico regarding the need of additional meeting time in 2010, as requested in the information note sent by the Secretariat last February 2.

Mexico considers that it is crucial that the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-Term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA) and the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP) commence their work as soon as possible.

In this regard, both Groups should meet, in addition to the sessions already scheduled (June and November/December), at least twice more in 2010. The first meeting could take place in mid-April for one week, while the third meeting, that would follow-up June negotiations, could be held in September/October.

PAPER NO. 17: MOROCCO

**Objet : Soumission du gouvernement marocain aux réunions additives du Groupe de travail Ad Hoc sur les nouveaux engagements pour les Parties visées Annexe I au Protocole de Kyoto (AWG KP) et du Groupe de travail Ad Hoc sur l'Action de Cooperation à long terme au titre de la Convention (AWG LCA)**

Ref : La notification du secretariat de la CCNUCC aux parties NoYdB/HT/AWGs/2010 en date 2 février 2010N°

Faisant suite à la notification sus-référencé, j'ai l'honneur de vous informer que le Maroc reste convaincu que le processus des négociations sur les changements climatiques doit continuer pour atteindre les objectifs escomptés en matière de lutte contre le Réchauffement Climatique.

A cet égard, Deux à trois sessions de négociations, au moins, devraient être programmées avant la tenue de la COP16 et la COP/MOP6, et ce, afin de permettre aux Parties de mieux négocier pour finaliser les textes, d'ores et déjà, établis par les présidents des deux groupes Ad Hoc.

Dans ce cadre le gouvernement marocain réitère sa confiance dans le processus de négociation et exprime sa haute considération au Secrétariat de la Convention Cadre des Nations Unies sur les Changements climatiques.

PAPER NO. 18: NEW ZEALAND

**Views on additional meeting time in 2010 for the AWG-KP and AWG-LCA  
and work programme for the AWG-LCA**

This submission responds to the invitation for submissions contained in an information note dated 2 February 2010.

New Zealand is pleased to be able to take this opportunity to submit its views on the need for additional meeting time of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP) and the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperation under the Convention (AWG-LCA), as well as on organisation of work and other matters particular to the AWG-LCA. The first part of the submission addresses additional meeting time and the second part addresses the work programme for the AWG-LCA.

**Part 1: Additional meeting time:**

The need for additional meetings is closely linked to the work programme, in particular that of the AWG-LCA. This will be covered in a little more detail in the second part of this submission.

Given the lack of clarity about how we should be conducting our work post-COP15/CMP5 we believe it would be very useful to have one meeting of the AWG-LCA and the AWG-KP (with a duration of one week or shorter) before the late May/June subsidiary body session to work through these issues and plan the work for 2010. In our view this meeting should be held in mid to late April, thus avoiding dates around Easter.

After this planning session both AWGs will meet during the mid-year late May/June subsidiary body session to begin the work for the year. **Two additional meetings for the AWG-LCA** (up to two weeks each) should be planned to be held between June and COP16 in Mexico. These meetings could be combinations of text negotiation and workshops – resolving outstanding issues while recognising the need for in-depth technical work in some areas.

New Zealand is of the view that **the AWG-KP does not require additional meeting time** in 2010; forcing engagement between officials on issues that can only be resolved at the political level (i.e. national targets) will not make any progress (quite the opposite). Work of the AWG-KP in 2010 should concentrate on any outstanding technical issues and on clearly identifying issues for political resolution. Not having the AWG-KP at every session this year should assist the engagement of smaller delegations in the work of the AWG-LCA, and allow more time in the AWG-LCA for outstanding issues to be resolved. The AWG-KP was launched at the end of 2005 at CMP1, and therefore has some considerable lead time over the AWG-LCA (launched in late 2007). Thus, we think that the AWG-LCA should be provided with additional time this year to allow all aspects of the Bali Action Plan to be fully explored such that a comprehensive global agreement can be reached.

We do, however, have concerns about the availability of suitable meeting facilities and are very aware that any additional meetings imply additional costs. In part costs could be managed by having no additional meetings of the AWG-KP and by giving consideration to other forms of meetings (rather than meetings of all Parties) to progress some of the technical work e.g. measurement, reporting and verification (MRV); Finance; adaptation; REDD; and carbon market issues. This will be expanded upon in the second part of this submission.

**Part 2: Work programme for AWG-LCA**

This part of the submission address in turn the three issues raised by the Chair of the AWG-LCA in the above mentioned information note.

**1. Organisation of the work in 2010 including on how to ensure that the negotiating process remains transparent, inclusive and efficient at delivering substantive outcomes:**

Organisation of the work of the AWG-LCA should begin with an analysis of the texts as they stand now regarding resolution of outstanding issues, including the need for in-depth technical work in some areas. This analysis should include work that might have been undertaken this year by the SBSTA or the SBI (e.g. on adaptation, MRV, agriculture work programme) and advance that work this year under the AWG-LCA. Consideration should also be given as to whether any of this work can be done by the SBSTA or SBI in the absence of COP decisions to that end.

Not all issues need to be given equal negotiating time – this is not to imply that some things are of a lower priority but that some aspects are more difficult technically, or have more options to be assessed for example, and therefore could benefit from more time. The work programme should be constructed to allow these issues to be properly explored.

We need groups to operate effectively and efficiently– not everyone can be in every room every time and we can't always be efficient if 194 Parties individually need to be there. New Zealand is of the view that we have time this year to use smaller groups of countries (with particular technical expertise and interests) to advance technical work (as mentioned in the first part of this submission). The work of these technical groups needs to be fully transparent, with the groups being able to meet intersessionally, reporting progress back to the full AWG-LCA sessions and receiving feedback from Parties at these sessions. Such a transparent process requires trust for it to operate effectively. Parties need to support the Chair of the AWG-LCA to be pro-active in this regard as the role of the Chair is crucial to underpin the process.

Annexed to this submission is a draft plan containing elements of the work programme for 2010.

**2. Initiatives that the Chair could take to facilitate progress**

New Zealand believes that we could be more efficient in our use of time if the Chair of the AWG-LCA were to work with the Chair of the AWG-KP and hold joint sessions on cross-cutting topics (e.g. market mechanisms; aspects of MRV such as application of IPCC guidelines and Global Warming Potentials). It will be essential before the meeting in Mexico to have a clear set of issues that need to be resolved politically as not everything can/should need to go to Ministers. Any ministerial level engagement needs to be properly planned and prepared for. Perhaps working with the incoming COP Presidency could assist in terms of what is required by when.

As already signalled above, we have suggested using workshops to advance understanding of particular issues/topics. One of these topics is Finance – there is a need to explore the concepts of the Copenhagen Fund and the High Level Panel (in the Accord) within the overall financing architecture. Another area where workshops could be used is that of markets (involving the private sector/World Bank etc).

**Other aspects relevant to the work of the AWG-LCA in 2010**

There will be aspects of existing and future work of SBSTA and SBI that are relevant to the work of the AWG-LCA in 2010. These aspects include the SBSTA work programme on the IPCC 2006 guidelines for national greenhouse gas inventories, the SBSTA agenda item on carbon capture and storage (CCS) in the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), the SBI agenda items on national communications, and the proposed SBSTA work programme on agriculture. Any synergies should be fully explored to avoid duplication of work.

**Annex:  
Elements of a work programme for 2010**

AWG-LCA	SB32, AWG-KP, AWG-LCA	AWG-LCA	AWG-LCA	COP16, CMP6, SB33, AWG-KP, AWG-LCA
Mid/Late April	31 May – 11 June	Aug/Sept?	Oct/Nov?	29 Nov – 10 Dec
Planning meeting to agree work programme for the year; relationship between the BAP and the Accord	Joint sessions or workshops with AWG-KP and AWG-LCA  Workshop on Finance aspects of the Accord  Establishment of technical working groups under the AWG-LCA on specific aspects of: MRV, REDD, Finance, markets and adaptation	technical working groups report back on intersessional work  Workshops on xyz	technical working groups report back on intersessional work  Workshops on abc  Begin identification of political issues for resolution at COP16	technical working groups report back on intersessional work  Joint sessions or workshops with AWG-KP and AWG-LCA  Identification of political issues for resolution

PAPER NO. 19: NORWAY

**Submission from Norway, 16<sup>th</sup> of February, 2010**

**Views on how to best advance the work in 2010, including the need for additional meeting time**

1. Norway welcomes the joint invitation from the chairs of the AWG-KP and the AWG-LCA, to submit views, on the need for additional meeting time, and how to best advance the negotiations towards the UN Climate Change Conference in Cancun in Mexico at the end of this year. We are fully committed to the UNFCCC process, aiming at a legally binding agreement in line with a 2 degree target, as soon as possible.
2. We further welcome the election of the Ms. Margaret Mukahanana-Sangarwe and Mr. Dan Reifsnnyder, as Chair and vice Chair of the AWG-LCA. We encourage them, together with the chairs of the AWG-KP to work closely with the UNFCCC Secretariat, the Danish Presidency and the upcoming Mexican Presidency, in the preparation for the Cancun meeting.
3. The negotiations in 2010 must build on and make constructive use of, progress achieved in Copenhagen. The draft texts contained in the reports from the eight session of the AWG-LCA and the tenth session of the AWG-KP is a good basis for the further work of the AWGs. In addition, like a large number of countries, Norway associates itself with the Copenhagen Accord, which resolves key issues on, and which should be reflected in the further negotiations.
4. The number of meetings organized before the COP-16/CMP-6 in Mexico, should be balanced against the need for parties to, inter alia, prepare for meetings (including coordination); undertake further analyses and the need for more informal meetings. Based on the experience from 2009, where we had a large number of meetings without being able to take full advantage of those, we believe that it is important to carefully consider the number and the duration of individual meetings, ensuring that meetings are as efficient and productive as possible, including by engaging ministers in the process.
5. In our view one meeting of the AWG-KP and the AWG-LCA prior to the planned SB meetings in June, is desirable. Such a meeting should primarily focus on how to best achieve progress on substance towards COP-16/CMP-6 and could be kept short (2-3 days).
6. In the broader context of how to best advance the negotiations, we would encourage the AWG chairs and all Parties to consider in a pragmatic way, the need to restructure the negotiation groups. Working arrangements should be flexible and focus on substantive outcomes, taking into account inter-linkages between the two negotiating tracks and topics under negotiations.
7. In addition to organizing sessions of the AWG-LCA and AWG-KP during the SB meeting in June, two more meetings could preferably be planned before COP-16/CMP-6, each with a duration of one week.
8. Norway supports arrangements that make it possible to have ministerial meetings back to back with meetings of the AWG as necessary, to allow for political input and guidance on substance throughout the year.



PAPER NO. 20: RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Уважаемый г-н де Боер,

Россия поддерживает "Копенгагенское соглашение" и представила согласно предусмотренной им дате диапазон возможных сокращений эмиссий парниковых газов. Мы нацелены на продолжение активного конструктивного участия в переговорах в духе транспарентности и уважения интересов всех стран, общей ответственности и компромисса. Наша цель – скорейшее, насколько это возможно, достижение с учетом "Копенгагенского соглашения" и "Балийского плана действий" консенсусных договоренностей относительно климатического режима на период после 2012 г.

Вместе с тем, следует отметить, что переговорный процесс, проходивший в течение 2008-2009 гг., практически исчерпал потенциал возможных договоренностей СРГ-КП в рамках экспертного уровня. При этом достигнут максимально возможный на данном этапе результат по ключевым переговорным темам данной группы: всеми Сторонами Киотского протокола из числа развитых стран (страны Приложения В), в рамках Копенгагенского соглашения, обозначены диапазоны своих возможных обязательств по сокращению эмиссий парниковых газов, и сформировано единое в целом понимание относительно длительности предполагаемого очередного периода обязательств – 2013-2020 гг.

Дальнейшая судьба данного трека, как подтвердил ход Копенгагенской конференции, может быть определена только политическим путем в контексте принципиальных решений по общей архитектуре климатического режима на период после 2012 г.

С учетом данных факторов российская сторона высказывается в поддержку принятых в Копенгагене решений, касающихся СРГ-КП, а именно: проведение одной встречи СРГ-КП в июне с.г. в ходе сессии вспомогательных органов РКИК/КП и одной встречи в декабре с.г.

непосредственно в рамках 16-й Конференции Сторон РКИК ООН/6-го Сопещения Сторон Киотского протокола в Мексике.

Основной же акцент, с нашей точки зрения должен быть сделан на работе СРГ-ДМС. На этом направлении имеется хороший потенциал для продолжения работы по всему спектру вопросов: адаптация/митигация и возможные меры (обязательства) сторон в этих областях, финансовые механизмы и управление ими (включая модальности построения и работы Панели высокого уровня), практические пути развития процесса передачи технологий. При этом имеются все возможности для учета и инкорпорации в СРГ-ДМС в соответствующем (модифицированном, если необходимо) виде всех позитивных наработок СРГ-КП.

Исходя из этого, считаем целесообразным предусмотреть проведение трех дополнительных сессий СРГ-ДМС: одной – до июньской сессии вспомогательных органов Конвенции и протокола (оптимально – в апреле) и еще двух в период до КС-16/СС-6 в Мексике.

Отдельное внимание при этом следует уделить организации работы СРГ-ДМС. В частности, продолжительность каждой сессии могла бы быть короче, чем две недели, но сам рабочий процесс должен быть организован более четко, а принятые решения по графику и времени работы соблюдаться неукоснительно (при этом следует исключить практику проведения совещаний в ночные часы). Следует также подчеркнуть, что схема, при которой в целях экономии времени происходило дробление переговорного процесса СРГ-ДМС на параллельные заседания ряда подгрупп по тематическим направлениям, не оправдала себя. Как показала практика, свести наработки этих подгрупп в логично структурированный консолидированный документ так и не удалось. Отсюда вывод: следует строить переговорную работу СРГ-ДМС в едином общем формате, ориентируясь на решение в первую очередь базовых принципиальных вопросов и затем на этой основе переходить к проработке конкретных тематических деталей (т.е. движение от общего к частному, а не наоборот).

Главный же вектор усилий должен быть направлен на формирование общей структуры нового международно-правового документа, объединяющего в едином юридическом формате усилия развитых и развивающихся стран (на основе принципа общей, но дифференцированной ответственности), учитывающего "Копенгагенское соглашение" и "Балийский план действий" и имеющего логическую взаимосвязь с основополагающим документом – РКИК ООН.

PAPER NO. 21: SAUDI ARABIA

INPUT TO THE ORGANIZATION OF WORK IN 2010

REFERENCE

The Chairs of the AWG-LCA and AWG-KP invited Parties to submit to the secretariat, by 16 February 2010, their views on the organization of the work in 2010, including on how to ensure that the negotiating process remains transparent, inclusive and efficient in delivering substantive outcomes; Initiatives the Chairs could take to facilitate progress; and other aspects relevant to the work of the AWG-LCA in 2010.

ORGANIZATION OF WORK

A fully transparent process is essential for trust building. The UN process was shaken at COP15 and all efforts should be employed to rebuild trust in a transparent and inclusive process to negotiate and build agreements.

*General Understanding:*

*Having learned the hard lesson in Copenhagen, we need to avoid repeating the same mistakes by seriously considering the followings:*

- The UNFCCC is, and will continue to be, the main guiding framework for all climate change actions for now and into the future. Therefore, all UNFCCC provisions, principles, rights and obligations, as well as existing annexes shall remain valid for any agreed outcome. We need also to be fully guided by the Bali Action Plan.
- The Ad Hoc Working Groups (Long-term Cooperative Action (AWG-LCA) and Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP)) are the only official forums for negotiations under the Convention and Kyoto Protocol. Such work and negotiations are undertaken with a view to presenting two separate comprehensive outcomes, under both tracks of negotiation, to the COP at its sixteenth session for consideration and adoption.
- In order to ensure an efficient negotiation process, balanced progress must be made on both negotiating tracks in a way that will lead to two separate and balanced outcomes.
- Other efforts outside the formal UNFCCC process should hold no bearing on the negotiations. The UNFCCC should only consider work that is done and generated through the UNFCCC process.

*Meetings in 2010*

- There are currently two formal meetings on the program of work for 2010, the meeting of the Subsidiary Buddies in June and the COP16 meeting in December. Any changes or additional meetings must only be agreed through consultations with all Parties. Noting the current state of negotiations and the work needed to reach an agreed outcome, two additional negotiation sessions could be considered for 2010.
- The timing and duration of sessions should be determined through consultations with all Parties, and agreed through formal conclusions. It is useful to have one brief informal one-week session prior to the June meeting; a possible time is during April. An additional session between June and December could be scheduled in the second half of the year (noting the need to respect the month of Ramadan and other religious holidays).

- There is an ongoing request from developing countries to hold the meetings either in New York or Geneva in order to have full support from missions. Geneva is a central location with many meeting facilities in addition to the UN facilities.
- For full inclusive participation in formal meetings, the UNFCCC must continue to fund at least two delegates from all developing countries.

#### *Arrangements of the Sessions*

- There should be no more than two (2) formal meetings and two (2) informal meetings occurring at the same time. Both formal and informal meetings must be announced in the Daily Schedule for transparency. Developing country delegations are small in number and continue to face challenges in attending parallel meetings. Not having the chance to be actively engaged in the process because of the overwhelming number of parallel meetings will only hinder progress in the negotiations.
- Greater transparency and advanced planning in scheduling the contact groups and informal consultations is needed. The schedule should be made ready one day before in order for delegations to prepare, and for groups to coordinate, and be ready to participate fully in the meetings.
- The AWGs should continue to conduct their work through contact groups (i.e. Contact groups on the main elements under the Bali Action Plan under the LCA). No formal or informal groups should be set to discuss any extraneous elements as this reduces productivity and adds no value.

#### *Negotiation Texts*

- The only texts to be used in the negotiations are texts that enjoy full consensus of Parties, and that have been accepted as a basis for continuing the work.
- This also includes the submissions made by Parties and compilation texts on various proposals that were made by Parties. It has been agreed at COP15 that all texts remain on the table.
- Since the “Copenhagen Accord” has not been formally adopted, it has no legal status within the UNFCCC, and thus can’t be used as basis or reference for further negotiations. To support a Party driven process, only the Parties can produce new text and determine the basis of further work. This must be done by consensus.

PAPER NO. 22: SINGAPORE

**SUBMISSION FROM SINGAPORE**

1 This submission refers to Information Note dated 2 February 2010 from the UNFCCC Secretariat inviting Parties to submit views regarding the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWGKP) and the Ad Hoc Working on Long-Term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWGLCA).

2 Singapore reaffirms its commitment to the negotiations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to arrive at a legally binding agreed outcome to address climate change. Singapore fully supports the Chairs of the AWGKP and AWGLCA and will work constructively with them to ensure progress in the two negotiation tracks in 2010.

Additional Meetings for AWGKP and AWGLCA

3 To reach an agreed outcome this year, the AWGs will need a sufficient number of meetings before COP-16/CMP-6 in Mexico from 29 November to 10 December 2010. Currently, Parties are scheduled to meet at the 32<sup>nd</sup> session of the subsidiary bodies from 31 May to 11 June 2010 in Bonn, where a session for both AWGs can be held. Besides this scheduled session, the Secretariat should also consider organising three additional sessions for the AWGs in April, August and October 2010. This is to ensure continuity in negotiations in the lead-up to COP-16/CMP-6. The first session should also be held in April instead of May/June so that the AWGs can resume their work as soon as possible.

Work of the AWGLCA in 2010

4 The continued work of the AWGLCA in 2010 should be based on its report presented to COP-15 containing the draft texts produced by the various drafting groups in Copenhagen<sup>1</sup>. However, Singapore also views the Copenhagen Accord, with which many Parties have to date associated themselves, as containing important elements which could serve as inputs to the negotiations. In this regard, to advance the work of the AWGLCA, Singapore encourages the Chair of the AWGLCA to draw on the various texts available, to produce a draft Chair's text for the consideration of Parties at the first session of the AWGLCA. This will help to streamline the discussions and pre-empt a two-tier negotiation process, one on the AWGLCA and the other on the Copenhagen Accord.

5 In terms of the organisation of work, Singapore is of the view that the drafting work in 2010 should be focussed on the following critical issues:

- a. Adaptation
- b. Mitigation Targets for Annex I Parties
- c. Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) for non-Annex I Parties
- d. Measurement, Reporting and Verification
- e. The Means and Delivery of Quick Start Finance
- f. The Financial Mechanism for Long-term Financing
- g. Technology Mechanism

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<sup>1</sup> FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/L7/Rev1 and Add1, Add2,/Rev1, Add3-7, Add8/Rev1 and Add9.

- h. REDD Mechanism
- i. NAMA Registry

6 In this regard, the Chair of the AWGLCA should propose the establishment of appropriate drafting groups, with the view to address the issues in the most efficient and transparent manner. If necessary, the Chair should also consider having drafting groups involving cross-cutting issues meet in the same setting, as was first implemented in Copenhagen. This practice has been helpful in facilitating discussions. Examples of such issues include: i) Adaptation and Finance, and ii) NAMAs and their means of implementation.

#### Work of the AWGKP

7 The AWGKP should continue to work towards finalising the scale of emissions reductions to be achieved by Annex I Parties for the second commitment period including by resolving, *inter alia*, the other issues identified in Paragraph 49 (c) of the report of the AWGKP on its resumed sixth session<sup>2</sup>.

8 Singapore is further of the view that the organisation of work should be decided at the first session of the AWGLCA and AWGKP and that the same format should be used for the subsequent sessions in 2010. A pre-sessional meeting could be held one day prior to the opening of the first session, to finalise the organisation of work for 2010. This would enable Parties to focus on substance, rather than procedure, once the negotiating sessions begin.

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<sup>2</sup> FCCC/KP/AWG/2008/8

PAPER NO. 23: SOUTH AFRICA

**Submission by South Africa:**

**The need for additional meeting time for the AWG-KP and the AWG-LCA**

South Africa welcomes the opportunity to submit its views as requested by the respective Chairs of the AWG-KP and the AWG-LCA. We note that the COP15 and CMP5 requested the AWG-LCA and AWG-KP to deliver the results of their work for adoption by the COP16 and CMP6 respectively.

**Additional time**

In order to make real progress in advancing the work of the two AWGs, South Africa propose that additional meetings be scheduled in 2010 in order to have sufficient negotiating time to finalise and adopt an agreed outcome in line with the Bali Roadmap decisions adopted in 2007.

We therefore propose the following additional meetings:

<b>Number of meetings</b>	<b>Timing</b>	<b>Duration</b>
Six	March/April 2010	1 week
	31 May to 11 June 2010	2 weeks
	July 2010	1 Week
	August/September 2010	1 week
	October 2010	2 weeks
	29 November to 10 December 2010	2 weeks

**Organisation of work**

South Africa is of the view the basis for the work is the current chairs' text as well as submissions from Parties which would provide for the introduction of political agreements as captured in the Copenhagen Accord into the formal negotiation process. We would propose that in order to maintain inclusiveness and transparency the current method of work used in both the AWGs should be maintained, including informal consultation processes initiated by the chairs, which feed back into the formal process.



PAPER NO. 24: SPAIN AND THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS MEMBER STATES

**SUBMISSION BY SPAIN AND THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS MEMBER STATES**

**This submission is supported by Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey.**

Madrid, 12 February 2010

**Subject: Organisation of work for 2010**

1. Spain and the European Commission, on behalf of the European Union and its Member States, welcome the opportunity to submit their views in response to the invitation for submissions by the UNFCCC Secretariat on behalf of the joint chairs of the AWG-KP and the AWG-LCA on the need for additional meeting time of these negotiation tracks in 2010, including the possible number, duration and timing of such meetings, and on behalf of the Chair of the AWG-LCA on how best to advance the work of the AWG-LCA in 2010.
2. The EU and its Member States are fully committed to making progress in both negotiation tracks with a view to achieving the objective of limiting the increase in global average temperature to below 2°C compared to pre-industrial levels. To this end we reaffirm our full commitment to negotiate with other Parties, with a view to concluding as soon as possible within the UN framework a legally binding international agreement for the period starting 1 January 2013.
3. To achieve these important objectives the EU and its Member States express their full support to Mexico, as the host country of the next session of the COP and the COP/MOP, to make the necessary arrangements, present its ideas for enhancing the effectiveness of the process and facilitating the work towards a successful COP 16 and COP/MOP 6.
4. The EU and its Member States also welcome the election of Ms. Margaret Mukahanana-Sangarwe and Mr. Dan Reifsnyder as Chair and Vice-Chair of the AWG-LCA, and pledge to support them in their tasks. We reiterate our support to the Chair and Vice-Chair of the AWG-KP, Mr. John W. Ashe and Mr. Harald Dovland.
5. Some progress was accomplished in 2008 and 2009 but the EU regrets that notwithstanding the many sessions progress was limited on some of the key political issues. A number of texts, elaborated and discussed in Copenhagen in the context of the AWG-LCA and AWG-KP, reflect the current status of work. The Copenhagen Accord provides important additional input and guidance needed for the further elaboration and finalisation of these texts.
6. We consider it crucial to make the most effective and efficient use of time in 2010 and a larger number of sessions does not necessarily guarantee progress. Meetings in 2010 should be focused, with a clear and well-defined purpose. We need to focus on substantive discussions and avoid lengthy procedural discussions that could hinder progress. We need to ensure constructive negotiations and swift delivery of results, to progress in building trust among all Parties. Due consideration should also be given to how to appropriately interact with the Ministerial level, to

enable ministers to provide additional guidance to support the negotiations in the AWGs and ensure the swift delivery of results.

7. Any future meetings must provide for the effective participation of all Parties, in particular developing country Parties, to strengthen the transparency, inclusivity and efficiency of the negotiating process. Sufficient time should be given to regional groups, during sessions and between sessions, to develop and coordinate their positions and prepare for the sessions.
8. As agreed in Copenhagen, both AWG-KP and AWG-LCA should continue their work in a comprehensive and balanced manner and any future meeting should bear in mind the need to maintain a coherent approach between the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol. Both tracks should continue working in full negotiating mode to deliver a substantive and coherent outcome in Mexico at the end of this year. In addition, all aspects of the Bali Action Plan should be addressed in a balanced manner.
9. To conclude, the EU and its Member States are open to discuss with other Parties how to best make use of the negotiating time during 2010, in order to take a decision on whether additional time would be required by Parties before the Cancun Conference. We see merit in organising meetings of the AWGs in June, in conjunction with the SBs sessions. The EU and its Member States are open to explore the possibility of a short meeting before June, e.g. in April, but want to stress the importance of giving regional groups sufficient time to coordinate and develop their positions. The appropriate format of such a meeting would need to be carefully considered to ensure that it adds value. The EU considers that this session should be short and focused by being dedicated to swiftly clearing procedural questions, and to prepare the ground for engaging into substantive discussions. The suitability of a variety of options, such as short informal meetings should be considered in this regard. This could allow the June session and other additional meetings that could be needed to focus on substantial negotiations.

PAPER NO. 25: SUDAN

10 February 2010

**His Excellency Yvo de Boer,  
Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC**

Excellency,

Reference to your letter of 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 2010, we would like to thank you and the distinguished Chairs of the AWGs for requesting views from parties on the planning of the two AWGs sessions in this year.

Sudan welcomes the decision of COP15/CMP5 to extend the mandate of the AWGKP and AWGLCA to enable parties to finish the excellent work they have been doing since the beginning of 2008. Sudan would like to congratulate Ms. Margaret of Zimbabwe for assuming the role of the AWGLCA Chair in this critical year and wish her every success in completing the excellent work done by the able outgoing Chair, Mr. Cutajar. Sudan would also like to tremendously thank Mr. Cutajar for his able leadership during the past year, let me also take this opportunity to wish Ambassador Ashe every success in his second term to fulfill the mandate of the AWGKP.

Sudan is of the view that at least two more additional sessions (total of 4 weeks) are needed to ensure completing the work of the two working groups in the same, inclusive, participatory, party-driven and transparent manner that prevailed during the sessions held in 2009, in Bonn, Bangkok and Barcelona. We believe that the Chairs of the AWGs should continue the practice of consulting with parties on the organization of the each subsequent session during this year, this practice proved to be a useful mean for building trust and help avoiding unnecessary delays in the process. Sudan also requests Annex I parties to keep up their highly appreciated support for maintaining the same level of participation from developing countries particularly LDCs, African and SIDs to ensure that the interest of the most affected are well articulated in the final outcome at COP16/CMP6.

Finally let me take this opportunity to thank you personally and the UNFCCC Secretariat for the excellent and timely support provided to my country during its term as a Chair of G77 and China.

PAPER NO. 26: SWITZERLAND

**Submission from Switzerland regarding the work programme of the AWGs in 2010**

Dear Sir or Madam,

Following your invitation for submissions of 2 February 2010, Switzerland is happy to share its views on the need for additional meeting time of the AWG-KP and the AWG-LCA in 2010 and on how best to advance the work of the AWG-LCA.

Switzerland considers the Copenhagen Accord as an important step in our common endeavour to elaborate a new global climate regime, to be adopted by the COP 16 later this year in Cancún, Mexico. In pursuit of this objective, we stress the need for a well-guided, streamlined negotiation process that is driven by the ultimate goal of the Convention. We need to move away from lengthy discussions on process and speedily move to discussions on content in all negotiations.

In line with this approach, Switzerland considers it necessary to hold a one week session after Easter, in April, and before the SBs session in June. Switzerland views this April session not only as a procedural session where Parties will agree on timing and content of the work programme for both AWGs in 2010 (in terms of how to continue the negotiations on the basis of their reports to the COP 15), but also as a first exchange of views as to how the Copenhagen Accord is to be streamlined into the UNFCCC process. It is crucial that this first session brings us forward also in terms of content of the negotiations.

In order to allow for more productive and progressive negotiations this year, focused on substance, discussions on procedures, organisation and programme of work should be held as short, clear and efficient as possible. A second session of the AWGs shall then be held when the SBs are scheduled to meet (31 May – 11 June 2010).

On the basis of an ambitious and purposeful work programme for 2010, Switzerland is of the view that a third session of the AWGs should be envisaged after June and before COP16. This session should focus only on those topics where additional negotiation time makes further progress possible.

Regarding more specifically the work of the AWG-LCA in 2010, Switzerland considers that the content of the Copenhagen Accord should be used to further refine and lift as many brackets as possible in the negotiation texts, where applicable. The concise format of the Copenhagen Accord should at the same time also guide all our efforts in streamlining the negotiation texts, which do not yet, as of now, lend themselves to the adoption of a new global climate regime.

Switzerland also considers that any development and operationalization of the Copenhagen Accord during 2010 should be integrated in the negotiation texts of the AWG-LCA.

The Chair of the AWG-LCA could take initiatives to facilitate progress by clustering the sessions according to themes, for example on MRV, that are not specific to one or the other building blocks of the Bali Action Plan but that could further promote the implementation of the Copenhagen Accord.

PAPER NO. 27: THAILAND

Dear Executive Secretary,

With reference to your letter No. YdB/HT/AWGs/2010 of February 2, 2010 inviting Parties to submit their views of the messages which contained in two annexes by 16 February 2010. Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, as national focal point of UNFCCC, realizes that relevant issues under AWG-LCA and AWG-KP could not end up to the substantial solution during the COP 15. Thus, it is necessary to determine additional meeting time to derive concrete outcomes before COP 16 in Mexico. Thailand would like to respond your invitation as follow:

1. Thailand has decided to propose 4 additional meeting times of AWGs by spending time period of 5 days for each session during July, August, October and November. The subjects shall be coped with all relevant issues of climate change.
2. As occurred in COP 15, chair should facilitate the meeting in the manner of bottom-up approach that will have to be hold in the prospects of transparency and equity.

Please be assured of our full cooperation.

PAPER NO. 28: TURKEY

**SUBMISSION BY TURKEY ON THE NEED FOR ADDITIONAL MEETING TIME OF AWG-KP AND THE AWG-LCA AND ON HOW TO ADVANCE THE WORK OF THE AWG-LCA IN 2010**

With reference to the letter received from the UNFCCC Secretariat, inviting Parties to submit their views on the need for additional meeting time of AWG-KP and the AWG-LCA and on how to advance the work of the AWG-LCA in 2010, Turkey would like to express her views as follows:

Turkey believes that global problems require global solutions and as one of the pressing global issues, climate change necessitates urgent common action in line with the common but differentiated responsibilities.

In this regard, through her national plans, programs and strategies Turkey is determined to contribute to the global fight against climate change in accordance with her respective capabilities, potential and special circumstances.

To assure constructive and productive process and a good outcome in COP 16 Turkey believes that at least 2 additional meetings are required. Furthermore, to advance the negotiation process, pre-session events (workshops etc.) on technology development and transfer, finance, adaptation may also be useful.

PAPER NO. 29: UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

**RE: TANZANIA PROPOSALS ON ADDITIONAL MEETING TIME OF THE AWG-KP AND AWG-LCA**

Kindly refer to the above captioned subject and your Information Note dated 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2010, Ref.: YdB/HT/AWGs/2010 containing two annexes in which the Chairs of the AWGs request Parties to submit their views on the need for additional meeting time of the two bodies to finalise their work before COP 16.

Tanzania proposes to have four sessions as follows:

<b>Session</b>	<b>Days</b>	<b>Month</b>
1 <sup>st</sup>	5	April
2 <sup>nd</sup>	10	June (parallel to the SBs meetings)
3 <sup>rd</sup>	10	August
4 <sup>th</sup>	10	October

Tanzania believes that these sessions will be enough to sort out all key issues to enable the two Chairs to present the outcomes of the work of the two bodies for consideration at COP 16.

PAPER NO. 30: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

**Organization of Work  
of the AWG/LCA in 2010**

- The United States is committed to achieving the full and effective implementation of the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change. In this context, we are pleased to provide our preliminary views on organization of work for 2010.
- The United States recalls the historic nature of the Fifteenth Conference of the Parties in Copenhagen. Heads of State representing Parties with the overwhelming majority of global greenhouse gas emissions, together with leaders and heads of delegation representing a significant portion of the world's vulnerable countries, personally engaged in intensive negotiations over two days, forging a consensus package among them that addresses the most fundamental issues on the table in the run-up to Copenhagen.
- The resulting Copenhagen Accord achieves a number of landmark outcomes that substantially advance the implementation of the Convention and provide a basis for an agreed outcome in Mexico:
  - First, it establishes the first globally-agreed quantitative parameter for the ultimate objective of the Framework Convention, namely that the increase in global average temperature should stay below 2°C compared to pre-industrial levels. This goal represents a significant advance in global consensus about the collective level of ambition that Parties should strive to achieve. The Accord provides for review of the goal and efforts to meet it in light of our evolving understanding of the science.
  - Second, the Copenhagen Accord provides for both Annex I and non-Annex I Parties to set out, ex ante, their respective mitigation targets/actions and to implement them. In submissions to the UNFCCC up to January 31, Parties constituting over 80% of global greenhouse gas emissions have inscribed actions that reflect a marked increase in ambition from levels in place before Copenhagen
  - Third, the Copenhagen Accord makes important progress on transparency by reflecting agreement, among other things, that mitigation actions will be subject to international scrutiny, whether externally financed or not. Guidelines to implement the transparency provisions will give Parties confidence that others are carrying out their promises and that the world is on track to meet the environmental objective of the Convention.
  - Fourth, the Copenhagen Accord calls for enhanced action to assist developing countries that are vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.
  - Fifth, the Copenhagen Accord includes important financing provisions for developing countries as part of an overall package: for prompt start financing approaching \$30 billion over the next three years; for a goal, in the context of meaningful mitigation action and transparency in implementation, of jointly mobilizing \$100 billion a year by 2020 from public and private sources; for the establishment of a new global fund; and for



creation of a High Level Panel to study different potential sources of revenue regarding the \$100 billion goal.

- Sixth, the Accord calls for the establishment of mechanisms for REDD plus and for Technology.
  
- The United States was disappointed that a handful of Parties succeeded in blocking adoption of the Copenhagen Accord by the Conference of the Parties, but notes that very broad support was expressed for the Accord during the final plenary session by representatives speaking on behalf of both country blocs and individual Parties.
  
- Those involved in the development of the Accord negotiated in good faith with the intention that it result in an agreed outcome in Copenhagen, and understood it to be a package – one that, like all difficult compromises, is ideal to no Party, but which was acceptable to a diverse range of Parties.
  
- The Copenhagen Accord is expressly operational and calls for work to be carried out in a number of areas that should be launched without delay. At the same time, we would welcome a further formalization of the Accord in Mexico. The balanced package the Parties have before them presents a substantial and perhaps unique opportunity to secure a transparent, effective, and global approach for mitigating and adapting to climate change, including the means to support developing countries in their efforts.

#### Work in 2010

- Accordingly, the United States considers that an agreed outcome in Mexico should reflect the progress achieved in Copenhagen, and should advance key elements that Parties identified for further work.
  
- These include the following:
  - Mitigation: The understandings reached in the Copenhagen Accord reflected intensive discussions at the Head of State level by the Parties involved in its discussions. A Mexico outcome will need to reflect the balanced outcomes pertaining to mitigation in the Copenhagen Accord, and should include the inscriptions of Annex I and non-Annex I Parties.
  
  - Transparency: An outcome in Mexico should also include new guidelines for national communications under Article 12 to enable more frequent GHG inventories, to provide for enhanced reporting, measuring and verification, and to guide international consultation and analysis, consistent with paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Copenhagen Accord.
  
  - Goal/Review: A Mexico outcome should reflect understandings that Parties achieved with respect to a long-term temperature goal and a 2015 review of the actions of Parties in light of evolving science.

- REDD-Plus: Parties were close to finalizing a decision text that would provide the initial outlines of a REDD+ mechanism, with particular focus to readiness activities and safeguards. Work should continue on the decision text, including further elaboration of a future mechanism, for adoption in Mexico.
  - Adaptation: A Mexico outcome should include measures to address the adaptation challenges faced by all countries and further elaborate actions under the Convention to address adaptation to the adverse impacts of climate change in developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable.
  - Finance: Participants in the Copenhagen Accord agreed on a Copenhagen Green Climate Fund to be established as an operating entity of the financial mechanism. Work to elaborate the CGCF should be moved forward quickly in the context of broad elaboration of the Accord, and if such work is sufficiently advanced, the COP in Mexico could endorse the Fund as an operating entity and provide any further guidance, in accordance with Article 11.1 and other relevant provisions of the Convention.
  - Technology: Participants in the Copenhagen Accord decided to establish a mechanism on technology, and we support a new mechanism that will have real and tangible benefits in accelerating the deployment of technologies in developing countries, including through a climate technology center and network of experts and practitioners. We believe we can build on the positive discussions in the LCA in Copenhagen to determine the most effective means of achieving this.
- The United States notes that LCA texts have been vehicles for facilitating consensus on key issues, and their contents do not reflect specific agreements or understandings in the negotiating process. And, significantly, it was not agreed that the LCA texts would be the basis of any future negotiation. As such, we are of the view that Parties will need to consider which texts are still relevant in the first session of the LCA in light of circumstances in Copenhagen.
  - In some cases, such as the text on REDD-plus, LCA facilitator texts reflect an emerging consensus among a diverse group of Parties. Other texts have not benefited from discussion and do not reflect emerging consensus. In still other cases, such as those relating to mitigation and shared vision, the outcomes in Copenhagen overlap substantially with outcomes in the Copenhagen Accord, and the United States is of the view that it will be difficult to find consensus around alternative proposals that depart from the Accord understandings.

The United States considers that it would be valuable to address the intended legal character of the agreed outcome earlier rather than later. The United States supports a legally binding outcome in Mexico provided that the legally binding elements in an otherwise acceptable agreement would apply in a symmetrical manner to all major economies.

- Organization of Work: The United States believes that countries should improve the efficiency of the negotiating process going forward while ensuring transparency. A key lesson of 2009 is that significant negotiating time is less important in reaching agreement than providing adequate time for countries to consult with each other bilaterally and regionally.

- To improve the efficiency of the process and improve coherence between related issues, we suggest that the LCA Chair significantly reduce the number of discrete groups handling negotiating issues.
- Serious consideration should be given to a longer High Level Segment than we have had to date at COP-16, so that ministers can fully engage on what will no doubt be a complex agenda in Mexico.

PAPER NO. 31: VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF)

**REPÚBLICA BOLIVARIANA DE VENEZUELA**

(12.02.2010)

**ORGANIZACIÓN DE LOS TRABAJOS PARA EL 2010 DEL GRUPO ESPECIAL DE COOPERACIÓN A LARGO PLAZO (GTECLP) Y DEL GRUPO ESPECIAL DE LOS COMPROMISOS FUTUROS DE LAS PARTES DEL ANEXO 1 CON ARREGLO AL PROTOCOLO DE KYOTO (GTE-PK)**

**INTRODUCCIÓN**

Los Presidentes de los Grupos Especiales de Cooperación a Largo Plazo (GTECLP) y de los compromisos futuros de las Partes del Anexo 1 con arreglo al Protocolo de Kyoto (GTE-PK), invitaron a los Estados Partes a presentar a la Secretaría de la Convención Marco de Naciones Unidas sobre Cambio Climático (CMNUCC), antes del 16 de febrero de 2010, sus opiniones sobre la organización de los trabajos para el 2010, incluyendo sobre el modo de garantizar un proceso de negociación transparente, inclusivo y eficiente. A continuación, se identifican los puntos que la República Bolivariana de Venezuela estima deben ser considerados por las Presidencias del GTCLP y GTE-PK.

**ORGANIZACIÓN DE LOS TRABAJOS**

Para el gobierno venezolano es fundamental que el proceso de negociación retome la transparencia que debe caracterizar a las negociaciones multilaterales y que los acuerdos alcanzados sean por consenso, para garantizar la cooperación y la acción concertada de todos los Estados Partes, y permitan avanzar desde la toma de decisión centralizada y controlada hacia los resultados y oportunidades comunes.

Las fallas en los procedimientos evidenciados durante la celebración de la COP-15 en Copenhague, trajo como consecuencia el irrespeto de los principios generales del Sistema de Naciones Unidas, como son la buena fe, la transparencia e igualdad soberana entre los Estados, lo cual mermó la confianza en la institucionalidad del sistema multilateral sobre el cambio climático, establecido en base a principios y normas de obligatorio cumplimiento por todos los Estados Partes.

Venezuela, reitera su compromiso con un acuerdo justo y ambicioso que esperamos pueda concertarse en el año 2010, que refleje la voluntad de todas las Partes de la Convención y desarrolle a cabalidad los cinco elementos de la agenda establecida en el Plan de Acción de Bali: Visión Compartida, Adaptación, Mitigación, Transferencia de Tecnología y Financiamiento.

Para recuperar la confianza es necesario tener en cuenta que:

- La Convención Marco de Naciones Unidas sobre Cambio Climático y su Protocolo de Kyoto representan el régimen jurídico vinculante vigente para el tratamiento del calentamiento global, donde se plasman los principios, normas y compromisos para afrontar esta problemática ambiental. Estos instrumentos legalmente vinculantes deben ser mantenidos, y no pueden ser anulados, ni sustituidos por nuevos acuerdos que erosionen las obligaciones contraídas.
- Los mecanismos oficiales existentes en el régimen multilateral para las negociaciones sobre cambio climático son el Grupo Especial de Cooperación a Largo Plazo (GTECLP) y el Grupo Especial de los Compromisos Futuros de las Partes del Anexo 1 con arreglo al Protocolo de Kyoto (GTE-PK).

## CELEBRACIÓN DE REUNIONES EN EL 2010

- El número de reuniones de los grupos especiales de trabajo debe ser reducido máximo a tres (03) reuniones oficiales para optimizar el proceso de negociación de los dos tracks, con una duración de cinco (05) días cada reunión.
- Dividir el trabajo en etapas, combinando los temas de acuerdo a su nivel de avance o "madurez". De esta forma, se permitirá avanzar de forma concreta y progresivamente todos los temas, tanto de la agenda de LCA como la agenda de KP. Esta agenda discriminada de acuerdo a la complejidad de los temas, permitiría un uso más eficiente del corto tiempo por reunión del que se dispondrá.
- La agenda diferenciada y discriminada en cuanto a la complejidad del tema de los puntos examinados por los grupos de trabajo, puede ser la siguiente:

	<b>Grupo Especial de Cooperación a Largo Plazo (GTECLP)</b>	<b>Grupo Especial con arreglo al Protocolo de Kyoto (GTE-PK)</b>
1ra reunión, abril 2010	Transferencia de tecnología, Construcción de capacidades Adaptación	Reducción cuantificadas de emisiones de los países Anexo 1, Consecuencias potenciales de las medidas para combatir el cambio climático
2da reunión, junio 2010	Financiamiento Mitigación	Examen de las cuestiones metodológicas pertinentes Otros temas
3ra reunión, septiembre 2010	Summary meeting Visión compartida	Summary meeting

- No apoyamos la creación o multiplicación ilimitada de grupos de contacto. Los mismos no podrán exceder 4 (cuatro) reuniones simultáneas.
- En cuanto a las fechas de las tres reuniones de los grupos de trabajo propuestas para el 2010, se sugiere las siguientes fechas:

	1ra reunión 2010	2da reunión 2010	3ra reunión 2010
Grupo Especial de Cooperación a Largo Plazo (GTECLP)			
Grupo Especial de compromisos futuros de las Partes del Anexo 1 con arreglo al Protocolo de Kyoto (GTE-PK)	Abril (5 días)	Junio (5 días)	Septiembre (5 días)

- Tal y como ha sido expresado por varios países en vías de desarrollo, se favorece la idea de concentrar las reuniones en Ginebra o Nueva York, manteniendo el financiamiento para, al menos, dos representantes por país en vías de desarrollo.

## **TEXTOS DE NEGOCIACIÓN**

- Los únicos textos de negociación bajo la Convención y el Protocolo de Kyoto reconocidos por el Gobierno venezolano para que sirvan de base para continuar las labores para llegar a un futuro acuerdo jurídicamente vinculante, son los textos producidos bajo el mandato de los dos grupos de trabajo especiales (GTECLP y GTE-PK).
- Venezuela ha manifestado su preocupación por el intento de algunos países en desnaturalizar la voluntad de la mayoría, cuando se promueve la asociación de los Estados Parte de la Convención a un documento respecto al cual la Conferencia de las Partes en Copenhague tan sólo “Tomó nota”, no siendo por lo tanto, adoptado, ni confiriéndole ningún tipo de legitimidad o fuerza jurídica, por lo cual el intitulado “acuerdo de Copenhague” no puede ni debe utilizarse como base para llegar a un futuro acuerdo jurídicamente vinculante.

PAPER NO. 32: YEMEN ON BEHALF OF THE GROUP OF 77 AND CHINA

Dear Mr. de Boer,

I am writing to you on behalf of the Member States of the Group of 77 and China with reference to the request to Parties contained in the information note dated 2 February 2010 (ref.: YdB/HT/AWGs/2010) to submit inputs to the secretariat of UNFCCC on the organization of work for 2010.

In this context, I have been requested by the Member States of the Group of 77 and China to convey through you to the Chair of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA) and the Chair of the Ad Hoc Working on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP), the following position:

- The two negotiating groups of AWG-LCA and AWG-KP should hold their first meetings no later than April, 2010 and decide on the scheduling of additional sessions for 2010 and their respective work programmes.
  
- The participation of developing countries, especially SIDS and LDCs, should be supported in all future negotiating sessions.

The Group of 77 and China is committed to the multilateral process under UNFCCC and especially to both the Convention track and the Kyoto Protocol track in an open, transparent and inclusive manner.

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