

Revised negotiating text

I. A shared vision for long-term cooperative action¹

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

Structural proposal:

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

Proposals for preambular paragraphs:

Proposal 1

The shared vision is expressed:

Option 1

As a COP decision

Option 2

As part of the COP decision that adopts an implementing agreement

Option 3

As a chapeau to the implementing agreement

Option 4

As the first section of the implementing agreement

Proposal 1

The shared vision is expressed:

Option 1

As a COP decision

Option 2

As part of the COP decision that adopts an implementing agreement

Option 3

As a chapeau to the implementing agreement

Option 4

As the first section of the implementing agreement

Proposal 2

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

Acknowledging the findings of the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and more recent scientific information, that delay in reducing emissions significantly constrains opportunities

New Proposal 2

Consolidation Proposals 2, 3, 4 and 6

(Source: P2-p.5, P3-p.5, P4-p.6) Recalling the Bali Action Plan adopted by decision 1/CP.13 of the Conference of Parties to the Convention at its thirteenth session, and the need for Long-Term Cooperative Action among all Parties to enable the full and sustained implementation of the Convention now, up to and beyond 2012, in order to achieve its ultimate objective,

(Source: P2-p.5, P3-p.6, P4-p.6)

Acknowledging the findings of the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and more recent scientific information, that delay in reducing emissions significantly constrains opportunities

¹ In its paragraph 1 (a), the Bali Action Plan calls for a shared vision for long-term cooperative action, including a long-term global goal for emission reductions, to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention, in accordance with the provisions and principles of the Convention, in particular the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and taking into account social and economic conditions and other relevant factors. Parties referred to the following Articles of the Convention in submissions related to this section: Article 4, Article 7.

<p>to achieve low stabilization levels and increases the probability of severe climate change impacts and the consequent need for, and cost of, adaptation,</p> <p>Acknowledging the important role of the Kyoto Protocol in contributing to the ultimate objective of the Convention, and the need to broaden the legal commitments under the Convention,</p> <p>Recognizing the importance of early action and emphasizing the urgent need to accelerate both mitigation and adaptation actions,</p> <p>Renewing the political determination to ensure that the equitable development needs of present and future generations are properly addressed,</p> <p>Intending to renew and strengthen the global partnership through the creation of new levels of cooperation among Parties, according to the principles of the Convention,</p> <p>Affirming a Shared Vision of a long-term goal to equitably, successfully and coherently integrate the ambitious efforts of all Parties.</p>	<p>to achieve low stabilization levels and increases the probability of severe climate change impacts and the consequent need for, and cost of, adaptation,</p> <p>(Source: P2-p.5, P4-p.6) Acknowledging the important role of the Kyoto Protocol in contributing to the ultimate objective of the Convention, and the need to broaden the legal commitments under the Convention,</p> <p>(Source: P2-p.5, P3-p.6, P4-p.6) Recognizing the importance of early action and emphasizing the urgent need to accelerate both mitigation and adaptation actions,</p> <p>(Source: P2-p.5, P3-p.6, P4-p.6) Renewing the political determination to ensure that the equitable development needs of present and future generations are properly addressed,</p> <p>(Source: P2-p.5, P3-p.6, P4-p.6) Intending to renew and strengthen the global partnership through the creation of new levels of cooperation among Parties, according to the principles of the Convention,</p> <p>(Source: P2-p.5, P3-p.6, P4-p.6) Affirming a Shared Vision of a long-term goal to equitably, successfully and coherently integrate the ambitious efforts of all Parties.</p>
<p><u>Proposal 3</u></p> <p>Recalling the Bali Action Plan adopted by decision 1/CP.13 of the Conference of Parties to the Convention at its thirteenth session, and the need for Long-Term Cooperative Action among all Parties to enable the full and sustained implementation of the Convention now, up to and beyond 2012, in order to achieve its ultimate objective,</p> <p>Acknowledging the findings of the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and more recent scientific information, that delay in reducing emissions significantly</p>	<p><u>Included in New Proposal 2</u></p> <p><u>Included in New Proposal 2</u></p>

<p>constrains opportunities to achieve low stabilization levels and increases the probability of severe climate change impacts and the consequent need for, and cost of, adaptation,</p> <p>Recognizing the importance of early action and emphasizing the urgent need to accelerate both mitigation and adaptation actions,</p> <p>Renewing the political determination to ensure that the equitable development needs of present and future generations are properly addressed,</p> <p>Intending to establish a new and equitable global partnership through the creation of new levels of cooperation among Parties, according to the principles of the Convention,</p> <p>Affirming a Shared Vision of a long-term goal to equitably, successfully and coherently integrate the efforts of all Parties.</p>	<p><u><i>Included in New Proposal 2</i></u></p> <p><u><i>Included in New Proposal 2</i></u></p> <p><u><i>Included in New Proposal 2</i></u></p> <p><u><i>Included in New Proposal 2</i></u></p>
<p><u><i>Proposal 4</i></u></p> <p>Recognizing that sustainable development is the first priority for developing countries. Therefore, that our commitment to a low carbon society would have to be linked to our development priorities, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention,</p> <p>Recalling that the Rio principles, particularly the principles of equity, common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities should guide the debates on shared vision,</p> <p>Recalling the Bali Action Plan adopted by decision 1/CP.13 of the Conference of Parties to the Convention at its thirteenth session, and the need for Long-Term Cooperative Action among all Parties to enable the full and sustained implementation of the</p>	<p><u><i>New Proposal 2 (continues)</i></u> <u><i>Consolidation Proposals 2, 3, 4 and 6</i></u></p> <p>(Source: P4-p.6, P6-p.7) [Recognizing that] sustainable development is the first priority for developing countries. Therefore, [that] our commitment to a low carbon society would have to be linked to our development priorities, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention,</p> <p>(Source: P4-p.6, P6-p.7) [Recalling that] the Rio principles, particularly the principles of [equity], common but differentiated responsibilities and respective [capabilities] [capacities] should guide the debates on shared vision,</p> <p><u><i>Included in New Proposal 2</i></u></p>

<p>Convention now, up to and beyond 2012, in order to achieve its ultimate objective,</p> <p>Emphasizing that it is fundamental that Annex I countries comply fully with the provisions as set out in 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5 as well as additional commitments on technology transfer and capacity-building,</p> <p>Further emphasizing that a Shared Vision does not include commitments for developing countries. It does, entitle technology transfer, capacity-building and financial resources for project implementation regarding mitigation national programs</p> <p>Recognizing that sustainable development that ensures capacity for adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change is the most important issue for all developing countries, particularly low-lying and other small island countries, countries with low-lying coastal, arid and semi-arid areas or areas liable to floods, drought and desertification, and developing countries with fragile mountainous ecosystems are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, as stated in preambular text 19 of the UNFCCC,</p> <p>Acknowledging the findings of the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and more recent scientific information, that delay in reducing emissions significantly constrains opportunities to achieve low stabilization levels and increases the probability of severe climate change impacts and the consequent need for, and cost of, adaptation,</p> <p>Acknowledging the important role of the Kyoto Protocol in contributing to the ultimate objective of the Convention, and the need to broaden the legal commitments under the Convention,</p> <p>Recognizing the importance of early action and emphasizing the urgent need to</p>	<p>(Source: P4-p.6, P6-p.7) [Emphasizing that] it is fundamental that Annex I countries comply fully with the provisions as set out in 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5 as well as additional commitments on technology transfer and capacity-building,</p> <p>(Source: P4-p.6, P6-p.7) [Further emphasizing that] a Shared Vision does not include commitments for developing countries. It does, entitle technology transfer, capacity-building and financial resources for project implementation regarding mitigation national programs</p> <p>(Source: P4-p.6, P6-p.7) [Recognizing that sustainable development that ensures capacity for] [A shared vision recognizes that] adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change is the most important issue for all developing countries, particularly low-lying and other small island countries, countries with low-lying coastal, arid and semi-arid areas or areas liable to floods, drought and desertification, and developing countries with fragile mountainous ecosystems are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, [as stated in preambular text 19 of the UNFCCC,]</p> <p><u>Included in New Proposal 2</u></p> <p><u>Included in New Proposal 2</u></p> <p><u>Included in New Proposal 2</u></p>
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<p>accelerate both mitigation and adaptation actions,</p> <p>Renewing the political determination to ensure that the equitable development needs of present and future generations are properly addressed,</p> <p>Intending to establish a new and equitable global partnership through the creation of new levels of cooperation among Parties, according to the principles of the Convention,</p> <p>Affirming a Shared Vision of a long-term goal to equitably, successfully and coherently integrate the ambitious efforts of all Parties,</p> <p>Recognizing that current and potential climate change impacts require a shift in the global investment patterns and that criteria for financing allocation shall clearly respond to the priorities identified by the international community, being climate change stabilization one of these priorities.</p>	<p><u><i>Included in New Proposal 2</i></u></p> <p><u><i>Included in New Proposal 2</i></u></p> <p><u><i>Included in New Proposal 2</i></u></p> <p>Recognizing that current and potential climate change impacts require a shift in the global investment patterns and that criteria for financing allocation shall clearly respond to the priorities identified by the international community, being climate change stabilization one of these priorities.</p>
<p><u><i>Proposal 5</i></u></p> <p>Acknowledging that current atmospheric concentrations are principally the result of historical emissions of greenhouse gases, the most significant share of which has originated in developed countries.</p> <p>Further acknowledging that Developed countries have a historical responsibility for their disproportionate contribution to the causes and consequences of climate change, reflecting their disproportionate historical use of a shared global carbon space since 1850 as well as their proposed continuing disproportionate use of the remaining global carbon space.</p>	<p><u><i>New Proposal 3</i></u></p> <p>Acknowledging that current atmospheric concentrations are principally the result of historical emissions of greenhouse gases, the most significant share of which has originated in developed countries.</p> <p>Further acknowledging that Developed countries have a historical responsibility for their disproportionate contribution to the causes and consequences of climate change, reflecting their disproportionate historical use of a shared global carbon space since 1850 as well as their proposed continuing disproportionate use of the remaining global carbon space.</p>

<p><u>Proposal 6</u></p> <p>Sustainable development is the first priority for developing countries. Therefore, our commitment to a low carbon society would have to be linked to our development priorities, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention.</p> <p>The Rio principles, particularly the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capacities should guide the debates on shared vision.</p> <p>It is fundamental that Annex I countries comply fully with the, as set out in 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5 as well as commitments on technology transfer and capacity-building.</p> <p>Substantial reductions of GHG emissions from Annex I countries should be agreed.</p> <p>A Shared Vision does not include commitments for developing countries. It does, entitle technology transfer, capacity-building and financial resources for project implementation regarding mitigation national programs.</p> <p>A shared vision recognizes that adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change is the most important issue for all developing countries, particularly low-lying and other small island countries, countries with low-lying coastal, arid and semi-arid areas or areas liable to floods, drought and desertification, and developing countries with fragile mountainous ecosystems are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.</p> <p>A shared Vision recognizes that the most vulnerable countries are all developing countries, low-lying and other small island countries, countries with low-lying coastal, arid and semi-arid areas or areas liable to floods, drought and desertification, and developing</p>	<p><u>New Proposal 2 (continues)</u> <u>Consolidation Proposals 2, 3, 4 and 6</u></p> <p><u>Included in New Proposal 2</u></p> <p><u>Included in New Proposal 2</u></p> <p><u>Included in New Proposal 2</u></p> <p>Substantial reductions of GHG emissions from Annex I countries should be agreed.</p> <p><u>Included in New Proposal 2</u></p> <p><u>Included in New Proposal 2</u></p> <p>A shared Vision recognizes that the most vulnerable countries are all developing countries, low-lying and other small island countries, countries with low-lying coastal, arid and semi-arid areas or areas liable to floods, drought and desertification, and developing</p>
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countries with fragile mountainous ecosystems are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, as stated in preambular paragraph 19 of the UNFCCC.	countries with fragile mountainous ecosystems are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, as stated in preambular paragraph 19 of the UNFCCC.
<p>Additional paragraph</p> <p>x.1 The discussion on a shared vision for long-term cooperative action is an exchange of views or ideas about how to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention, focusing on the way to implement long-term cooperative action under the framework of the Convention. A shared vision is for long-term cooperative action, such a vision should be guided by the ultimate objective of the Convention, which consists of the following three aspects: to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system; to adapt to the impacts of climate change; and to realize sustainable development. A shared vision for long-term cooperative action should be comprehensive and include mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology as well as sustainable development.</p>	<p>Additional paragraph</p> <p>x.1 The discussion on a shared vision for long-term cooperative action is an exchange of views or ideas about how to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention, focusing on the way to implement long-term cooperative action under the framework of the Convention. A shared vision is for long-term cooperative action, such a vision should be guided by the ultimate objective of the Convention, which consists of the following three aspects: to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system; to adapt to the impacts of climate change; and to realize sustainable development. A shared vision for long-term cooperative action should be comprehensive and include mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology as well as sustainable development.</p>
<p>1. [[[As assessed by the Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change (IPCC) in its Fourth Assessment Report] [Warming of the climate system, as a consequence of human activity, is unequivocal. [As assessed by the Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change (IPCC) in its Fourth Assessment Report,]</p> <p>Current atmospheric concentrations are principally the result of historical emissions of greenhouse gases, the largest share of which has originated in developed countries.</p> <p>Current per-capita emission in developed countries remain relatively high compared to those in developing countries, as noted in the Convention and by the IPCC. [the serious adverse effects of climate change, notably those on crop production and food security, marine</p>	<p>New 1.</p> <p><i>(Source: Original 1-p.7-8 and Alternative to paragraph 1-p.8)</i> [[[As assessed by the Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change (IPCC) in its Fourth Assessment Report] [Warming of the climate system, as a consequence of human activity, is unequivocal. <u>[Global atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases have increased significantly because of human activities since 1750.]</u></p> <p>Current atmospheric concentrations are principally the result of historical emissions of greenhouse gases, [the largest share of which has originated in] <u>[originating from]</u> developed countries [Parties].</p> <p>Current per-capita emission in developed countries remain relatively high compared to those in developing countries, as noted in the Convention and by the IPCC. [the serious adverse effects of climate change, notably those on crop production and food security, marine</p>

<p>and coastal ecosystems, coastal livelihood, water resources and human health, ecosystems as well as on housing and infrastructure,] as well as insufficient access to a global atmospheric resource [climate change is having significant deleterious effects on the composition, resilience and productivity of natural and managed ecosystems, on the operation of socio-economic systems and on human health and welfare, including crop production, fisheries and food security, water resources, as well as on housing and infrastructure. These effects] [notably the effects on ecosystems, on the operation of socio-economic systems and on human health and welfare, including crop production, fisheries and food security, water resources, as well as on housing and infrastructure are] are [becoming] a major obstacle to efforts to promote [sustainable] economic and social development and to [[reduce] poverty] [eradication] [promote poverty alleviation], [which are the first and overriding priorities of all developing countries]. In order to build up their coping or adaptive capacity, developing countries must pursue these overriding priorities to the best of their abilities. The maintenance of healthy ecosystems and their services is necessary to maintain the life support system on earth in the face of climate change, providing food and livelihoods, contributing to human welfare and enabling sustainable economic development.</p>	<p>and coastal ecosystems, coastal livelihood, water resources and human health, ecosystems as well as on housing and infrastructure,] as well as insufficient access to a global atmospheric resource [climate change is having significant deleterious effects on the composition, resilience and productivity of natural and managed ecosystems, on the operation of socio-economic systems and on human health and welfare, including crop production, fisheries and food security, water resources, as well as on housing and infrastructure. These effects] [notably the effects on ecosystems, on the operation of socio-economic systems and on human health and welfare, including crop production, fisheries and food security, water resources, as well as on housing and infrastructure are] are [becoming] a major obstacle to efforts to promote [sustainable] economic and social development and to [[reduce] poverty] [eradication] [promote poverty alleviation], [which are the first and overriding priorities of all developing countries]. In order to build up their coping or adaptive capacity, developing countries must pursue these overriding priorities to the best of their abilities. The maintenance of healthy ecosystems and their services is necessary to maintain the life support system on earth in the face of climate change, providing food and livelihoods, contributing to human welfare and enabling sustainable economic development.</p> <p><i>(Source: Alternative to paragraph 1-p.8)</i> [The developing countries face not only the additional challenge of adaptation but also the need to put their economies on a sustainable path. All Parties agree that the developing countries face serious adverse effects of climate change as well as threats to their future economic potential due to insufficient access to shared global atmospheric resources.]</p>
<p><u>Alternative to paragraph 1:</u></p> <p>[Warming of the climate system, as a consequence of human activity, is unequivocal. As assessed by the Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change (IPCC) in its Fourth Assessment Report, global atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases have</p>	<p><u>Included in New 1.</u></p>

<p>increased significantly because of human activities since 1750.</p> <p>Current atmospheric concentrations are principally the result of historical emissions of greenhouse gases, originating from the developed countries Parties. Current per-capita emissions in developed countries remain relatively high compared to those in developing countries, as noted in the Convention and by the IPCC.</p> <p>The developing countries face not only the additional challenge of adaptation but also the need to put their economies on a sustainable path. All Parties agree that the developing countries face serious adverse effects of climate change as well as threats to their future economic potential due to insufficient access to shared global atmospheric resources.]</p>	<p><u>Included in New 1.</u></p> <p><u>Added to New 1.</u></p>
<p>2. Recalling that [Besides adversely affecting all developing countries, climate change pose significant challenges to] [The adverse effects of climate change will be felt most acutely by [those segments of the] [vulnerable countries and] population particularly in developing countries who have contributed least to climate change but [who are already in vulnerable situations [owing to factors such as geography, poverty, gender, age, indigenous or minority status and disability]].</p> <p>These adverse effects also [undermine the</p>	<p>New 2.</p> <p>(Source: Original 2-p. 8, Alternative to paragraph 2-p.8 and 2.1, p.8-9) Recalling that [Besides adversely affecting all developing countries, climate change pose significant challenges to] [The adverse effects of climate change will be felt most acutely by [those segments of the] [vulnerable countries and] population particularly in developing countries who have contributed least to climate change but [who are already in vulnerable situations [owing to factors such as geography, poverty, gender, age, indigenous or minority status and disability]].</p> <p><u>[The adverse effects of climate change will be felt [most acutely in developing countries,] [particularly in low-lying and other small island countries, countries with low-lying coastal, arid and semi-arid areas or areas liable to floods, drought and desertification, and developing countries with fragile mountainous ecosystems are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and by the most fragile ecosystems those segments of the population within developing countries who are already in vulnerable situations owing to factors such as geography, poverty, gender, age, indigenous or minority status and disability.]</u></p> <p>These adverse effects [also] [further]</p>

<p>equitable development needs of present and future generations]], and have a range of direct and indirect implications for the full and effective enjoyment of human rights including the right to self determination, statehood, life, food and health and the right of a people not to be deprived if its own means of subsistence, particularly in developing countries [demand a more equitable utilization of the global atmospheric resource to reflect the needs of present and future generations]. The AR4 demonstrates clearly that negative impacts of climate change are already evident and widespread, in particular in vulnerable regions of the world, and are increasingly posing a risk to ecosystems, food productions, the attainment of sustainable development and of the Millennium Development Goals as well as to human health and security.</p>	<p>[undermine the equitable development needs of present and future generations]], and have a range of direct and indirect implications for the full and effective enjoyment of human rights including the right to self determination, statehood, life, food and health and the right of a people not to be deprived if its own means of subsistence, particularly in developing countries [demand a more equitable utilization of the global atmospheric resource to reflect the needs of present and future generations]. The AR4 demonstrates clearly that negative impacts of climate change are already evident and widespread, in particular in vulnerable regions of the world, and are increasingly posing a risk to ecosystems, food productions, the attainment of sustainable development and of the Millennium Development Goals as well as to human health and security.</p> <p><i>(Source: Alternative to paragraph 2, 2.2-p.9)</i> With land use being linked to sustainable development, adaptation, and mitigation, agriculture plays an important role, especially in the context of food security and poverty reduction. Therefore, adaptation as well as mitigation efforts in the AFOLU sector are required to enable substantial increase in production and productivity needed for ensuring food security. Reducing GHG emissions in agriculture is a challenging task and may thus require attention in the context of any shared vision for long-term cooperative action.</p>
<p><u>Alternative to paragraph 2:</u></p> <p>[The adverse effects of climate change will be felt particularly in low-lying and other small island countries, countries with low-lying coastal, arid and semi-arid areas or areas liable to floods, drought and desertification, and developing countries with fragile mountainous ecosystems are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and by the most fragile ecosystems those segments of the population within developing countries who are already in vulnerable situations owing to factors such as geography, poverty, gender, age, indigenous or minority status and disability. These adverse effects further undermine the equitable development needs of present and future generations.]</p>	<p><u>Included in New 2.</u></p>

<p>2.1 The adverse effects of climate change will be felt most acutely in developing countries, particularly low-lying and other small island countries, countries with low-lying coastal, arid and semi-arid areas or areas liable to floods, drought and desertification, and developing countries with fragile mountainous ecosystems are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.</p>	<p><u>Included in New 2.</u></p>
<p>2.2 With land use being linked to sustainable development, adaptation, and mitigation, agriculture plays an important role, especially in the context of food security and poverty reduction. Therefore, adaptation as well as mitigation efforts in the AFOLU sector are required to enable substantial increase in production and productivity needed for ensuring food security. Reducing GHG emissions in agriculture is a challenging task and may thus require attention in the context of any shared vision for long-term cooperative action.</p>	<p><u>Added to New 2.</u></p>
<p>3. Deep cuts [by developed countries] [by all Annex I country Parties] [by all developed countries] in global emissions by Parties in accordance with their historical responsibilities, as well as the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities, and realistic changes in emission patterns [will be] [are urgently] required to prevent dangerous interference with the climate system and achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention. Early and urgent action by all countries according to their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities to this end is necessary on the basis of equity and in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities of Parties. [A] [Further] delay by Parties [in implementing their commitments to reduce] [reducing] emissions will increase their climate debt to the developing countries and significantly constrain opportunities to achieve lower stabilization levels of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and increase the risk of more severe climate change impacts. Avoidance of damage to SIDS and LDCs as a primary benchmark for assessing the adequacy of long-term cooperative action.</p>	<p>3. Deep cuts [by developed countries] [by all Annex I country Parties] [by all developed countries] in global emissions by Parties in accordance with their historical responsibilities, as well as the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities, and realistic changes in emission patterns [will be] [are urgently] required to prevent dangerous interference with the climate system and achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention. Early and urgent action by all countries according to their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities to this end is necessary on the basis of equity and in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities of Parties. [A] [Further] delay by Parties [in implementing their commitments to reduce] [reducing] emissions will increase their climate debt to the developing countries and significantly constrain opportunities to achieve lower stabilization levels of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and increase the risk of more severe climate change impacts. Avoidance of damage to SIDS and LDCs as a primary benchmark for assessing the adequacy of long-term cooperative action.</p>

<p>4. Led by developed country Parties, [An economic transition is needed [that shifts] [in order to adjust] global economic growth patterns towards a sustainable [low-emission economy] based on development of innovative technologies, more sustainable production and consumption, promoting sustainable lifestyles and [climate-resilient] [sustainable] development [while ensuring a just transition of the workforce]. The active participation of all stakeholders in this transition should be sought [, be they governmental, including subnational and local government private business or civil society, including the youth and addressing the need for gender equity].]] Those developing countries that were and are low carbon economies need sufficient financial incentives and appropriate technology transfer to keep avoiding GHG emissions in their path to sustainable development and to prevent adopting the high GHG emission trajectories of developed countries.</p>	<p><u>New 4.</u></p> <p>4. Led by developed country Parties, [An economic transition is needed [that shifts] [in order to adjust] global economic growth patterns towards a sustainable [low-emission economy] based on development of innovative technologies, more sustainable production and consumption, promoting sustainable lifestyles and [climate-resilient] [sustainable] development [while ensuring a just transition of the workforce]. The active participation of all stakeholders in this transition should be sought [, be they governmental, including subnational and local government private business or civil society, including the youth and addressing the need for gender equity].]] Those developing countries that were and are low carbon economies need sufficient financial incentives and appropriate technology transfer to keep avoiding GHG emissions in their path to sustainable development and to prevent adopting the high GHG emission trajectories of developed countries.</p> <p>[In the face of the grave challenge of harmonizing sustainable development with mitigation of climate change, all the Parties are in need of a paradigm shift towards low carbon development. However, there still is no model for low carbon paradigm shift. As mitigation is a result of paradigm shift towards low carbon development, a concrete roadmap for low carbon development, especially for developing country Parties, is urgently needed]</p> <p>4.1 The structure of the global economy has undergone profound changes since the entry into force of the Convention, and Parties' individual responsibilities and capabilities with it. Emissions and sources of capital are increasingly global, necessitating that all countries take action to achieve a low-emissions trajectory in order to meet the objective of the Convention.</p>
<p><u>Alternative to paragraph 4:</u></p> <p>[In the face of the grave challenge of harmonizing sustainable development with mitigation of climate change, all the Parties are in need of a paradigm shift towards low carbon development. However, there still is no model</p>	

<p>for low carbon paradigm shift. As mitigation is a result of paradigm shift towards low carbon development, a concrete roadmap for low carbon development, especially for developing country Parties, is urgently needed]</p> <p>4.1 The structure of the global economy has undergone profound changes since the entry into force of the Convention, and Parties' individual responsibilities and capabilities with it. Emissions and sources of capital are increasingly global, necessitating that all countries take action to achieve a low-emissions trajectory in order to meet the objective of the Convention.</p>	
<p><u>Alternative to paragraphs 1–4:</u></p> <p>[Recognizing the need to further enhance the implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action and that deep cuts in global emissions will be required in order to achieve its ultimate objective.</p> <p>Noting the need to take account of future changes in the economic and social circumstances of Parties, as well as the constant evolution of scientific knowledge relating to climate change its causes and effects.]</p>	