



缔约方会议

缔约方会议第十七届会议报告  
2011年11月28日至12月11日在德班举行

增编

第二部分：缔约方会议第十七届会议采取的行动

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## 第 6/CP.17 号决定

### 关于气候变化影响、脆弱性和适应的内罗毕工作方案

缔约方会议，

忆及第 1/CP.10 和第 2/CP.11 号决定，

1. 请附属科学技术咨询机构在第三十八届会议上重新考虑关于气候变化影响、脆弱性和适应的内罗毕工作方案的工作领域，以便向关于如何为实现内罗毕工作方案的目标提供最佳支持的缔约方会议第十九届会议提出建议；这一进程将帮助本组织进一步了解未来哪些潜在工作领域也可酌情用于支持坎昆适应框架下的科学技术工作；

2. 请缔约方及各有关组织于 2012 年 9 月 17 日前就内罗毕工作方案的未来潜在工作领域向秘书处提交意见；

3. 请秘书处将收到的意见汇编成一份杂项文件，供附属科学技术咨询机构第三十八届会议审议，以便为以上第 1 段所指进程提供参考；

4. 并请秘书处与内罗毕工作方案各伙伴组织及其他各有关组织共同组织以下研讨会，为此应参考附属科学技术咨询机构第三十四届会议报告附件一<sup>1</sup>及缔约方随后提出的意见中所含资料，并讨论本土和传统知识及适应做法以及顾及性别特征的方针和工具等跨部门问题：

(a) 在附属科学技术咨询机构第三十七届会议之前举办一次关于水与气候变化影响及适应战略的技术研讨会；

(b) 在附属科学技术咨询机构第三十八届会议之前举办一次关于基于生态系统的适应方针的技术研讨会，研讨会应考虑到以下方面：生态系统在适应方面的作用，包括森林的作用；生态系统内的脆弱性及影响问题；基于生态系统的适应方针的执行及益处；所获经验，包括由里约三公约获得的经验；

5. 进一步请秘书处为以上第 4 段(a)和(b)项所指研讨会编写报告，分别于附属科学技术咨询机构第三十七和第三十八届会议之前完成；

6. 请附属科学技术咨询机构在第三十九届会议上考虑气候变化影响、脆弱性和适应中的科学、技术和社会经济问题方面供《公约》下其他有关机构考虑的有关资料和建议；

7. 并请秘书处编写国家适应计划进程案例研究汇编，内容包括确定行动优先顺序及执行行动所用的工具和方法，同时应参考附属科学技术咨询机构以往至今在内罗毕工作方案下开展的适应计划活动；

<sup>1</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2011/2。

8. 为使缔约方能更好地利用内罗毕工作方案下产生的知识产品和信息，进一步请秘书处：

(a) 继续开发便于使用的知识产品和成果，包括各伙伴组织贡献的知识产品和成果；

(b) 改善内罗毕工作方案下开发的信息和知识产品的传播；

9. 为使缔约方能更有效地利用内罗毕工作方案下产生的知识产品和信息，请各缔约方传播其认为有助于评估和执行适应行动的内罗毕工作方案的成果，并支持将这些成果译成联合国其他语文；

10. 请秘书处继续努力，进一步调动利害关系方参与内罗毕工作方案；

11. 鼓励内罗毕工作方案各伙伴组织及其他利害关系方进一步改善工作，为此应使承诺开展的行动更符合缔约方的需要，并通过秘书处定期向缔约方提供关于行动承诺执行情况的最新信息；<sup>2</sup>

12. 注意到联络点论坛在协助信息交流及各伙伴组织间的合作方面的价值；

13. 请缔约方及有关组织进一步协助此类交流，以便改善内罗毕工作方案的执行；

14. 促请《公约》附件二所列缔约方及有能力的其他缔约方为内罗毕工作方案的执行提供资助；

15. 注意到秘书处提供的关于执行本决定所涉预算问题的估计；

16. 请秘书处在具备资金的情况下开展本决定中要求秘书处开展的行动。

第 10 次全体会议  
2011 年 12 月 9 日

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<sup>2</sup> 关于行动承诺及其更新，详见 <http://unfccc.int/5005>。

## 第 7/CP.17 号决定

### 损失和损害问题工作方案

缔约方会议，

忆及第 1/CP.16 号决定，其中缔约方会议决定拟订一项工作方案，以便研究处理特别易受气候变化不利影响的发展中国家与气候变化影响相关的损失和损害的方针，

还忆及附属履行机构第三十四届会议的结论<sup>1</sup>，

认识到需要加强国际合作和专门知识，以便了解并减少与气候变化的不利影响相关的损失和损害，包括与极端天气事件和缓发事件相关的影响，

注意到《公约》进程内外正在进行的相当多的相关工作，

鼓励缔约方在研究处理损失和损害的方针过程中，酌情利用政府间气候变化专门委员会编写的《管理极端事件和灾害风险以推动适应行动的特别报告》所载相关信息，

忆及附属履行机构第三十四届会议的结论，其中附属履行机构注意到以下三大主题领域在执行损失和损害问题工作方案方面的重要性：评估与气候变化不利影响相关的损失和损害风险，以及该领域的现有知识；处理与气候变化不利影响相关的损失和损害，包括与极端天气事件和缓发事件相关的影响的一系列方针，考虑到各级的经验；《公约》在加强执行处理与气候变化不利影响相关的损失和损害的方针方面发挥的作用，

认识到发展中国家进行的国内评估的重要性，此种评估旨在提供本国数据并且对所有部门与极端天气事件和气候变化缓发事件相关的损失和损害进行量化，

1. 请附属履行机构继续执行关于处理特别易受气候变化不利影响的发展中国家与气候变化影响相关的损失和损害的方针的工作方案，并就损失和损害问题向缔约方会议提出建议，供其第十八届会议审议；

2. 并请附属履行机构在执行工作方案过程中考虑到本决定附件所指问题；

3. 请缔约方、相关政府间组织、区域中心和网络、私营部门、公民社会和其它利害关系方：

(a) 在开展旨在帮助缔约方加深对特别易受气候变化不利影响的发展中国家与气候变化不利影响相关的损失和损害的了解，以及增加有助于处理此种损失和损害的专门知识的活动时，考虑到三个主题领域<sup>2</sup>；

<sup>1</sup> FCCC/SBI/2011/7，第 106-116 段。

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/SBI/2011/7，第 109 段。

(b) 酌情在附属履行机构随后的届会上通报活动结果，并提供相关资料，包括介绍通过采用现有风险评估和风险管理方法获得的教益和良好做法；

4. 商定让众多不同方面的专家，特别是发展中国家包括最不发达国家和小岛屿发展中国家的专家参与开展以上第 3(a)段所指主题领域之下的工作；

5. 认识到需要探索一系列可能的方针和潜在机制包括国际机制以处理损失和损害，以期就损失和损害问题向缔约方会议提出建议供第十八届会议审议，包括详细拟订第 1/CP.16 号决定第 28(a-d)段所述的要素；

## 一. 主题领域 1：评估与气候变化不利影响相关的损失和损害风险，以及该领域的现有知识

6. 请附属履行机构在要求于附属履行机构第三十六届会议之前举行的专家会议<sup>3</sup>上，在考虑到相关组织和其它利害关系方的投入以及借助《公约》内外的专门知识的前提下，讨论与这一主题领域相关的问题，以期形成一个恰当的知识基础，便利以下第二节详述的主题领域 2 之下的讨论；

7. 并请秘书处：

(a) 提供以上第 6 段所指专家会议的报告，供附属履行机构第三十六届会议审议；

(b) 与有关组织和其它利害关系方协作，在以上第 6 段所指专家会议之前编写一份技术文件，这份文件将借助现有相关工作和文件，概述当前关于相关方法的知识，讨论数据要求以及吸取的经验教训和在各级找出的差距；

## 二. 主题领域 2：处理与气候变化不利影响相关的损失和损害，包括与极端天气事件和缓发事件相关的影响的一系列方针，考虑到各级的经验

8. 进一步请秘书处：

(a) 尽量结合其它相关活动的举行组织四次专家会议，其中三次为区域专家会议，一次为小岛屿发展中国家专家会议。专家会议应反映区域优先事项和经验，在附属履行机构第三十七届会议之前举行，目的是在考虑到以上第 6 段所指专家会议结果以及相关组织和《公约》内外其它利害关系方的投入的前提下，讨论与这一主题领域有关的问题；

(b) 提供以上第 8(a)段所指专家会议报告，供附属履行机构第三十七届会议审议；

<sup>3</sup> FCCC/SBI/2011/7，第 111 段。

(c) 在考虑到以上第 8(a)段所指区域专家会议结果的前提下，编写一份关于缓发事件的技术文件；

(d) 与相关组织和其它利害关系方合作，并且利用现有相关工作和文件，对关于这一主题领域范围内各专题的现有信息和案例研究作一次文献资料审查，以便为以上第 8(a)段所指专家会议提供投入；

### 三. 主题领域 3: 《公约》在加强执行处理与气候变化不利影响相关的损失和损害的方针方面发挥的作用

9. 请缔约方和相关组织以及其它利害关系方在考虑到损失和损害问题工作方案在 2012 年 9 月 17 日之前的执行成果的前提下，于这一日期之前向秘书处提交关于有待根据第 1/CP.16 号决定纳入关于损失和损害问题的建议的可能要素的意见和信息；

10. 请秘书处将上述提交材料汇编成一份杂项文件，供附属履行机构第三十七届会议审议；

11. 并请附属履行机构在第三十七届会议上审议与这一主题领域有关的问题，同时考虑到以下方面：

- (a) 在这届会议之前完成的活动的结果；
- (b) 以上第 9 段所指提交材料；
- (c) 相关组织和其它利害关系方联系工作方案开展的行动；
- (d) 与这些问题相关的进程的投入；

12. 进一步请有能力的《公约》附件二所列缔约方和其它发达国家缔约方酌情为工作方案的执行提供资金和技术支持；

13. 请有能力的有关组织酌情为工作方案活动的开展提供资金和技术支持；

14. 注意到秘书处提供的执行本决定所载活动涉及的预算问题估计；

15. 请秘书处根据经费的备有情况开展本决定要求其开展的行动。

## 附件

### 问题

#### 一. 主题领域 1: 评估与气候变化不利影响相关的损失和损害风险, 以及该领域的现有知识

1. 就不同层面和一系列部门和生态系统而言, 评估影响和气候风险的数据和信息要求是什么? 目前备有何种数据, 哪些方面存在的空白?
2. 为进行风险评估可采用何种方法和工具, 这些方法和工具有何要求、长处和缺陷? 它们能否评估社会和环境影响?
3. 在实地运用风险评估方法有何能力需要, 包括就便利相关方法在发展中国家的采用而言?
4. 为支持决策, 如何能够以最佳方式提出风险评估结果? 可采用何种理想方法提出风险评估结果, 从而使这些结果推动决策?

#### 二. 主题领域 2: 处理与气候变化不利影响相关的损失和损害, 包括与极端天气事件和缓发事件相关的影响的一系列方针, 考虑到各级的经验

5. 就所有层面和一系列部门及生态系统而言, 考虑到极端天气事件和缓发事件, 有哪些可用以处理损失损害风险的方针和工具(请详述)? 此种方针和工具主要包括在这一主题领域框架内处理特定类型的损失和损害的常规、非常规和创新手段, 特别是受气候变化在国家、次国家和地方三级的倍增效应、放大效应和强化效应驱动的手段。这些工具已知的相对成本效益如何?
6. 为使不同的战略和工具得到有效运用, 有何基本资源要求(如预算、基础设施、执行所需的技术能力等)?
7. 考虑到设计、局限性、挑战及最佳做法等因素, 从公营部门和私营部门的现有努力中获得了何种教益?
8. 减少风险和风险转移等其它手段之间有何种联系和协同作用? 如何设计风险管理组合手段或工具包?
9. 如何使风险管理方针适合国情? 缔约方和其它利害关系方如何能够认为何种工具也许最为适合它们的具体风险和情况?

第 10 次全体会议  
2011 年 12 月 9 日



## 第 8/CP.17 号决定

### 关于执行应对措施的影响问题的论坛和工作方案

缔约方会议，

忆及第 1/CP.13 号和第 1/CP.16 号决定，

并忆及 2011 年 6 月 13 日在德国波恩和 2011 年 12 月 1 日在南非德班的应对措施问题特别会议上，以及 2011 年 9 月在波恩的应对措施问题研讨会上进行了积极和建设性讨论，这些会议都是附属科学技术咨询机构和附属履行机构联合组织的，

注意到各缔约方屡次呼吁根据附属机构就这个事项拟订的工作方案，不断和有组织地交流关于应对措施的有利影响和不利影响的信息，以及关于如何尽可能扩大有利影响和尽量减少不利影响的信息，

1. 通过两个附属机构之下关于执行应对措施的影响问题的工作方案，以便在以下诸方面更好地理解执行应对措施的影响：

(a) 分享信息和专门知识，包括报告和加深了解应对措施的有利影响和不利影响；

(b) 在应对策略上进行合作；

(c) 对影响进行评估和分析；

(d) 交流经验和讨论经济多样化及经济改革的机会；

(e) 经济模型和社会经济趋势；

(f) 与执行第 1/CP.10 号、第 1/CP.13 号和第 1/CP.16 号决定以及《京都议定书》第二条第 3 款、第三条和第 14 款有关的问题；

(g) 劳动力的合理转型，创造体面的工作和高质量的就业机会；

(h) 加强集体和个人学习，向低温室气体排放社会转变；

2. 并通过执行应对措施影响问题工作方案的实际运作模式，根据情况并在具备资源的情况下，应包括召开研讨会和会议，接收专家、从业者和相关组织提供的信息，编写报告和技术文件；

3. 设立执行应对措施影响问题论坛，由两个附属机构主席主持，以落实工作方案，并向各缔约方提供一个平台，相互交流信息、经验、案例研究、最佳做法和意见，最初每年与附属机构届会并行举行两次会议，第一次会议在附属机构第三十六届会议期间举行；

4. 决定在两个附属机构的一个联合议程项目下召集论坛，论坛遵行对联络小组适用的议事规则；

5. 请两个附属机构在缔约方会议第三十九届会议期间审查该论坛的工作，包括审查继续举办论坛的必要性，以期向缔约方会议第十九届会议提出建议。

第 10 次全体会议  
2011 年 12 月 11 日

## 第 9/CP.17 号决定

### 最不发达国家基金：支持执行最不发达国家工作方案中除国家适应行动方案之外的各项内容

缔约方会议，

确认《公约》关于最不发达国家特殊需要和特殊状况的第四条第 9 款，

忆及缔约方会议第 5/CP.7 号、第 3/CP.11 号、第 5/CP.14 号和第 5/CP.16 号决定，

注意到自第 5/CP.7 号决定通过最不发达国家行动方案以来历经 10 年时间，同时还注意到在制订和执行国家适应行动方案方面取得的进展，

确认仍需作出努力，有效执行国家适应行动方案，

注意到执行最不发达国家工作方案的剩余内容将进一步促使最不发达国家及时有效地执行其国家适应行动方案，并有效参与《公约》，

1. 请全球环境基金，作为负责管理最不发达国家基金的《公约》资金机制的一个经营实体：

(a) 继续为最不发达国家提供信息，进一步明确项目基准和供资条件，以利用最不发达国家基金的供资，制订和执行处理气候变化后果的国家适应行动方案项目；

(b) 支持有意愿的最不发达国家缔约方就国家适应行动方案的执行工作制订方案编制办法；

(c) 进一步拓展机会，精简最不发达国家基金的项目周期，尤其是在方案编制阶段；

(d) 针对最不发达国家基金项下正在审议的项目进一步改善向最不发达国家提供关于项目编制进程的信息；

2. 请最不发达国家专家组与全球环境基金协商，就最不发达国家工作方案中除国家适应行动方案之外的各项内容提供进一步的具体说明，并向附属履行机构第三十六届会议报告，以便通报缔约方会议，应向全球环境基金提供何种指导，从而支持执行最不发达国家工作方案中除国家适应行动方案之外的各项内容；

3. 请最不发达国家向最不发达国家专家组提供关于项目进展的详情，以便加以汇编和作出分析，并将分析结果提交缔约方会议，供其在第十八届会议审查第 5/CP.16 号决定的执行情况时加以审议。

第 10 次全体会议  
2011 年 12 月 11 日

## 第 10/CP.17 号决定

### 修正《公约》附件一

缔约方会议，

忆及《公约》第十五和第十六条，

注意到塞浦路斯和欧洲联盟关于修正《公约》附件一以便增列塞浦路斯的提案，<sup>1</sup>

1. 决定修正《公约》附件一，增列塞浦路斯，
2. 注意到，根据第十六条第 4 款，对《公约》附件一的这项修正，与《公约》第十六条第 3 款规定的《公约》所有附件的生效程序相同；
3. 请秘书处将对《公约》附件一所作的修正通知保存人，但不要早于 2012 年 7 月 1 日，以便修正从 2013 年 1 月 1 日起或该日之后生效。

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<sup>1</sup> FCCC/CP/2011/3。

## 第 11/CP.17 号决定

### 全球环境基金提交缔约方会议的报告和对全球环境基金的进一步指导意见

缔约方会议，

忆及第 12/CP.2 号、第 3/CP.16 号、第 5/CP.16 号和第 7/CP.16 号决定，

并忆及第 5/CP.7 号决定第 7(a)(四)段，

赞赏地注意到全球环境基金提交缔约方会议的年度报告，其中提供了关于全球环境基金为执行缔约方会议的指导意见而采取的一系列步骤的详细而有用的信息，<sup>1</sup>

确认全球环境基金在试验新的办法以扩大能够直接获得全球环境基金信托基金的资金的机构和实体的范围、改善资金分配的效力和效率方面所取得的进展，

重申第 7/CP.16 号决定第 5 段，其中敦促作为《公约》资金机制经营实体的全球环境基金增加获得与《公约》第六条有关活动资金的手段；

鼓励全球环境基金继续开展改革，以便成功实施第五个补充资金周期，

注意到全球环境基金秘书处提供的关于为资助非《公约》附件一缔约方编写国家信息通报的信息，<sup>2</sup>

并注意到需要对缔约方会议过去向全球环境基金提供的指导意见进行汇编和整理，

进一步注意到全球环境基金在提交缔约方会议的年度报告中申明，有关研究和系统观测的活动属于全球环境基金在最不发达国家基金和气候变化特别基金下的任务范围，

1. 请全球环境基金作为《公约》资金机制的经营实体：

(a) 继续与其执行机构合作，进一步简化程序，提高非附件一缔约方为履行《公约》第十二条第 1 款下义务获取资助程序的效力和效率，以期确保及时拨付资金，支付发展中国家缔约方在履行这些义务时产生的全部议定费用，同时鉴于编写国家信息通报进程是一个连续的周期，防止在当前和以后国家信息通报的扶持活动中出现空档；

(b) 在整个项目周期继续提高项目审查进程的透明度；

<sup>1</sup> FCCC/CP/2011/7 以及 Add.1、Add.2 和 Corr.1。

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/SBI/2010/INF.10 以及 FCCC/CP/2010/5 和 Add.1。

(c) 阐明在最不发达国家基金和气候变化特别基金下寻求应对气候变化风险的各类适应项目属额外费用的概念；

(d) 继续向发展中国家提供财政资源，以在最不发达国家基金和气候变化特别基金下加强现有国家和区域系统观测和监测网络、并在必要时建立国家和区域系统观测和监测网络；

2. 请全球环境基金在技术需要评估的范围内，<sup>3</sup> 继续向其他<sup>4</sup> 非附件一缔约方提供适当的财政支助，以便其开展或更新技术需要评估，同时注意到《为应对气候变化进行技术需要评估手册》增订版<sup>5</sup> 已经出版；

3. 请全球环境基金在其向缔约方会议的定期报告中列入有关信息，说明为执行上文第 1 和第 2 段所述指导意见采取了哪些步骤；

4. 请附属履行机构在第三十六届会议上审议全球环境基金向缔约方会议第十七届会议提交的关于第 7/CP.7 号决定第 2(a-d)段执行情况的信息；

5. 请缔约方每年不迟于缔约方会议下届会议之前 10 个星期，向秘书处提交书面意见和建议，说明在制订对全球环境基金的指导意见时应考虑哪些因素。

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<sup>3</sup> FCCC/SBI/2011/7, 第 135 段。

<sup>4</sup> 注意到，在向 36 个非附件一缔约方提供技术和资金支助以帮助其开展和更新技术需要评估方面取得了进展，而且许多非附件一缔约方表示有意开展或更新技术需要评估。

<sup>5</sup> <<http://unfccc.int/ttclear/pdf/TNA%20HANDBOOK%20EN%2020101115.pdf>>。

## 第 12/CP.17 号决定

### 关于就如何处理和遵守第 1/CP.16 号决定所指保障措施提供信息的系统的指导意见以及与该决定所指森林参考排放水平和森林参考水平相关的模式

缔约方会议，

忆及第 2/CP.13、4/CP.15 和第 1/CP.16 号决定，

并忆及第 1/CP.16 号决定第 69 至第 71 段和附录一及附录二，

注意到关于就如何处理和遵守第 1/CP.16 号决定附录一所指保障措施提供信息的系统的指导意见应与国家主权、国家立法和国情相一致，

确认为第 1/CP.16 号决定第 71 段所指各项要素的拟订提供足够和可预测的资金和技术支持的重要性和必要性，

意识到构建任何森林参考水平和森林排放参考水平的模式都需要灵活照顾国情和能力，同时谋求环境完整性和避免适得其反的激励措施，

#### 一. 关于就如何处理和遵守保障措施提供信息的系统的指导意见

1. 指出执行第 1/CP.16 号决定附录一所指保障措施以及关于如何处理和遵守这类措施的信息，应有助于国家战略或行动计划，并酌情在第 1/CP.16 号决定第 73 段所指执行活动所有阶段都纳入同一决定第 70 段所指的活动；

2. 同意，就如何处理和遵守第 1/CP.16 号决定附录一所指保障措施提供信息的系统，应考虑到各自的国情和能力、承认国家主权和法律、相关的国际义务和协议，并尊重性别因素：

(a) 与第 1/CP.16 号决定附录一第 1 段所指指导意见相一致；

(b) 提供所有重要利害关系方均可获得的透明和一致的信息，并定期更新；

(c) 透明且灵活，可随着时间推移而改进；

(d) 提供关于如何处理和遵守第 1/CP.16 号决定附录一所指所有保障措施的信息；

(e) 国家驱动，在国家一级执行；

(f) 酌情利用现有系统；

3. 并同意，发展中国家缔约方开展第 1/CP.16 号决定第 70 段所指活动，应提供关于开展活动的全过程如何处理和遵守第 1/CP.16 号决定附录一所指各项保障措施的信息概要；

4. 决定应定期提供以上第 3 段所指信息概要，并根据缔约方会议关于非《公约》附件一所列缔约方提交国家信息通报指南的有关决定收入国家信息通报，或缔约方会议同意的通报渠道；

5. 请附属科学技术咨询机构第三十六届会议审议第一次提交以上第 3 段所指信息概要的时间及以后的提交频度，以期作为建议就这个事项提出一项决定，供缔约方会议第十八届会议通过；

6. 并请附属科学技术咨询机构第三十六届会议审议是否需要提出进一步指导意见，以确保在说明如何处理和遵守保障措施方面的透明、一致、全面和有效，酌情考虑提出补充指导意见，并向缔约方会议第十八届会议提出报告；

## 二. 森林排放参考水平和森林参考水平的模式

7. 同意，根据第 1/CP.16 号决定第 71(b)段，森林排放参考水平和/或森林参考水平以二氧化碳当量吨/年表示，是评估各国在执行第 1/CP.16 号决定第 70 段所指活动方面的绩效的基准；

8. 决定，根据第 1/CP.16 号决定第 71(b)段，确定森林排放参考水平和/或森林参考水平，应考虑到第 4/CP.15 号决定第 7 段，并与各国的温室气体清单中与森林相关的人为温室气体源排放量和汇清除量保持一致；

9. 请各缔约方根据本决定附件所载指导意见和缔约方会议的任何未来决定，提交它们拟订森林排放参考水平和/或森林参考水平的信息和理由，包括国情的详细情况，如果做了调整，还应包括如何考虑国情的具体情况；

10. 同意，拟订国家森林排放参考水平和/或森林参考水平可采取分步的方针，使各缔约方能够通过采用更准确的数据、改进方法及酌情增加碳集合而改进森林排放参考水平和/或森林参考水平，同时注意到如第 1/CP.16 号决定第 71 段所述提供充分和可预测的支持十分重要；

11. 承认可作为一项临时措施，先拟订国家以下的森林排放参考水平和/或森林参考水平，再向国家森林排放参考水平和/或森林参考水平过渡，而缔约方临时的森林排放参考水平和/或森林参考水平所包含的范围可小于整个国家领土上的森林面积；

12. 同意发展中国家缔约方应酌情定期更新森林排放参考水平和/或森林参考水平，为此要考虑到新的知识、新的发展趋势和对范围和方法学的任何修改；



13. 请发展中国家缔约方在自愿的基础上酌情根据第 1/CP.16 决定第 71(b) 段提交拟议的森林排放参考水平和/或森林参考水平，并随附以上第 9 段所指信息；

14. 请秘书处在《气候公约》的 REDD 网站<sup>1</sup> 上公布关于森林排放参考水平和/或森林参考水平的信息，包括与拟议的森林排放参考水平和/或森林参考水平排放相关的提交材料；

15. 同意确立一个进程，以便对根据以上第 12 段和按照将由附属科学技术咨询机构第三十六届会议拟订的指导意见提交或更新的拟议森林排放参考水平和/或森林参考水平进行技术评估。

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<sup>1</sup> <<http://unfccc.int/4531>>。

## 附件

### 关于参考水平信息的提交指南

每个准备采取第 1/CP.16 号决定第 70 段所列行动的发展中国家缔约方，应在所提交的材料中纳入透明、完整<sup>1</sup>、与缔约方会议所议定的指导意见相一致的和准确的信息，以便能够对用以构建森林排放参考水平和/或森林参考水平的数据、方法和程序进行技术评估。所提供的信息应酌情参照经由缔约方会议通过或由该会议鼓励采用的政府间气候变化专门委员会最新指导意见和指南，并应包括：

(a) 以全面和透明的方式提供的、缔约方用于构建森林排放参考水平和/或森林参考水平的信息，包括历史数据；

(b) 透明、完整、一致和准确的信息，包括构建森林排放参考水平和/或森林参考水平时所用的方法学的信息，其中除其他外酌情包括关于数据集、办法、方法、适用的模型以及所用假设的说明、关于相关政策和计划的说明，以及关于以前所交信息的变更的说明；

(c) 森林排放参考水平和/或森林参考水平中所纳入的碳集合和气体及第 1/CP.16 号决定第 70 段所列活动，并说明构建森林排放参考水平和/或森林参考水平时根据何种理由而未纳入某一集合和/或活动，同时注意到不应排除具有重要意义集合和/或活动；

(d) 用于构建森林排放参考水平和/或森林参考水平的森林定义，并且，如果该定义与国家温室气体清单中或向另一国际组织报告时所用定义有差异，还应酌情解释构建森林排放参考水平和/或森林参考水平时为何以及如何选定该定义。

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<sup>1</sup> 此处“完整”是指可以依据所提供的信息重新推导出森林排放参考水平和/或森林参考水平。

## 第 13/CP.17 号决定

### 《公约》之下的能力建设

缔约方会议，

忆及第 2/CP.7、2/CP.10、4/CP.12、1/CP.16 和 10/CP.16 号决定，

承认发展中国家能力建设对于使其能充分参与和有效履行依《公约》所作的承诺极为重要，

审议了秘书处为支持开展发展中国家能力建设框架执行情况第二次全面审查而编写的文件中的信息，<sup>1</sup>

注意到尽管已经取得了进展，但在处理第 2/CP.7 号决定所载发展中国家能力建设框架中确认的优先问题方面仍然有差距，

重申能力建设应是一个连续、渐进和迭代的进程，应是参与型的，由国家驱动，符合国家的优先事项和国情，

并重申能力建设活动中必须考虑到性别方面，并且必须认识到青年和残疾人在能力建设活动中的作用和需要，

1. 决定第 2/CP.7 号决定所载能力建设框架中确定的发展中国家能力建设需要范围和优先领域以及第 2/CP.10 号决定中确认的关键因素仍有相关意义，并继续作为发展中国家执行能力建设活动的基础和指导；

2. 还决定发展中国家的能力建设重点和需要，包括从第 1/CP.16 号决定中产生的重点和需要，在进一步执行发展中国家能力建设过程中应予以考虑；

3. 请联合国有关机构和政府间组织继续为发展中国家的能力建设努力提供支持，强调发展中国家需要充分参与这些活动的构思和开展；

4. 并请《公约》附件二所列缔约方和有能力的其他缔约方、多边、双边、国际机构、私营部门继续提供资助发展中国家的能力建设行动；

5. 进一步请缔约方在国家信息通报、提交材料和相关文件中加强关于能力建设最佳做法的报告，以期进一步认识到并扩大能力建设活动的影响；

6. 决定应酌情在系统、体制和个人各级改善发展中国家能力建设框架的进一步执行，为此要做到如下：

(a) 确保从活动设计、执行、监测到评估的全过程征求利害关系方的意见；

<sup>1</sup> FCCC/SBI/2009/MISC.1, FCCC/SBI/2009/MISC.2, FCCC/SBI/2009/MISC.8, FCCC/SBI/2009/MISC.12/Rev.1, FCCC/SBI/2009/4, FCCC/SBI/2009/5, FCCC/CP/2011/7 和 FCCC/SBI/2011/15。

(b) 进一步将气候变化问题和能力建设需要纳入国家发展战略、计划和预算；

(c) 增进对能力建设活动的国家驱动的协调；

(d) 加强发展中国家之间建立网络联系和信息共享，特别是通过南南合作和三角合作；

7. 并决定结束发展中国家能力建设框架执行情况第二次全面审查并在附属履行机构第四十二届会议(2015年6月)上启动第三次全面审查，同时要考虑到与能力建设有关的第1/CP.16和2/CP.17号决定，以期在缔约方会议第二十二届会议(2016年11月-12月)上完成审查。

第10次全体会议  
2011年12月9日

## 第 14/CP.17 号决定

### 非《公约》附件一缔约方国家信息通报问题专家咨询小组的工作

缔约方会议，

忆及《公约》的有关条款，尤其是第四条第 1、3 和第 7 款，以及第十二条第 1、4、5 和第 7 款，

并忆及第 8/CP.5、3/CP.8、17/CP.8、8/CP.11 和第 5/CP.15 号决定，

承认非《公约》附件一缔约方国家信息通报问题专家咨询小组为改进非《公约》附件一缔约方(非附件一缔约方)国家信息通报编制进程作出了很大贡献，提供技术咨询和支持，从而增强这些缔约方编制国家信息通报的能力，

强调应为国家信息通报编制进程提供相关的技术咨询和支持，也应为非附件一缔约方提供一个论坛，交流这一进程的经验，

认识到国家信息通报的编制是一项持续性进程，

注意到已根据第 5/CP.15 号决定第 6 段的要求，在本届会议上启动对专家咨询小组的职权范围和任务以及有无继续保留该小组的必要性的审议，但尚未完成，

1. 决定保留第 5/CP.15 号决定附件中所载非《公约》附件一缔约方国家信息通报问题专家咨询小组的目前任务授权以及工作方案，<sup>1</sup> 直到 2012 年底；

2. 请缔约方在 2012 年 3 月 5 日以前向秘书处提交材料，说明其对专家咨询小组的职权范围和任务以及有无继续保留该小组的必要性的意见；

3. 请秘书处将提交的这些资料汇编为一份杂项文件，供附属履行机构第三十六届会议审议，以便作为建议提出一项关于以上第 2 段所指事项的决定草案，供缔约方会议第十八届会议通过。

第 10 次全体会议  
2011 年 12 月 9 日

<sup>1</sup> FCCC/SBI/2010/INF.2。

## 第 15/CP.17 号决定

### 修订《公约》附件一所列缔约方年度清单报告指南

缔约方会议，

忆及《公约》的有关条款，特别是第四条、第十条第 2 款和第十二条，

并忆及关于《公约》附件一所列缔约方编制和提交国家信息通报的第 3/CP.1 号决定、关于方法学问题的第 4/CP.1 号决定、关于《公约》附件一所列缔约方信息通报：指南、计划安排和审议工作的第 9/CP.2 号决定、关于《公约》附件一所列缔约方国家信息通报的第 11/CP.4 号决定、关于《公约》附件一所列缔约方国家信息通报编制指南，第一部分：《公约》年度清单报告指南的第 3/CP.5、18/CP.8 和 14/CP.11 号决定，以及关于《公约》之下的长期合作问题特设工作组工作结果的第 1/CP.16 号决定，

重申应以透明、连贯一致、可比、完整和准确的方式报告《蒙特利尔议定书》未予管制的温室气体人为源排放量和汇清除量，

注意到第 3/CP.5、18/CP.8 和 14/CP.11 号决定所通过的“《公约》附件一所列缔约方国家信息通报编制指南，第一部分：《公约》年度清单报告指南”需要修订，以便启用政府间气候变化专家委员会制订的《2006 年气专委国家温室气体清单编制指南》，

审议了附属科学技术咨询机构的有关建议，

1. 通过本决定附件一所载“《公约》附件一所列缔约方国家信息通报编制指南，第一部分：《公约》年度温室气体清单报告指南”(下称“《公约》附件一清单报告指南”)和附件二所载新的通用报告格式表格，以便按照以下第 3 段进行试用；

2. 决定，从 2015 年起直到缔约方会议作出进一步的决定为止，缔约方用以计算《京都议定书》附件 A 所列温室气体人为源排放量和汇清除量的二氧化碳当量的全球升温潜能值，应是政府间气候变化专门委员会第一工作组对气专委第四次评估报告所提供材料的勘误的表 2.14 题为“特定时间跨度全球升温潜能值”的一栏所列、以 100 年时间跨度的温室气体效应为依据的数值，亦即本决定附件三所列数值；

3. 请《公约》附件一所列缔约方(附件一缔约方)除了按照第 14/CP.11 号决定所通过的“《公约》附件一所列缔约方国家信息通报编制指南，第一部分：《公约》年度清单报告指南”提交清单以外，在 2012 年 10 月至 2013 年 5 月的这段试用期内自愿使用《公约》附件一清单报告指南，并在 2013 年 5 月 3 日之前，就使用这些修订的指南和升级的通用报告格式报告软件的经验，向秘书处提交意见；

4. 并请附属科学技术咨询机构第三十八届会议开始审议附件一缔约方提交的、关于使用《公约》附件一清单报告指南以及新版或升级版通用报告格式报告软件的经验的信息，以及政府间气候变化专门委员会制订的与湿地有关的任何方法学补充指导意见，以期至迟在缔约方会议第十九届会议上通过一项关于这些修订的指南和通用报告格式表格的最后决定；

5. 请秘书处提供升级版或新版通用报告格式报告软件，使缔约方能够在试用期内使用《公约》附件一清单报告指南，支持使用拟在 2012 年 10 月 1 日之前提供给附件一缔约方的经修订的《公约》附件一清单报告指南，以期在缔约方提交 2015 年温室气体清单材料方面全面展开常规使用经修订的《公约》附件一清单报告指南，前提是缔约方会议第十九届会议作出一项关于这些经修订的《公约》附件一清单报告指南的最后决定；

6. 请有能力的附件一缔约方为通用报告格式报告软件的升级和开发提供资金，从而使附件一缔约方能试用以及按规定正式使用经修订的《公约》附件一清单报告指南；

7. 注意到关于通用报告格式报告软件升级和开发所涉预算问题的估计；

8. 请秘书处在具备资源的前提下实施本决定所要求的行动。

**Annex I**

[English only]

**Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part I: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual greenhouse gas inventories****Contents**

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## **I. Introduction**

### **A. Mandate**

1. The Conference of Parties (COP), by decision 15/CP.17, adopted the “Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part I: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual greenhouse gas inventories” (UNFCCC Annex I inventory reporting guidelines) and tables of the common reporting format to implement the use of the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas inventories* (2006 IPCC Guidelines).

### **B. Scope of the note**

2. This document contains the complete updated UNFCCC Annex I inventory reporting guidelines for all inventory sectors. The UNFCCC Annex I reporting guidelines on annual greenhouse gas inventories have been updated to reflect the implementation of the use of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

## **II. Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part I: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual greenhouse gas inventories**

### **A. Objectives**

1. The “Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part I: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual greenhouse gas inventories” (hereinafter referred to as the UNFCCC Annex I inventory reporting guidelines) cover the estimation and reporting of anthropogenic<sup>1</sup> greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and removals in both annual GHG inventories and inventories included in national communications, as specified by decision 11/CP.4 and other relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties (COP).

2. The objectives of the UNFCCC Annex I inventory reporting guidelines are:

(a) To assist Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties) in meeting their commitments under Articles 4 and 12 of the Convention;

(b) To contribute to ensuring the transparency of emission reduction commitments;

(c) To facilitate the process of considering annual national inventories, including the preparation of technical analysis and synthesis documentation;

(d) To facilitate the process of verification, technical assessment and expert review of the inventory information;

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<sup>1</sup> Any reference to GHG emissions and removals in the guidelines shall be understood as anthropogenic GHG emissions and removals.

(e) To assist Annex I Parties in ensuring and/or improving the quality of their annual GHG inventory submissions.

## **B. Principles and definitions**

3. The annual GHG inventory should be transparent, consistent, comparable, complete and accurate.

4. In the context of these UNFCCC Annex I inventory reporting guidelines:

(a) *Transparency* means that the data sources, assumptions and methodologies used for an inventory should be clearly explained, in order to facilitate the replication and assessment of the inventory by users of the reported information. The transparency of inventories is fundamental to the success of the process for the communication and consideration of the information. The use of the common reporting format (CRF) tables and the preparation of a structured national inventory report (NIR) contribute to the transparency of the information and facilitate national and international reviews;

(b) *Consistency* means that an annual GHG inventory should be internally consistent for all reported years in all its elements across sectors, categories and gases. An inventory is consistent if the same methodologies are used for the base and all subsequent years and if consistent data sets are used to estimate emissions or removals from sources or sinks. Under certain circumstances referred to in paragraphs 16 to 18 below, an inventory using different methodologies for different years can be considered to be consistent if it has been recalculated in a transparent manner, in accordance with the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* (hereinafter referred to as the 2006 IPCC Guidelines);

(c) *Comparability* means that estimates of emissions and removals reported by Annex I Parties in their inventories should be comparable among Annex I Parties. For that purpose, Annex I Parties should use the methodologies and formats agreed by the COP for making estimations and reporting their inventories. The allocation of different source/sink categories should follow the CRF tables provided in annex II to draft decisions 15/CP.17, at the level of the summary and sectoral tables;

(d) *Completeness* means that an annual GHG inventory covers at least all sources and sinks, as well as all gases, for which methodologies are provided in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines or for which supplementary methodologies have been agreed by the COP. Completeness also means the full geographical coverage of the sources and sinks of an Annex I Party;<sup>2</sup>

(e) *Accuracy* means that emission and removal estimates should be accurate in the sense that they are systematically neither over nor under true emissions or removals, as far as can be judged, and that uncertainties are reduced as far as practicable. Appropriate methodologies should be used, in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, to promote accuracy in inventories.

5. In the context of these reporting guidelines, the definitions of common terms used in GHG inventory preparation are those provided in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

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<sup>2</sup> According to the instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession to the Convention of each Annex I Party.

## C. Context

6. The UNFCCC Annex I inventory reporting guidelines also cover the establishment and maintenance of national inventory arrangements for the purpose of the continued preparation of timely, complete, consistent, comparable, accurate and transparent annual GHG inventories.

7. An annual GHG inventory submission shall consist of an NIR and the CRF tables, as set out in annexes I and II to decision 15/CP.17. The annual submission also comprises information provided by an Annex I Party in addition to its submitted NIR and CRF tables.

## D. Base year

8. The year 1990 should be the base year for the estimation and reporting of inventories. According to the provisions of Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Convention and decisions 9/CP.2, 11/CP.4 and 7/CP.12, the following Annex I Parties that are undergoing the process of transition to a market economy are allowed to use a base year or a period of years other than 1990, or a level of emissions as established by a decision of the COP, as follows:

|           |                                       |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| Bulgaria: | 1988                                  |
| Croatia:  | 1990 <sup>3</sup>                     |
| Hungary:  | the average of the years 1985 to 1987 |
| Poland:   | 1988                                  |
| Romania:  | 1989                                  |
| Slovenia: | 1986                                  |

## E. Methods

### Methodology

9. Annex I Parties shall use the methodologies provided in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, unless stated otherwise in the UNFCCC Annex I inventory reporting guidelines, and any supplementary methodologies agreed by the COP, and other relevant COP decisions to estimate anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol.

10. Annex I Parties may use different methods (tiers) contained in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, prioritizing these methods in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. Annex I Parties may also use national methodologies which they consider better able to reflect their national situation, provided that these methodologies are compatible with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and are well documented and scientifically based.

11. For categories<sup>4</sup> that are determined to be key categories, in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, and estimated in accordance with the provisions in paragraph 14 below, Annex I Parties should make every effort to use a recommended method, in

<sup>3</sup> In accordance with decision 7/CP.12.

<sup>4</sup> The term “categories” refers to both source and sink categories as set out in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. The term “key categories” refers to the key categories as addressed in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

accordance with the corresponding decision trees in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. Annex I Parties should also make every effort to develop and/or select emission factors (EFs), and collect and select activity data (AD), in accordance with the IPCC good practice. Where national circumstances prohibit the use of a recommended method, then the Annex I Party shall explain in its annual GHG inventory submission the reason(s) as to why it was unable to implement a recommended method in accordance with the decision trees in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

12. The 2006 IPCC Guidelines provide default methodologies which include default EFs and in some cases default AD for the categories to be reported. As the assumptions implicit in these default data, factors and methods may not be appropriate for specific national circumstances, Annex I Parties should use their own national EFs and AD, where available, provided that they are developed in a manner consistent with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and are considered to be more accurate than the defaults. If Annex I Parties lack country-specific information, they could also use EFs or other parameters provided in the IPCC Emission Factor Database, where available, provided that they can demonstrate that those parameters are appropriate in the specific national circumstances and are more accurate than the default data provided in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. Annex I Parties shall transparently explain in their annual GHG inventory submissions what data and/or parameters have been used.

13. Parties are encouraged to refine estimates of anthropogenic emissions and removals in the land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector through the application of tier 3 methods, provided that they are developed in a manner consistent with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, and information for transparency is provided in accordance with paragraph 50(a) below

#### Key category identification

14. Annex I Parties shall identify their key categories for the base year and the latest reported inventory year, using approach 1, level and trend assessment, including and excluding LULUCF. Parties are encouraged to also use approach 2 and to add additional key categories to the result of approach 1.

#### Uncertainties

15. Annex I Parties shall quantitatively estimate the uncertainty of the data used for all source and sink categories using at least approach 1, as provided in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, and report uncertainties for at least the base year and the latest inventory year and the trend uncertainty between these two years. Annex I Parties are encouraged to use approach 2 or a hybrid of approaches 1 and 2 provided in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, in order to address technical limitations of approach 1. The uncertainty of the data used for all source and sink categories should also be qualitatively discussed in a transparent manner in the NIR, in particular for categories that were identified as key categories.

#### Recalculations and time-series consistency

16. The inventory for a time series, including the base year and all subsequent years for which the inventory has been reported, should be estimated using the same methodologies, and the underlying AD and EFs should be obtained and used in a consistent manner, ensuring that changes in emission trends are not introduced as a result of changes in estimation methods or assumptions over the time series of estimates.

17. Recalculations should ensure the consistency of the time series and shall be carried out to improve accuracy and/or completeness. Where the methodology or manner in which underlying AD and EFs are gathered has changed, Annex I Parties should recalculate their inventories for the base year and subsequent years of the times series. Annex I Parties

should evaluate the need for recalculations relative to the reasons provided in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, in particular for key categories. Recalculations should be performed in accordance with 2006 IPCC Guidelines and the general principles set down in these reporting guidelines.

18. In some cases it may not be possible to use the same methods and consistent data sets for all years, owing to a possible lack of AD, EFs or other parameters directly used in the calculation of emission estimates for some historical years, including the base year. In such cases, emissions or removals may need to be recalculated using alternative methods not generally covered by paragraph 9 above. In these instances, Annex I Parties should use one of the techniques provided in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines to estimate the missing values. Annex I Parties should document and report the methodologies used for the entire time series.

#### Quality assurance/quality control

19. Each Annex I Party shall elaborate an inventory quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) plan and implement general inventory QC procedures in accordance with its QA/QC plan following the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. In addition, Annex I Parties should apply category-specific QC procedures for key categories and for those individual categories in which significant methodological changes and/or data revisions have occurred, in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. In addition, Annex I Parties should implement QA procedures by conducting a basic expert peer review of their inventories in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

## **F. National inventory arrangements**

20. Each Annex I Party should implement and maintain national inventory arrangements for the estimation of anthropogenic GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks. The national inventory arrangements include all institutional, legal and procedural arrangements made within an Annex I Party for estimating anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, and for reporting and archiving inventory information.

21. National inventory arrangements should be designed and operated:

(a) To ensure the transparency, consistency, comparability, completeness and accuracy of inventories, as defined in paragraphs 3 and 4 above;

(b) To ensure the quality of inventories through the planning, preparation and management of inventory activities. Inventory activities include collecting AD, selecting methods and EFs appropriately, estimating anthropogenic GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks, implementing uncertainty assessment and QA/QC activities, and carrying out procedures for the verification of the inventory data at the national level, as described in these reporting guidelines.

22. In the implementation of its national inventory arrangements, each Annex I Party should perform the following general functions:

(a) Establish and maintain the institutional, legal and procedural arrangements necessary to perform the functions defined in paragraphs 23 to 27 below, as appropriate, between the government agencies and other entities responsible for the performance of all functions defined in these reporting guidelines;

(b) Ensure sufficient capacity for the timely performance of the functions defined in these reporting guidelines, including data collection for estimating anthropogenic GHG

emissions by sources and removals by sinks and arrangements for the technical competence of the staff involved in the inventory development process;

(c) Designate a single national entity with overall responsibility for the national inventory;

(d) Prepare national annual GHG inventories in a timely manner in accordance with these reporting guidelines and relevant decisions of the COP, and provide the information necessary to meet the reporting requirements defined in these reporting guidelines and in relevant decisions of the COP;

(e) Undertake specific functions relating to inventory planning, preparation and management.

#### Inventory planning

23. As part of its inventory planning, each Annex I Party should:

(a) Define and allocate specific responsibilities in the inventory development process, including those relating to choosing methods, data collection, particularly AD and EFs from statistical services and other entities, processing and archiving, and QA/QC. Such definition should specify the roles of, and the cooperation between, government agencies and other entities involved in the preparation of the inventory, as well as the institutional, legal and procedural arrangements made to prepare the inventory;

(b) Elaborate an inventory QA/QC plan as indicated in paragraph 19 above;

(c) Establish processes for the official consideration and approval of the inventory, including any recalculations, prior to its submission, and for responding to any issues raised in the inventory review process.

24. As part of its inventory planning, each Annex I Party should consider ways to improve the quality of AD, EFs, methods and other relevant technical elements of the inventory. Information obtained from the implementation of the QA/QC programme, the inventory review process and other verification activities should be considered in the development and/or revision of the QA/QC plan and the quality objectives.

#### Inventory preparation

25. As part of its inventory preparation, each Annex I Party should:

(a) Prepare estimates in accordance with the requirements defined in these reporting guidelines;

(b) Collect sufficient AD, process information and EFs as are necessary to support the methods selected for estimating anthropogenic GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks;

(c) Make quantitative estimates of uncertainty for each category and for the inventory as a whole, as indicated in paragraph 15 above;

(d) Ensure that any recalculations are prepared in accordance with paragraphs 16–18 above;

(e) Compile the NIR and the CRF tables in accordance with these reporting guidelines;

(f) Implement general inventory QC procedures in accordance with its QA/QC plan, following the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

26. As part of its inventory preparation, each Annex I Party should:

(a) Apply category-specific QC procedures for key categories and for those individual categories in which significant methodological and/or data revisions have occurred, in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines;

(b) Provide for a basic review of the inventory by personnel that have not been involved in the inventory development process, preferably an independent third party, before the submission of the inventory, in accordance with the planned QA procedures referred to in paragraph 19 above;

(c) Provide for a more extensive review of the inventory for key categories, as well as for categories where significant changes to methods or data have been made, in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines;

(d) On the basis of the reviews described in paragraph 26(b) and (c) above and periodic internal evaluations of the inventory preparation process, re-evaluate the inventory planning process, in order to meet the established quality objectives referred to in paragraph 24 above.

#### Inventory management

27. As part of its inventory management, each Annex I Party should:

(a) Archive all relevant inventory information for the reported time series, including all disaggregated EFs and AD, documentation on how these factors and data have been generated and aggregated for the preparation of the inventory, internal documentation on QA/QC procedures, external and internal reviews, and documentation on annual key categories and key category identification and planned inventory improvements;

(b) Provide review teams with access to all archived information used by the Party to prepare the inventory through the single national entity, in accordance with relevant decisions of the COP;

(c) Respond, in a timely manner, to requests for clarifying inventory information resulting from the different stages of the process of review of the inventory information and information on the national inventory arrangements.

## **G. Reporting**

### **1. General guidance**

#### Estimates of emissions and removals

28. Article 12, paragraph 1(a), of the Convention requires that each Party shall communicate to the COP, through the secretariat, inter alia, a national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol. As a minimum requirement, inventories shall contain information on the following GHGs: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF<sub>3</sub>).

29. In addition, Annex I Parties should provide information on the following precursor gases: carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) and non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOCs), as well as sulphur oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>). Annex I Parties may report indirect CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmospheric oxidation of CH<sub>4</sub>, CO and NMVOCs. Annex I Parties may report as a memo item indirect N<sub>2</sub>O emissions from other than the agriculture and LULUCF sources. These estimates of indirect N<sub>2</sub>O should not be included in national

totals. For Parties that decide to report indirect CO<sub>2</sub> the national totals shall be presented with and without indirect CO<sub>2</sub>.

30. GHG emissions and removals should be presented on a gas-by-gas basis in units of mass, with emissions by sources listed separately from removals by sinks, except in cases where it may be technically impossible to separate information on sources and sinks in the area of LULUCF. For HFCs and PFCs, emissions should be reported for each relevant chemical in the category on a disaggregated basis, except in cases where paragraph 36 below applies.

31. Annex I Parties should report aggregate emissions and removals of GHGs, expressed in CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub> eq), using the global warming potential values as agreed by decision 15/CP.17 or any subsequent decision by the COP on global warming potentials.

32. Annex I Parties shall report actual emissions of HFCs, PFCs, SF<sub>6</sub> and NF<sub>3</sub>, providing disaggregated data by chemical (e.g. HFC-134a) and category in units of mass and in CO<sub>2</sub> eq, except in cases where paragraph 36 below applies. Annex I Parties should report emission estimates or notation keys in line with paragraph 37 below and trends for these gases for 1990 onwards, in accordance with the provisions of these reporting guidelines.

33. Annex I Parties are strongly encouraged to also report emissions and removals of additional GHGs, such as hydrofluorethers (HFEs) perfluoropolyethers (PFPEs), and other gases for which 100-year global warming potential values are available from the IPCC but have not yet been adopted by the COP. These emissions and removals should be reported separately from national totals.

34. In accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, international aviation and marine bunker fuel emissions should not be included in national totals but should be reported separately. Annex I Parties should make every effort to both apply and report according to the method contained in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for separating domestic and international emissions. Annex I Parties should also report emissions from international aviation and marine bunker fuels as two separate entries in their inventories.

35. Annex I Parties should clearly indicate how feedstocks and non-energy use of fuels have been accounted for in the inventory, under the energy or industrial processes sector, in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

36. Emissions and removals should be reported at the most disaggregated level of each source/sink category, taking into account that a minimum level of aggregation may be required to protect confidential business and military information.

#### Completeness

37. Where methodological or data gaps in inventories exist, information on these gaps should be presented in a transparent manner. Annex I Parties should clearly indicate the sources and sinks which are not considered in their inventories but which are included in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, and explain the reasons for such exclusion. Similarly, Annex I Parties should indicate the parts of their geographical area, if any, not covered by their inventory and explain the reasons for their exclusion. In addition, Annex I Parties should use the notation keys presented below to fill in the blanks in all the CRF tables.<sup>5</sup> This approach facilitates the assessment of the completeness of an inventory. The notation keys are as follows:

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<sup>5</sup> If notation keys are used in the NIR, they should be consistent with those reported in the CRF tables.



(a) “NO” (not occurring) for categories or processes, including recovery, under a particular source or sink category that do not occur within an Annex I Party;

(b) “NE” (not estimated) for AD and/or emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs which have not been estimated but for which a corresponding activity may occur within a Party.<sup>6</sup> Where “NE” is used in an inventory to report emissions or removals of CO<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, CH<sub>4</sub>, HFCs, PFCs, SF<sub>6</sub> and NF<sub>3</sub>, the Annex I Party shall indicate in both the NIR and the CRF completeness table why such emissions or removals have not been estimated. Furthermore, a Party may consider that a disproportionate amount of effort would be required to collect data for a gas from a specific category<sup>7</sup> that would be insignificant in terms of the overall level and trend in national emissions and in such cases use the notation key “NE”. The Party should in the NIR provide justifications for exclusion in terms of the likely level of emissions. An emission should only be considered insignificant if the likely level of emissions is below 0.05 per cent of the national total GHG emissions,<sup>8</sup> and does not exceed 500 kt CO<sub>2</sub> eq. The total national aggregate of estimated emissions for all gases and categories considered insignificant shall remain below 0.1 per cent of the national total GHG emissions.<sup>9</sup> Parties should use approximated AD and default IPCC EFs to derive a likely level of emissions for the respective category. Once emissions from a specific category have been reported in a previous submission, emissions from this specific category shall be reported in subsequent GHG inventory submissions;

(c) “NA” (not applicable) for activities under a given source/sink category that do occur within the Party but do not result in emissions or removals of a specific gas. If the cells for categories in the CRF tables for which “NA” is applicable are shaded, they do not need to be filled in;

(d) “IE” (included elsewhere) for emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs estimated but included elsewhere in the inventory instead of under the expected source/sink category. Where “IE” is used in an inventory, the Annex I Party should indicate, in the CRF completeness table, where in the inventory the emissions or removals for the displaced source/sink category have been included, and the Annex I Party should explain such a deviation from the inclusion under the expected category, especially if it is due to confidentiality;

(e) “C” (confidential) for emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs of which the reporting could lead to the disclosure of confidential information, given the provisions of paragraph 36 above.

38. Annex I Parties are encouraged to estimate and report emissions and removals for source or sink categories for which estimation methods are not included in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. If Annex I Parties estimate and report emissions and removals for country-specific sources or sinks or of gases which are not included in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, they should explicitly describe what source/sink categories or gases these are, as well as what methodologies, EFs and AD have been used for their estimation, and provide references for these data.

#### Key categories

<sup>6</sup> The notation key “NE” could also be used when an activity occurs in the Party but the 2006 IPCC Guidelines do not provide methodologies to estimate the emissions/removals.

<sup>7</sup> Category as defined in the CRF tables.

<sup>8</sup> “National total GHG emissions” refers to the total GHG emissions without LULUCF for the latest reported inventory year.

<sup>9</sup> As footnote 8 above.

39. Annex I Parties shall estimate and report the individual and cumulative percentage contributions from key categories to their national total, with respect to both level and trend. The emissions should be expressed in terms of CO<sub>2</sub> eq using the methods provided in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. As indicated in paragraph 50 below, this information should be included in the NIR using tables 4.2 and 4.3 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, adapted to the level of category disaggregation that the Annex I Party used for determining its key categories.<sup>10</sup>

#### Verification

40. For the purposes of verification, Annex I Parties should compare their national estimates of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion with those estimates obtained using the IPCC reference approach, as contained in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, and report the results of this comparison in the NIR.

41. Annex I Parties that prepare their estimates of emissions and/or removals using higher-tier (tier 3) methods and/or models shall provide in the NIR verification information consistent with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

#### Uncertainties

42. Annex I Parties shall report, in the NIR, uncertainties estimated as indicated in paragraph 15 above, as well as methods used and underlying assumptions, for the purpose of helping to prioritize efforts to improve the accuracy of national inventories in the future and to guide decisions on methodological choice. This information should be presented using table 3.3 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. In addition, Annex I Parties should indicate in that table those categories that have been identified as key categories in their inventory.

#### Recalculations

43. Recalculations of previously submitted estimates of emissions and removals as a result of changes in methodologies, changes in the manner in which EFs and AD are obtained and used, or the inclusion of new sources or sinks which have existed since the base year but were not previously reported, shall be reported for the base year and all subsequent years of the time series up to the year for which the recalculations are made. Further, a discussion on the impact of the recalculations on the trend in emissions should be provided in the NIR at the category, sector and national total level, as appropriate.

44. Recalculations shall be reported in the NIR, with explanatory information and justifications for recalculations. Information on the procedures used for performing the recalculations, changes in the calculation methods, EFs and AD used, and the inclusion of sources or sinks not previously covered should be reported with an indication of the relevant changes in each source or sink category where these changes have taken place.

45. Annex I Parties shall report any other changes in estimates of emissions and removals, and clearly indicate the reason for the changes compared with previously submitted inventories (e.g. error correction, statistical reason or reallocation of categories), in the NIR as indicated in paragraph 50 below and outlined in annex II to decision 15/CP.17. Small differences (e.g. due to the rounding of estimates) should not be considered as recalculations.

#### Quality assurance/quality control

46. Annex I Parties shall report in the NIR on their QA/QC plan and give information on QA/QC procedures already implemented or to be implemented in the future. In addition,

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<sup>10</sup> Table 4.1 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines should be used as the basis for preparing the key category analysis but does not need to be reported in the NIR.

Annex I Parties are encouraged to report on any peer review of their inventory, apart from the UNFCCC review.

#### Corrections

47. Inventories shall be reported without corrections relating, for example, to climate variations or trade patterns of electricity.

## **2. National inventory report**

48. Annex I Parties shall submit to the COP, through the secretariat, an NIR containing detailed and complete information on their inventories. The NIR should ensure transparency and contain sufficiently detailed information to enable the inventory to be reviewed. This information should cover the base year, the most recent 10 years and any previous years since the base year ending with 0 or 5 (1990, 1995, 2000, etc.).

49. Each year, an updated NIR shall be electronically submitted in its entirety to the COP, through the secretariat, in accordance with the relevant decisions of the COP.

50. The NIR shall include:

(a) Descriptions, references and sources of information for the specific methodologies, including higher-tier methods and models, assumptions, EFs and AD, as well as the rationale for their selection. For tier 3 models, additional information for improving transparency; <sup>11</sup>

(b) An indication of the level of complexity (IPCC tier) applied and a description of any national methodology used by the Annex I Party, as well as information on anticipated future improvements;

(c) For key categories, an explanation if the recommended methods from the appropriate decision tree in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines are not used;

(d) A description of the national key categories, as indicated in paragraph 39 above, including:

(i) A summary table with the key categories identified for the latest reporting year (by level and trend);

(ii) Information on the level of category disaggregation used and the rationale for its use;

(iii) Additional information relating to the methodology used for identifying key categories;

(e) Information on how and where feedstocks and non-energy use of fuels have been reported in the inventory;

(f) Assessment of completeness, including information and explanations in relation to categories not estimated or included elsewhere, and information related to the geographical scope;

(g) Information on uncertainties, as requested in paragraph 42 above;

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<sup>11</sup> Parties should, as applicable, report information on: basis and type of model, application and adaptation of the model, main equations/processes, key assumptions, domain of application, how the model parameters were estimated, description of key inputs and outputs, details of calibration and model evaluation, uncertainty and sensitivity analysis, QA/QC procedures adopted and references to peer-reviewed literature.

(h) Information on any recalculations relating to previously submitted inventory data, as requested in paragraphs 43 to 45 above, including changes in methodologies, sources of information and assumptions, in particular in relation to recalculations made in response to the review process;

(i) Information on changes in response to the review process;

(j) Information on the national inventory arrangements and changes to the national inventory arrangements, including a description of the institutional arrangements for inventory preparation, as well as information on verification as requested in paragraphs 40 and 41 above and on QA/QC as requested in paragraph 46 above.

51. The NIR should follow the outline and general structure contained in annex I to decision 15/CP.17.

### **3. Common reporting format tables**

52. The CRF tables are designed to ensure that Annex I Parties report quantitative data in a standardized format and to facilitate comparison of inventory data and trends. Explanation of information of a qualitative character should mainly be provided in the NIR rather than in the CRF tables. Such explanatory information should be cross-referenced to the specific chapter of the NIR.

53. Annex I Parties shall submit annually to the COP, through the secretariat, the information required in the CRF tables, as contained in annex II to decision 15/CP.17. This information shall be electronically submitted on an annual basis in its entirety to the COP, through the secretariat, in accordance with the relevant decisions of the COP. Parties should submit their CRF tables, generated by the CRF Reporter software, via the UNFCCC submission portal, with a view to facilitating the processing of the inventory information by the secretariat.

54. The CRF is a standardized format for reporting estimates of GHG emissions and removals and other relevant information. The CRF allows for the improved handling of electronic submissions and facilitates the processing of inventory information and the preparation of useful technical analysis and synthesis documentation.

55. The CRF tables shall be reported in accordance with the tables included in annex II to decision 15/CP.17 and as specified in these reporting guidelines. In completing the CRF tables, Annex I Parties should:

(a) Provide a full set of CRF tables for the base year and all years from 1990 up to the most recent inventory year;

(b) Provide completeness tables for the latest inventory year only, if the information applies to all years of the time series. If the information in those tables differs for each reported year, then either the tables or information on the specific changes must be provided for each year in the CRF tables;

(c) Use the documentation boxes provided at the foot of the sectoral report and background data tables to provide cross references to detailed explanations in the NIR, or any other information, as specified in those boxes.

56. Annex I Parties should provide the information requested in the additional information boxes. Where the information called for is inappropriate because of the methodological tier used by the Annex I Party, the corresponding cells should be completed using the notation key "NA". In such cases, the Annex I Parties should cross-reference in the documentation box the relevant chapter in the NIR where equivalent information can be found.

57. Annex I Parties should use the notation keys, as specified in paragraph 37 above, in all the CRF tables to fill in the cells where no quantitative data are directly entered. Using the notation keys in this way facilitates the assessment of the completeness of an inventory.

## **H. Record-keeping**

58. Annex I Parties should gather and archive all relevant inventory information for each year of the reported time series, including all disaggregated EFs and AD, and documentation on how those factors and data were generated, including expert judgement where appropriate, and how they have been aggregated for their reporting in the inventory. This information should allow for the reconstruction of the inventory by the expert review teams. Inventory information should be archived from the base year and should include corresponding data on the recalculations applied. The ‘paper trail’, which can include spreadsheets or databases used to compile inventory data, should enable estimates of emissions and removals to be traced back to the original disaggregated EFs and AD. Also, relevant supporting documentation related to QA/QC implementation, uncertainty evaluation or key category analyses should be kept on file. This information should facilitate the process of clarifying inventory data in a timely manner when the secretariat prepares annual compilations of inventories or assesses methodological issues.

## **I. Systematic updating of the guidelines**

59. The UNFCCC Annex I inventory reporting guidelines on annual GHG inventories shall be reviewed and revised, as appropriate, in accordance with decisions of the COP on this matter.

## **J. Language**

60. The NIR shall be submitted in one of the official languages of the United Nations. Annex I Parties are encouraged to submit an English translation of the NIR to facilitate its use by the expert review teams.

# **Appendix**

## **An outline and general structure of the national inventory report**

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

ES.1. Background information on greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories and climate change (e.g. as it pertains to the national context)

ES.2. Summary of national emission and removal-related trends

ES.3. Overview of source and sink category emission estimates and trends

ES.4. Other information (e.g. indirect GHGs)

### **Chapter 1: Introduction**

1.1. Background information on GHG inventories and climate change (e.g. as it pertains to the national context, to provide information to the general public)

1.2. A description of the national inventory arrangements

- 1.2.1. Institutional, legal and procedural arrangements
- 1.2.2. Overview of inventory planning, preparation and management
- 1.2.3. Quality assurance, quality control and verification plan

*Indicate:*

- *Quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) procedures applied*
- *QA/QC plan*
- *Verification activities*
- *Treatment of confidentiality issues*

1.2.4. Changes in the national inventory arrangements since previous annual GHG inventory submission

- 1.3. Inventory preparation, and data collection, processing and storage
- 1.4. Brief general description of methodologies (including tiers used) and data sources used
- 1.5. Brief description of key categories

*Provide a summary table with the key categories identified for the latest reporting year (by level and trend) on the basis of table 4.4 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (hereinafter referred to as the 2006 IPCC Guidelines) and provide more detailed information in annex 1. Indicate whether the key category analysis differs from the one included in the common reporting format (CRF) table and, if so, give a short description of the differences.*

- 1.6. General uncertainty evaluation, including data on the overall uncertainty for the inventory totals
- 1.7. General assessment of completeness

*Provide, inter alia, information and explanations in relation to categories not estimated or included elsewhere, and information related to the geographical scope.*

## **Chapter 2: Trends in greenhouse gas emissions**

- 2.1. Description and interpretation of emission trends for aggregated GHG emissions
- 2.2. Description and interpretation of emission trends by sector

*Explain, inter alia, significant changes compared with 1990 and the previous year.*

## **Chapter 3: Energy (CRF sector 1)**

- 3.1. Overview of sector (e.g. quantitative overview and description, including trends and methodological tiers by category)
- 3.2. Fuel combustion (CRF 1.A), including detailed information on:
  - 3.2.1. Comparison of the sectoral approach with the reference approach
  - 3.2.2. International bunker fuels
  - 3.2.3. Feedstocks and non-energy use of fuels
  - 3.2.4. Category (CRF category number)
    - 3.2.4.1. Category description (e.g. characteristics of sources)

3.2.4.2. Methodological issues (e.g. choice of methods/activity data/emission factors, assumptions, parameters and conventions underlying the emission estimates and the rationale for their selection, information on carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) capture, any specific methodological issues (e.g. description of national methods and models))

3.2.4.3. Uncertainties and time-series consistency

3.2.4.4. Category-specific QA/QC and verification, if applicable

3.2.4.5. Category-specific recalculations, if applicable, including changes made in response to the review process and impact on emission trend

3.2.4.6. Category-specific planned improvements, if applicable (e.g. methodologies, activity data, emission factors, etc.), including tracking of those identified in the review process

3.3. Fugitive emissions from solid fuels and oil and natural gas (CRF 1.B)

3.3.1. Category (CRF category number)

3.3.1.1. Category description (e.g. characteristics of sources)

3.3.1.2. Methodological issues (e.g. choice of methods/activity data/emission factors, assumptions, parameters and conventions underlying the emission estimates and the rationale for their selection, any specific methodological issues (e.g. description of national methods and models))

3.3.1.3. Uncertainties and time-series consistency

3.3.1.4. Category-specific QA/QC and verification, if applicable

3.3.1.5. Category-specific recalculations, if applicable, including changes made in response to the review process and impact on emission trend

3.3.1.6. Category-specific planned improvements, if applicable (e.g. methodologies, activity data, emission factors, etc.), including tracking of those identified in the review process

3.4. CO<sub>2</sub> transport and storage (CRF 1.C)

3.4.1. Category (CRF category number)

3.4.1.1. Category description (e.g. characteristics of sources)

3.4.1.2. Methodological issues (e.g. choice of methods/activity data/emission factors, assumptions, parameters and conventions underlying the emission estimates and the rationale for their selection, any specific methodological issues (e.g. description of national methods and models))

3.4.1.3. Uncertainties and time-series consistency

3.4.1.4. Category-specific QA/QC and verification, if applicable

3.4.1.5. Category-specific recalculations, if applicable, including changes made in response to the review process and impact on emission trend

3.4.1.6. Category-specific planned improvements, if applicable (e.g. methodologies, activity data, emission factors, etc.), including tracking of those identified in the review process

**Chapter 4: Industrial processes and product use (CRF sector 2)**

- 4.1. Overview of sector (e.g. quantitative overview and description, including trends and methodological tiers by category)
- 4.2. Category (CRF category number)
  - 4.2.1. Category description (e.g. characteristics of sources)
  - 4.2.2. Methodological issues (e.g. choice of methods/activity data/emission factors, assumptions, parameters and conventions underlying the emission estimates and the rationale for their selection, information on CO<sub>2</sub> capture, any specific methodological issues (e.g. description of national methods and models))
  - 4.2.3. Uncertainties and time-series consistency
  - 4.2.4. Category-specific QA/QC and verification, if applicable
  - 4.2.5. Category-specific recalculations, if applicable, including changes made in response to the review process and impact on emission trend
  - 4.2.6. Category-specific planned improvements, if applicable (e.g. methodologies, activity data, emission factors, etc.), including tracking of those identified in the review process

**Chapter 5: Agriculture (CRF sector 3)**

- 5.1. Overview of sector (e.g. quantitative overview and description, including trends and methodological tiers by category)
- 5.2. Category (CRF category number)
  - 5.2.1. Category description (e.g. characteristics of sources)
  - 5.2.2. Methodological issues (e.g. choice of methods/activity data/emission factors, assumptions, parameters and conventions underlying the emission and removal estimates and the rationale for their selection, any specific methodological issues (e.g. description of national methods and models))
  - 5.2.3. Uncertainties and time-series consistency
  - 5.2.4. Category-specific QA/QC and verification, if applicable
  - 5.2.5. Category-specific recalculations, if applicable, including changes made in response to the review process and impact on emission trend
  - 5.2.6. Category-specific planned improvements, if applicable (e.g. methodologies, activity data, emission factors, etc.), including tracking of those identified in the review process

**Chapter 6: Land use, land-use change and forestry (CRF sector 4)**

- 6.1. Overview of sector (e.g. quantitative overview and description, including trends and methodological tiers by category, and coverage of pools)
- 6.2. Land-use definitions and the classification systems used and their correspondence to the land use, land-use change and forestry categories (e.g. land use and land-use change matrix)
- 6.3. Information on approaches used for representing land areas and on land-use databases used for the inventory preparation



- 6.4. Category (CRF category number)
  - 6.4.1. Description (e.g. characteristics of category)
  - 6.4.2. Methodological issues (e.g. choice of methods/activity data/emission factors, assumptions, parameters and conventions underlying the emission and removal estimates and the rationale for their selection, any specific methodological issues (e.g. description of national methods and models))
  - 6.4.3. Uncertainties and time-series consistency
  - 6.4.4. Category-specific QA/QC and verification, if applicable
  - 6.4.5. Category-specific recalculations, if applicable, including changes made in response to the review process and impact on emission trend
  - 6.4.6. Category-specific planned improvements, if applicable (e.g. methodologies, activity data, emission factors, etc.), including those in response to the review process

#### **Chapter 7: Waste (CRF sector 5)**

- 7.1. Overview of sector (e.g. quantitative overview and description, including trends and methodological tiers by category)
- 7.2. Category (CRF category number)
  - 7.2.1. Category description (e.g. characteristics of sources)
  - 7.2.2. Methodological issues (e.g. choice of methods/activity data/emission factors, assumptions, parameters and conventions underlying the emission estimates and the rationale for their selection, any specific methodological issues (e.g. description of national methods and models))
  - 7.2.3. Uncertainties and time-series consistency
  - 7.2.4. Category-specific QA/QC and verification, if applicable
  - 7.2.5. Category-specific recalculations, if applicable, including changes made in response to the review process
  - 7.2.6. Category-specific planned improvements, if applicable (e.g. methodologies, activity data, emission factors, etc.), including those in response to the review process

#### **Chapter 8: Other (CRF sector 6) (if applicable)**

#### **Chapter 9: Indirect CO<sub>2</sub> and nitrous oxide emissions**

- 9.1. Description of sources of indirect emissions in GHG inventory
- 9.2. Methodological issues (e.g. choice of methods/activity data/emission factors, assumptions, parameters and conventions underlying the emission estimates and the rationale for their selection, any specific methodological issues (e.g. description of national methods and models))
- 9.3. Uncertainties and time-series consistency
- 9.4. Category-specific QA/QC and verification, if applicable
- 9.5. Category-specific recalculations, if applicable, including changes made in response to the review process and impact on emission trend
- 9.6. Category-specific planned improvements, if applicable (e.g. methodologies, activity data, emission factors, etc.), including tracking of those identified in the review process

## **Chapter 10: Recalculations and improvements**

- 10.1. Explanations and justifications for recalculations, including in response to the review process
- 10.2. Implications for emission levels
- 10.3. Implications for emission trends, including time-series consistency
- 10.4. Planned improvements, including in response to the review process

## **Annexes to the national inventory report**

### **Annex 1: Key categories**

- Description of methodology used for identifying key categories, if different from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) tier 1 approach
- Information on the level of disaggregation
- Tables 4.2 and 4.3 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, including and excluding land use, land-use change and forestry

### **Annex 2: Assessment of uncertainty**

- Description of methodology used for identifying uncertainties
- Table 3.3 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines

### **Annex 3: Detailed methodological descriptions for individual source or sink categories**

A.3.X (sector or category name)

### **Annex 4: The national energy balance for the most recent inventory year**

### **Annex 5: Any additional information, as applicable.**

## **References**

All references used in the national inventory report must be listed in the references list.

## Annex II

[English only]

### **Common reporting format tables**

Owing to the complexity of and the importance of colour coding in the common reporting format (CRF) tables, they are not included in this document but can be downloaded from the UNFCCC website, both as an Excel file and in pdf format, at <[http://unfccc.int/national\\_reports/annex\\_i\\_ghg\\_inventories/reporting\\_requirements/items/2759.php](http://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_ghg_inventories/reporting_requirements/items/2759.php)>.

## Annex III

[English only]

Global warming potential values<sup>a</sup>

| <i>Greenhouse gas</i>                        | <i>Chemical formula</i>                                                           | <i>Global warming potentials</i> |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Carbon dioxide                               | CO <sub>2</sub>                                                                   | 1                                |
| Methane                                      | CH <sub>4</sub>                                                                   | 25                               |
| Nitrous oxide                                | N <sub>2</sub> O                                                                  | 298                              |
| <b>Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)</b>             |                                                                                   |                                  |
| HFC-23                                       | CHF <sub>3</sub>                                                                  | 14 800                           |
| HFC-32                                       | CH <sub>2</sub> F <sub>2</sub>                                                    | 675                              |
| HFC-41                                       | CH <sub>3</sub> F                                                                 | 92                               |
| HFC-43-10mee                                 | CF <sub>3</sub> CHFCHFCF <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub>                             | 1 640                            |
| HFC-125                                      | C <sub>2</sub> HF <sub>5</sub>                                                    | 3 500                            |
| HFC-134                                      | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub> F <sub>4</sub> (CHF <sub>2</sub> CHF <sub>2</sub> ) | 1 100                            |
| HFC-134a                                     | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub> F <sub>4</sub> (CH <sub>2</sub> FCF <sub>3</sub> )  | 1 430                            |
| HFC-143                                      | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>3</sub> F <sub>3</sub> (CHF <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> F) | 353                              |
| HFC-143a                                     | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>3</sub> F <sub>3</sub> (CF <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub> )   | 4 470                            |
| HFC-152                                      | CH <sub>2</sub> FCH <sub>2</sub> F                                                | 53                               |
| HFC-152a                                     | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> F <sub>2</sub> (CH <sub>3</sub> CHF <sub>2</sub> )  | 38                               |
| HFC-161                                      | CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> F                                                 | 12                               |
| HFC-227ea                                    | C <sub>3</sub> HF <sub>7</sub>                                                    | 3 220                            |
| HFC-236cb                                    | CH <sub>2</sub> FCF <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub>                                  | 1 340                            |
| HFC-236ea                                    | CHF <sub>2</sub> CHF <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub>                                 | 1 370                            |
| HFC-236fa                                    | C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>2</sub> F <sub>6</sub>                                      | 9 810                            |
| HFC-245ca                                    | C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>3</sub> F <sub>5</sub>                                      | 693                              |
| HFC-245fa                                    | CHF <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub>                                  | 1 030                            |
| HFC-365mfc                                   | CH <sub>3</sub> CF <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub>                   | 794                              |
| <b>Perfluorocarbons</b>                      |                                                                                   |                                  |
| Perfluoromethane – PFC-14                    | CF <sub>4</sub>                                                                   | 7 390                            |
| Perfluoroethane – PFC-116                    | C <sub>2</sub> F <sub>6</sub>                                                     | 12 200                           |
| Perfluoropropane – PFC-218                   | C <sub>3</sub> F <sub>8</sub>                                                     | 8 830                            |
| Perfluorobutane – PFC-3-1-10                 | C <sub>4</sub> F <sub>10</sub>                                                    | 8 860                            |
| Perfluorocyclobutane – PFC-318               | c-C <sub>4</sub> F <sub>8</sub>                                                   | 10 300                           |
| Perfluoropentane – PFC-4-1-12                | C <sub>5</sub> F <sub>12</sub>                                                    | 9 160                            |
| Perfluorohexane – PFC-5-1-14                 | C <sub>6</sub> F <sub>14</sub>                                                    | 9 300                            |
| Perfluorodecalin – PFC-9-1-18                | C <sub>10</sub> F <sub>18</sub>                                                   | >7 500                           |
| <b>Sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>)</b> |                                                                                   |                                  |
| Sulphur hexafluoride                         | SF <sub>6</sub>                                                                   | 22 800                           |
| <b>Nitrogen trifluoride (NF<sub>3</sub>)</b> |                                                                                   |                                  |
| Nitrogen trifluoride                         | NF <sub>3</sub>                                                                   | 17 200                           |
| <b>Fluorinated ethers</b>                    |                                                                                   |                                  |
| HFE-125                                      | CHF <sub>2</sub> OCF <sub>3</sub>                                                 | 14 900                           |
| HFE-134                                      | CHF <sub>2</sub> OCHF <sub>2</sub>                                                | 6 320                            |
| HFE-143a                                     | CH <sub>3</sub> OCF <sub>3</sub>                                                  | 756                              |
| HCFE-235da2                                  | CHF <sub>2</sub> OCHClCF <sub>3</sub>                                             | 350                              |

| <i>Greenhouse gas</i>                | <i>Chemical formula</i>                                                                | <i>Global warming potentials</i> |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| HFE-245cb2                           | CH <sub>3</sub> OCF <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub>                                       | 708                              |
| HFE-245fa2                           | CHF <sub>2</sub> OCH <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub>                                      | 659                              |
| HFE-254cb2                           | CH <sub>3</sub> OCF <sub>2</sub> CHF <sub>2</sub>                                      | 359                              |
| HFE-347mcc3                          | CH <sub>3</sub> OCF <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub>                       | 575                              |
| HFE-347pcf2                          | CHF <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>2</sub> OCH <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub>                      | 580                              |
| HFE-356pcc3                          | CH <sub>3</sub> OCF <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>2</sub> CHF <sub>2</sub>                      | 110                              |
| HFE-449sl (HFE-7100)                 | C <sub>4</sub> F <sub>9</sub> OCH <sub>3</sub>                                         | 297                              |
| HFE-569sf2 (HFE-7200)                | C <sub>4</sub> F <sub>9</sub> OC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>                           |                                  |
| HFE-43-10pccc124<br>(H-Galden 1040x) | CHF <sub>2</sub> OCF <sub>2</sub> OC <sub>2</sub> F <sub>4</sub> OCHF <sub>2</sub>     | 1 870                            |
| HFE-236ca12 (HG-10)                  | CHF <sub>2</sub> OCF <sub>2</sub> OCHF <sub>2</sub>                                    | 2 800                            |
| HFE-338pcc13 (HG-01)                 | CHF <sub>2</sub> OCF <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>2</sub> OCHF <sub>2</sub>                    | 1 500                            |
|                                      | (CF <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CFOCH <sub>3</sub>                                     | 343                              |
|                                      | CF <sub>3</sub> CF <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH                                     | 42                               |
|                                      | (CF <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CHOH                                                   | 195                              |
| HFE-227ea                            | CF <sub>3</sub> CHFOCF <sub>3</sub>                                                    | 1 540                            |
| HFE-236ea2                           | CHF <sub>2</sub> OCHF <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub>                                     | 989                              |
| HFE-236fa                            | CF <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OCF <sub>3</sub>                                       | 487                              |
| HFE-245fa1                           | CHF <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OCF <sub>3</sub>                                      | 286                              |
| HFE-263fb2                           | CF <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OCH <sub>3</sub>                                       | 11                               |
| HFE-329mcc2                          | CHF <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>2</sub> OCF <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub>                      | 919                              |
| HFE-338mcf2                          | CF <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OCF <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub>                       | 552                              |
| HFE-347mcf2                          | CHF <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OCF <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub>                      | 374                              |
| HFE-356mcc3                          | CH <sub>3</sub> OCF <sub>2</sub> CHF <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub>                      | 101                              |
| HFE-356pcf2                          | CHF <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OCF <sub>2</sub> CHF <sub>2</sub>                     | 265                              |
| HFE-356pcf3                          | CHF <sub>2</sub> OCH <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>2</sub> CHF <sub>2</sub>                     | 502                              |
| HFE-365mcf3                          | CF <sub>3</sub> CF <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OCH <sub>3</sub>                       | 11                               |
| HFE-374pc2                           | CHF <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>2</sub> OCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>                      | 557                              |
|                                      | – (CF <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> CH (OH) –                                            | 73                               |
|                                      | (CF <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CHOCHF <sub>2</sub>                                    | 380                              |
|                                      | (CF <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CHOCH <sub>3</sub>                                     | 27                               |
| <b>Perfluoropolyethers</b>           |                                                                                        |                                  |
| PFPME                                | CF <sub>3</sub> OCF(CF <sub>3</sub> )CF <sub>2</sub> OCF <sub>2</sub> OCF <sub>3</sub> | 10 300                           |

<sup>a</sup> As listed in the column entitled “Global warming potential for given time horizon” in table 2.14 of the errata to the contribution of Working Group I to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, based on the effects of greenhouse gases over a 100-year time horizon.

第 10 次全体会议  
2011 年 12 月 11 日

## 第 16/CP.17 号决定

### 关于与《公约》的需要相关的研究活动动态的研究对话

缔约方会议，

忆及《公约》第二条、第四条第 1 款(g)项和(h)项和第五条，

并忆及缔约方会议第 9/CP.11 号和第 14/CP.4 号决定，

审议了附属科学技术咨询机构在第三十四届<sup>1</sup>和第三十五届<sup>2</sup>会议上作出的关于研究对话的结论，

认识到在执行第 9/CP.11 号决定方面所取得的进展，

还认识到在附属科学技术咨询机构关于与《公约》的需要相关的研究活动动态的研究对话方面所开展的活动，

进一步认识到政府间气候变化专门委员会在对公布的气候变化科学资料进行评估和向《公约》通报这些评估方面仍然起着十分重要的作用，

1. 表示感谢积极开展气候变化研究的区域和国际研究方案和组织和政府间气候变化专门委员会，感谢它们参与研究对话和继续提供关于与《公约》的需要相关的研究活动动态信息；

2. 决定应继续进行研究对话；

3. 促请缔约方尤其是发展中国家缔约方并请积极开展气候变化研究的区域和国际研究方案和组织利用研究对话作为一个论坛，以：

(a) 讨论气候变化研究需要和与研究相关的能力建设需要，尤其是发展中国家的需要，以支持《公约》工作；

(b) 转达区域和国际研究方案和组织研究所开展的与《公约》相关活动的研究结果和从中汲取的教训。

第 10 次全体会议  
2011 年 12 月 9 日

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<sup>1</sup> SBSTA/2011/2, 第 42–56 段。

<sup>2</sup> SBSTA/2011/5, 第 34–49 段。

## 第 17/CP.17 号决定

### 行政、财务和体制事项

缔约方会议，

审议了秘书处就行政和财务事项编制的文件所载信息，<sup>1</sup>

忆及在第 15/CP.1 号决定中通过的缔约方会议财务程序第 11 和第 19 段，

#### 一. 2010-2011 两年期预算执行情况

1. 注意到截至 2010 年 12 月 31 日的 2010-2011 两年期临时财务报表所载的信息、2010 年 1 月 1 日至 2011 年 6 月 30 日期间预算执行情况报告、以及截至 2011 年 11 月 15 日向《气候公约》核心预算信托基金、补充活动信托基金和参加《气候公约》进程信托基金等基金的最新缴款情况；

2. 表示赞赏及时向核心预算支付了缴款的缔约方；

3. 呼吁尚未向核心预算缴款的缔约方尽快缴款，铭记根据财务程序，缴款应于每年 1 月 1 日交付；

4. 对缔约方向参与《气候公约》进程信托基金和补充活动信托基金缴款表示赞赏；

5. 重申赞赏德国政府每年向核心预算提供 766,938 欧元的自愿捐款，并作为秘书处的东道国政府提供 1,789,522 欧元的特别捐款；

#### 二. 继续审查秘书处的职能和运作

6. 注意到 2010 年 1 月 1 日至 2011 年 6 月 30 日时期预算执行情况报告<sup>2</sup>和 2012-2013 两年期计划的效率增益报告<sup>3</sup>所载、与秘书处的职能和运作有关的信息；

7. 赞赏 2012-2013 两年期计划的效率增益报告，该报告是朝向持续不断、有系统地提高秘书处所有方案的效率迈出的重要一步；

8. 期待着执行秘书关于在 2012 年底之前实现的动态效率增益的报告；

<sup>1</sup> FCCC/SBI/2011/16、FCCC/SBI/2011/INF.3 和 FCCC/SBI/2011/INF.14。

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/SBI/2011/16。

<sup>3</sup> FCCC/SBI/2011/INF.15。

9. 同意附属履行机构应按照第二十一届会议作出的每年继续审议这一事项的决定<sup>4</sup>，在第三十六届和三十八届会议上在这个分项目之下审议这些事项。

第 10 次全体会议  
2011 年 12 月 9 日

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<sup>4</sup> FCCC/SBI/2004/19, 第 105 段。



## 第 18/CP.17 号决定

### 2012-2013 两年期方案预算

缔约方会议，

忆及《联合国气候变化框架公约》缔约方会议财务程序第 4 段，<sup>1</sup>

审议了执行秘书提出的 2012-2013 两年期方案概算，<sup>2</sup>

充分意识到经济衰退和最近的(自然)灾害限制了缔约方的能力，不容许预算大幅度增加，

强调需要高效率 and 切实有效地执行《坎昆协议》，并且其他活动的预算需要严格保持零增长，

1. 注意到 2012-2013 两年期方案概算，总额为 51,361,355 欧元；<sup>3</sup>
2. 承认联合国秘书长为争取充分利用效率增益而采取的主动行动，以期实现联合国秘书处 2012-2013 年预算大纲总数至少减少 3%；
3. 强调执行秘书承诺在 2012-2013 两年期预算部分中做出类似努力；
4. 同意 2012-2013 年方案预算应反映方案支出 3%的特别效率红利 1,322,652 欧元；
5. 请执行秘书报告 2012 年底实现的动态效率增益，并监测和报告 2012-2013 两年期实现的效率增益；
6. 核可 2012-2013 两年期方案预算总额 48,511,181 欧元，用于表 1 所列目的；
7. 赞赏地注意到东道国政府每年捐款 766,938 欧元，可冲抵计划的开支；
8. 核可从以往财务周期结转的节余或捐款中提取 200 万欧元，用于抵补 2012-2013 两年期预算的部分开支；
9. 并核可方案预算员额表(表 2)；
10. 注意到方案预算既包含与《京都议定书》有关的内容，也包含与《公约》有关的内容；
11. 通过本决定附件所载 2012 年和 2013 年指示性分摊比额，这些分摊额相当于表 1 所列指示性分摊额的 68%；

<sup>1</sup> 第 15/CP.1 号决定，附件一。

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/SBI/2011/2 和 Add.1 至 Add.3。

<sup>3</sup> FCCC/SBI/2011/2, 表 4。

12. 请作为《京都议定书》缔约方会议的《公约》缔约方会议第七届会议核可建议的预算中适用于《京都议定书》的内容；

13. 并请联合国大会第六十六届会议就从经常预算中支付会议服务费用问题作出决定；

14. 核可会议服务应急预算 10,852,400 欧元，在联合国大会决定不从联合国经常预算为这些活动提供资金时列入 2012-2013 两年期方案预算(见表 3)；

15. 请执行秘书必要时向附属履行机构报告以上第 14 段的执行情况；

16. 授权执行秘书在表 1 所列各项主要拨款之间进行调拨，调拨总额不得超过这些拨款项目开支概算总额的 15%，而且每项拨款的调出数额以不超过 25%为限；

17. 决定周转准备金保持在估计开支的 8.3%；

18. 请《公约》所有缔约方注意，按照财务程序第 8(b)段，应于每年 1 月 1 日缴纳核心预算摊款，并迅速全额支付以上第 6 段核可的 2012 和 2013 年每一年的开支摊款，以及以上第 14 段所述决定涉及开支的任何摊款；

19. 授权执行秘书利用自愿捐款和核心预算下可资利用的资源，执行缔约方会议第十七届会议作出但核可的预算没有供资的决定；

20. 促请缔约方为及时执行以上第 19 段所指决定作出必要的自愿捐款；

21. 注意到执行秘书编列的参与《气候公约》进程信托基金所需资金估计数(表 4)，并请缔约方为此基金捐款；

22. 还注意到执行秘书编列的补充活动信托基金所需资金估计数(2012-2013 两年期为 33,020,024 欧元)(表 5)，并请缔约方为此基金捐款；

23. 请执行秘书向缔约方会议第十八届会议报告收入和预算执行情况，并提出可能需要对 2012-2013 两年期方案预算进行的任何调整。

表 1  
按方案分列的 2012-2013 年核心概算

|                                    | 2012 年(欧元)        | 2013 年(欧元)        | 合计(欧元)            |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| <b>A. 方案拨款</b>                     |                   |                   |                   |
| 行政领导和管理                            | 2 185 987         | 2 185 987         | 4 371 974         |
| 缓解、数据和分析                           | 5 144 506         | 5 048 758         | 10 193 264        |
| 资金、技术和能力建设                         | 2 867 510         | 2 780 884         | 5 648 394         |
| 适应                                 | 1 894 567         | 1 978 977         | 3 873 544         |
| 可持续发展机制                            | 560 159           | 560 159           | 1 120 318         |
| 法律事务                               | 1 355 314         | 1 355 314         | 2 710 628         |
| 会议事务服务                             | 1 643 216         | 1 643 216         | 3 286 432         |
| 通信和知识管理服务                          | 1 707 432         | 1 707 432         | 3 414 864         |
| 信息技术服务                             | 3 122 445         | 3 106 645         | 6 229 090         |
| 行政服务 <sup>a</sup>                  | -                 | -                 | -                 |
| <b>B. 全秘书处业务费用<sup>b</sup></b>     | <b>1 691 236</b>  | <b>1 548 666</b>  | <b>3 239 902</b>  |
| <b>方案支出(A + B)</b>                 | <b>22 172 372</b> | <b>21 916 038</b> | <b>44 088 410</b> |
| 减去: 特别效率红利                         | 665 171           | 657 481           | 1 322 652         |
| <b>C. 订正方案支出</b>                   | <b>21 507 201</b> | <b>21 258 557</b> | <b>42 765 758</b> |
| <b>D. 方案支助费用(间接费用)<sup>c</sup></b> | <b>2 795 936</b>  | <b>2 763 612</b>  | <b>5 559 548</b>  |
| <b>E. 周转准备金调整<sup>d</sup></b>      | <b>185 875</b>    | <b>-</b>          | <b>185 875</b>    |
| <b>合计(C + D + E)</b>               | <b>24 489 012</b> | <b>24 022 169</b> | <b>48 511 181</b> |
| <b>收入</b>                          |                   |                   |                   |
| 东道国政府捐款                            | 766 938           | 766 938           | 1 533 876         |
| 以往财务期末用结余或缴款(结转)                   | 1 000 000         | 1 000 000         | 2 000 000         |
| 指示性缴款                              | 22 722 074        | 22 255 231        | 44 977 305        |
| <b>收入合计</b>                        | <b>24 489 012</b> | <b>24 022 169</b> | <b>48 511 181</b> |

<sup>a</sup> 行政服务由方案支助费用(间接费用)供资。

<sup>b</sup> 全秘书处业务费用由行政服务管理。

<sup>c</sup> 就行政支助收取 13%的标准费用。见 FCCC/SBI/2011/2 号文件第十一章。

<sup>d</sup> 根据财务程序(第 15/CP.1 号决定), 要求核心预算保持 8.3%的周转准备金(相当于一个的业务开支要求)。周转准备金总额 2012 年为 2,017,160 欧元, 2013 年将维持这一数额。

表 2  
全秘书处由核心预算供资的员额

|                        | 2011 年       | 2012 年       | 2013 年       |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 专业及专业以上职类 <sup>a</sup> |              |              |              |
| ASG                    | 1            | 1            | 1            |
| D-2                    | 3            | 3            | 3            |
| D-1                    | 5            | 7            | 7            |
| P-5                    | 12           | 15           | 15           |
| P-4                    | 29           | 30           | 30           |
| P-3                    | 29           | 36           | 37           |
| P-2                    | 12           | 13           | 13           |
| 专业及专业以上职类合计            | <b>91</b>    | <b>105</b>   | <b>106</b>   |
| 一般事务人员职类合计             | <b>49.5</b>  | <b>51.5</b>  | <b>51.5</b>  |
| 总计                     | <b>140.5</b> | <b>156.5</b> | <b>157.5</b> |

<sup>a</sup> 助理秘书长(ASG)、主任(D)、专业人员(P)。

表 3  
会议服务应急资源需求

|                     | 2012 年(欧元)       | 2013 年(欧元)       | 2012-2013 年(欧元)   |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 支出用途                |                  |                  |                   |
| 口译 <sup>a</sup>     | 917 500          | 945 100          | 1 862 600         |
| 文件 <sup>b</sup>     |                  |                  |                   |
| 翻译                  | 2 664 900        | 2 744 800        | 5 409 700         |
| 印发                  | 771 000          | 794 200          | 1 565 200         |
| 会议服务支助 <sup>c</sup> | 186 300          | 191 900          | 378 200           |
| 小计                  | <b>4 539 700</b> | <b>4 676 000</b> | <b>9 215 700</b>  |
| 方案支助费用              | 590 200          | 607 900          | 1 198 100         |
| 周转准备金               | 425 800          | 12 800           | 438 600           |
| 合计                  | <b>5 555 700</b> | <b>5 296 700</b> | <b>10 852 400</b> |

注：用于计算会议服务意外需要预算的假设如下：

- 每届会议预计提供口译的会议数量不超过 40 次；
- 预期的文件量根据联合国日内瓦办事处提供的计算；
- 各次会议的服务支助包括联合国日内瓦办事处会议事务处为会期协调和支助口译、笔译和复制事务通常提供的工作人员；
- 总的来说，所用的数字较保守，是在这样一种假设的基础上采用的：即本两年期内需求不会大幅度增加。

<sup>a</sup> 包括口译的薪金、旅费和每日生活津贴。

<sup>b</sup> 包括与处理会前、会期和会后文件有关的所有费用；笔译费用包括文件的审校和打字。

<sup>c</sup> 包括会议服务支助人员的薪金、旅费和每日生活津贴以及装运和电信费。

表 4

## 2012-2013 两年期参加《气候公约》进程信托基金资源需要

| 代表人数                                                    | 估计费用(欧元)  |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 支助每个符合资格的缔约方的 1 名代表参加举行的届会                              | 860 000   |
| 支助每个符合资格的缔约方的 1 名代表外加支助每个最不发达国家和每个小岛屿发展中国家的第二名代表参加举行的届会 | 1 333 000 |
| 支助每个符合资格的缔约方的 2 名代表参加举行的届会                              | 1 721 000 |

表 5

## 2012-2013 两年期补充活动信托基金资源需要

| 将由秘书处开展的活动                                       | 欧元                |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| <b>《公约》</b>                                      |                   |
| 支持发展中国家加强缓解行动                                    | 357 600           |
| 支持通报和审议发展中国家关于执行《公约》的信息                          | 1 132 240         |
| 支持按照第 1/CP.16 号决定第 46 段为加强附件一缔约方报告工作制定模式和指南的工作方案 | 1 708 800         |
| 支持落实技术机制                                         | 2 750 820         |
| 支持常设委员会                                          | 945 320           |
| 支持落实坎昆适应框架                                       | 2 916 420         |
| 支持最不发达国家和最不发达国家专家组                               | 1 411 630         |
| 支持执行关于气候变化影响、脆弱性和适应的内罗毕工作方案                      | 1 205 580         |
| 支持结合第 1/CP.10 号决定执行进展情况，执行有关适应的规定                | 35 000            |
| 支持有关气候变化科学、研究和系统观测活动                             | 291 870           |
| 支持定期审评第 1/CP.16 号决定第 4 段所指长期全球目标是否适足             | 454 240           |
| <b>小计</b>                                        | <b>13 209 520</b> |
| <b>《京都议定书》</b>                                   |                   |
| 为《京都议定书》之下排放清单和分配数量的年度汇编和核算维持数据库系统               | 188 850           |
| 举办关于认证可从适应基金直接获取资源的国家执行实体的程序和要求的研讨会              | 511 600           |
| 支持联合执行工作                                         | 1 581 597         |
| 支持《京都议定书》履约委员会                                   | 417 700           |
| <b>小计</b>                                        | <b>2 699 747</b>  |

| 将由秘书处开展的活动                                                                          | 欧元                |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 《公约》和《京都议定书》                                                                        |                   |
| 为《公约》所有缔约方报告温室气体排放量重新设计和开发软件                                                        | 3 002 440         |
| 便利执行关于修订“《公约》附件一所列缔约方国家信息通报编制指南，第一部分：《气候公约》年度清单报告指南”的工作方案和使用《2006 年气专委国家温室气体清单编制指南》 | 174 800           |
| 为专家审评组提供培训和安排主任审评员会议                                                                | 1 578 080         |
| 支持有关执行应对措施影响的的活动                                                                    | 837 000           |
| 支持关于土地利用、土地利用的变化和林业的活动：减少毁林和森林退化所致排放量，增强碳汇，各种汇在未来缓解行动中的作用                           | 1 474 880         |
| 支持执行《公约》第六条和《京都议定书》第十条(e)：结成网络和交换信息和良好做法                                            | 184 113           |
| 支持发展中国家和经济转型国家能力建设                                                                  | 283 240           |
| 发展中国家媒体培训方案                                                                         | 550 000           |
| 战略信息通报和媒体关系，包括延伸到企业和投资部门                                                            | 1 341 960         |
| 加强在线传播                                                                              | 1 091 040         |
| 电子图书馆和知识管理                                                                          | 2 049 440         |
| 《气候公约》网站西班牙文门户                                                                      | 255 000           |
| 《气候公约》网站法文门户                                                                        | 175 000           |
| 《气候公约网站俄文门户                                                                         | 95 000            |
| 研究金方案                                                                               | 220 000           |
| <b>小计</b>                                                                           | <b>13 311 993</b> |
| <b>估计资源需求总额</b>                                                                     | <b>29 221 260</b> |
| 方案支助费(13%)                                                                          | 3 798 764         |
| <b>总计</b>                                                                           | <b>33 020 024</b> |

## 附件

2012-2013 两年期《公约》缔约方指示性分摊比额表<sup>a</sup>

| 缔约方        | 2012 年联合国<br>分摊比额表 | 2012 年调整后《公约》<br>分摊比额表 | 2013 年调整后《公约》<br>分摊比额表 |
|------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 阿富汗        | 0.004              | 0.004                  | 0.004                  |
| 阿尔巴尼亚      | 0.010              | 0.010                  | 0.010                  |
| 阿尔及利亚      | 0.128              | 0.125                  | 0.125                  |
| 安道尔        | 0.007              | 0.007                  | 0.007                  |
| 安哥拉        | 0.010              | 0.010                  | 0.010                  |
| 安提瓜和巴布达    | 0.002              | 0.002                  | 0.002                  |
| 阿根廷        | 0.287              | 0.280                  | 0.280                  |
| 亚美尼亚       | 0.005              | 0.005                  | 0.005                  |
| 澳大利亚       | 1.933              | 1.885                  | 1.885                  |
| 奥地利        | 0.851              | 0.830                  | 0.830                  |
| 阿塞拜疆       | 0.015              | 0.015                  | 0.015                  |
| 巴哈马        | 0.018              | 0.018                  | 0.018                  |
| 巴林         | 0.039              | 0.038                  | 0.038                  |
| 孟加拉国       | 0.010              | 0.010                  | 0.010                  |
| 巴巴多斯       | 0.008              | 0.008                  | 0.008                  |
| 白俄罗斯       | 0.042              | 0.041                  | 0.041                  |
| 比利时        | 1.075              | 1.048                  | 1.048                  |
| 伯利兹        | 0.001              | 0.001                  | 0.001                  |
| 贝宁         | 0.003              | 0.003                  | 0.003                  |
| 不丹         | 0.001              | 0.001                  | 0.001                  |
| 多民族玻利维亚国   | 0.007              | 0.007                  | 0.007                  |
| 波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那 | 0.014              | 0.014                  | 0.014                  |
| 博茨瓦纳       | 0.018              | 0.018                  | 0.018                  |
| 巴西         | 1.611              | 1.571                  | 1.571                  |
| 文莱达鲁萨兰国    | 0.028              | 0.027                  | 0.027                  |
| 保加利亚       | 0.038              | 0.037                  | 0.037                  |
| 布基纳法索      | 0.003              | 0.003                  | 0.003                  |
| 布隆迪        | 0.001              | 0.001                  | 0.001                  |
| 柬埔寨        | 0.003              | 0.003                  | 0.003                  |
| 喀麦隆        | 0.011              | 0.011                  | 0.011                  |
| 加拿大        | 3.207              | 3.127                  | 3.127                  |
| 佛得角        | 0.001              | 0.001                  | 0.001                  |
| 中非共和国      | 0.001              | 0.001                  | 0.001                  |

| 缔约方         | 2012 年联合国<br>分摊比额表 | 2012 年调整后《公约》<br>分摊比额表 | 2013 年调整后《公约》<br>分摊比额表 |
|-------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 乍得          | 0.002              | 0.002                  | 0.002                  |
| 智利          | 0.236              | 0.230                  | 0.230                  |
| 中国          | 3.189              | 3.109                  | 3.109                  |
| 哥伦比亚        | 0.144              | 0.140                  | 0.140                  |
| 科摩罗         | 0.001              | 0.001                  | 0.001                  |
| 刚果          | 0.003              | 0.003                  | 0.003                  |
| 库克群岛        | 0.001              | 0.001                  | 0.001                  |
| 哥斯达黎加       | 0.034              | 0.033                  | 0.033                  |
| 科特迪瓦        | 0.010              | 0.010                  | 0.010                  |
| 克罗地亚        | 0.097              | 0.095                  | 0.095                  |
| 古巴          | 0.071              | 0.069                  | 0.069                  |
| 塞浦路斯        | 0.046              | 0.045                  | 0.045                  |
| 捷克共和国       | 0.349              | 0.340                  | 0.340                  |
| 朝鲜民主主义人民共和国 | 0.007              | 0.007                  | 0.007                  |
| 刚果民主共和国     | 0.003              | 0.003                  | 0.003                  |
| 丹麦          | 0.736              | 0.718                  | 0.718                  |
| 吉布提         | 0.001              | 0.001                  | 0.001                  |
| 多米尼克        | 0.001              | 0.001                  | 0.001                  |
| 多米尼加共和国     | 0.042              | 0.041                  | 0.041                  |
| 厄瓜多尔        | 0.040              | 0.039                  | 0.039                  |
| 埃及          | 0.094              | 0.092                  | 0.092                  |
| 萨尔瓦多        | 0.019              | 0.019                  | 0.019                  |
| 赤道几内亚       | 0.008              | 0.008                  | 0.008                  |
| 厄立特里亚       | 0.001              | 0.001                  | 0.001                  |
| 爱沙尼亚        | 0.040              | 0.039                  | 0.039                  |
| 埃塞俄比亚       | 0.008              | 0.008                  | 0.008                  |
| 欧洲联盟        | 2.500              | 2.500                  | 2.500                  |
| 斐济          | 0.004              | 0.004                  | 0.004                  |
| 芬兰          | 0.566              | 0.552                  | 0.552                  |
| 法国          | 6.123              | 5.970                  | 5.970                  |
| 加蓬          | 0.014              | 0.014                  | 0.014                  |
| 冈比亚         | 0.001              | 0.001                  | 0.001                  |
| 格鲁吉亚        | 0.006              | 0.006                  | 0.006                  |
| 德国          | 8.018              | 7.817                  | 7.817                  |
| 加纳          | 0.006              | 0.006                  | 0.006                  |
| 希腊          | 0.691              | 0.674                  | 0.674                  |
| 格林纳达        | 0.001              | 0.001                  | 0.001                  |
| 危地马拉        | 0.028              | 0.027                  | 0.027                  |



| 缔约方       | 2012 年联合国<br>分摊比额表 | 2012 年调整后《公约》<br>分摊比额表 | 2013 年调整后《公约》<br>分摊比额表 |
|-----------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 几内亚       | 0.002              | 0.002                  | 0.002                  |
| 几内亚比绍     | 0.001              | 0.001                  | 0.001                  |
| 圭亚那       | 0.001              | 0.001                  | 0.001                  |
| 海地        | 0.003              | 0.003                  | 0.003                  |
| 洪都拉斯      | 0.008              | 0.008                  | 0.008                  |
| 匈牙利       | 0.291              | 0.284                  | 0.284                  |
| 冰岛        | 0.042              | 0.041                  | 0.041                  |
| 印度        | 0.534              | 0.521                  | 0.521                  |
| 印度尼西亚     | 0.238              | 0.232                  | 0.232                  |
| 伊朗伊斯兰共和国  | 0.233              | 0.227                  | 0.227                  |
| 伊拉克       | 0.020              | 0.019                  | 0.019                  |
| 爱尔兰       | 0.498              | 0.486                  | 0.486                  |
| 以色列       | 0.384              | 0.374                  | 0.374                  |
| 意大利       | 4.999              | 4.874                  | 4.874                  |
| 牙买加       | 0.014              | 0.014                  | 0.014                  |
| 日本        | 12.530             | 12.216                 | 12.216                 |
| 约旦        | 0.014              | 0.014                  | 0.014                  |
| 哈萨克斯坦     | 0.076              | 0.074                  | 0.074                  |
| 肯尼亚       | 0.012              | 0.012                  | 0.012                  |
| 基里巴斯      | 0.001              | 0.001                  | 0.001                  |
| 科威特       | 0.263              | 0.256                  | 0.256                  |
| 吉尔吉斯斯坦    | 0.001              | 0.001                  | 0.001                  |
| 老挝人民民主共和国 | 0.001              | 0.001                  | 0.001                  |
| 拉脱维亚      | 0.038              | 0.037                  | 0.037                  |
| 黎巴嫩       | 0.033              | 0.032                  | 0.032                  |
| 莱索托       | 0.001              | 0.001                  | 0.001                  |
| 利比里亚      | 0.001              | 0.001                  | 0.001                  |
| 利比亚       | 0.129              | 0.126                  | 0.126                  |
| 列支敦士登     | 0.009              | 0.009                  | 0.009                  |
| 立陶宛       | 0.065              | 0.063                  | 0.063                  |
| 卢森堡       | 0.090              | 0.088                  | 0.088                  |
| 马达加斯加     | 0.003              | 0.003                  | 0.003                  |
| 马拉维       | 0.001              | 0.001                  | 0.001                  |
| 马来西亚      | 0.253              | 0.247                  | 0.247                  |
| 马尔代夫      | 0.001              | 0.001                  | 0.001                  |
| 马里        | 0.003              | 0.003                  | 0.003                  |
| 马耳他       | 0.017              | 0.017                  | 0.017                  |
| 马绍尔群岛     | 0.001              | 0.001                  | 0.001                  |

| 缔约方      | 2012 年联合国<br>分摊比额表 | 2012 年调整后《公约》<br>分摊比额表 | 2013 年调整后《公约》<br>分摊比额表 |
|----------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 毛里塔尼亚    | 0.001              | 0.001                  | 0.001                  |
| 毛里求斯     | 0.011              | 0.011                  | 0.011                  |
| 墨西哥      | 2.356              | 2.297                  | 2.297                  |
| 密克罗尼西亚联邦 | 0.001              | 0.001                  | 0.001                  |
| 摩纳哥      | 0.003              | 0.003                  | 0.003                  |
| 蒙古       | 0.002              | 0.002                  | 0.002                  |
| 黑山       | 0.004              | 0.004                  | 0.004                  |
| 摩洛哥      | 0.058              | 0.057                  | 0.057                  |
| 莫桑比克     | 0.003              | 0.003                  | 0.003                  |
| 缅甸       | 0.006              | 0.006                  | 0.006                  |
| 纳米比亚     | 0.008              | 0.008                  | 0.008                  |
| 瑙鲁       | 0.001              | 0.001                  | 0.001                  |
| 尼泊尔      | 0.006              | 0.006                  | 0.006                  |
| 荷兰       | 1.855              | 1.809                  | 1.809                  |
| 新西兰      | 0.273              | 0.266                  | 0.266                  |
| 尼加拉瓜     | 0.003              | 0.003                  | 0.003                  |
| 尼日尔      | 0.002              | 0.002                  | 0.002                  |
| 尼日利亚     | 0.078              | 0.076                  | 0.076                  |
| 纽埃       | 0.001              | 0.001                  | 0.001                  |
| 挪威       | 0.871              | 0.849                  | 0.849                  |
| 阿曼       | 0.086              | 0.084                  | 0.084                  |
| 巴基斯坦     | 0.082              | 0.080                  | 0.080                  |
| 帕劳       | 0.001              | 0.001                  | 0.001                  |
| 巴拿马      | 0.022              | 0.021                  | 0.021                  |
| 巴布亚新几内亚  | 0.002              | 0.002                  | 0.002                  |
| 巴拉圭      | 0.007              | 0.007                  | 0.007                  |
| 秘鲁       | 0.090              | 0.088                  | 0.088                  |
| 菲律宾      | 0.090              | 0.088                  | 0.088                  |
| 波兰       | 0.828              | 0.807                  | 0.807                  |
| 葡萄牙      | 0.511              | 0.498                  | 0.498                  |
| 卡塔尔      | 0.135              | 0.132                  | 0.132                  |
| 大韩民国     | 2.260              | 2.203                  | 2.203                  |
| 摩尔多瓦共和国  | 0.002              | 0.002                  | 0.002                  |
| 罗马尼亚     | 0.177              | 0.173                  | 0.173                  |
| 俄罗斯联邦    | 1.602              | 1.562                  | 1.562                  |
| 卢旺达      | 0.001              | 0.001                  | 0.001                  |
| 圣基茨和尼维斯  | 0.001              | 0.001                  | 0.001                  |
| 圣卢西亚     | 0.001              | 0.001                  | 0.001                  |

| 缔约方           | 2012 年联合国<br>分摊比额表 | 2012 年调整后《公约》<br>分摊比额表 | 2013 年调整后《公约》<br>分摊比额表 |
|---------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 圣文森特和格林纳丁斯    | 0.001              | 0.001                  | 0.001                  |
| 萨摩亚           | 0.001              | 0.001                  | 0.001                  |
| 圣马力诺          | 0.003              | 0.003                  | 0.003                  |
| 圣多美和普林西比      | 0.001              | 0.001                  | 0.001                  |
| 沙特阿拉伯         | 0.830              | 0.809                  | 0.809                  |
| 塞内加尔          | 0.006              | 0.006                  | 0.006                  |
| 塞尔维亚          | 0.037              | 0.036                  | 0.036                  |
| 塞舌尔           | 0.002              | 0.002                  | 0.002                  |
| 塞拉利昂          | 0.001              | 0.001                  | 0.001                  |
| 新加坡           | 0.335              | 0.327                  | 0.327                  |
| 斯洛伐克          | 0.142              | 0.138                  | 0.138                  |
| 斯洛文尼亚         | 0.103              | 0.100                  | 0.100                  |
| 所罗门群岛         | 0.001              | 0.001                  | 0.001                  |
| 索马里           | 0.001              | 0.001                  | 0.001                  |
| 南非            | 0.385              | 0.375                  | 0.375                  |
| 西班牙           | 3.177              | 3.097                  | 3.097                  |
| 斯里兰卡          | 0.019              | 0.019                  | 0.019                  |
| 苏丹            | 0.010              | 0.010                  | 0.010                  |
| 苏里南           | 0.003              | 0.003                  | 0.003                  |
| 斯威士兰          | 0.003              | 0.003                  | 0.003                  |
| 瑞典            | 1.064              | 1.037                  | 1.037                  |
| 瑞士            | 1.130              | 1.102                  | 1.102                  |
| 阿拉伯叙利亚共和国     | 0.025              | 0.024                  | 0.024                  |
| 塔吉克斯坦         | 0.002              | 0.002                  | 0.002                  |
| 泰国            | 0.209              | 0.204                  | 0.204                  |
| 前南斯拉夫的马其顿共和国  | 0.007              | 0.007                  | 0.007                  |
| 东帝汶           | 0.001              | 0.001                  | 0.001                  |
| 多哥            | 0.001              | 0.001                  | 0.001                  |
| 汤加            | 0.001              | 0.001                  | 0.001                  |
| 特立尼达和多巴哥      | 0.044              | 0.043                  | 0.043                  |
| 突尼斯           | 0.030              | 0.029                  | 0.029                  |
| 土耳其           | 0.617              | 0.602                  | 0.602                  |
| 土库曼斯坦         | 0.026              | 0.025                  | 0.025                  |
| 图瓦卢           | 0.001              | 0.001                  | 0.001                  |
| 乌干达           | 0.006              | 0.006                  | 0.006                  |
| 乌克兰           | 0.087              | 0.085                  | 0.085                  |
| 阿拉伯联合酋长国      | 0.391              | 0.381                  | 0.381                  |
| 大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国 | 6.604              | 6.439                  | 6.439                  |

| 缔约方         | 2012 年联合国<br>分摊比额表 | 2012 年调整后《公约》<br>分摊比额表 | 2013 年调整后《公约》<br>分摊比额表 |
|-------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 坦桑尼亚联合共和国   | 0.008              | 0.008                  | 0.008                  |
| 美利坚合众国      | 22.000             | 21.449                 | 21.449                 |
| 乌拉圭         | 0.027              | 0.026                  | 0.026                  |
| 乌兹别克斯坦      | 0.010              | 0.010                  | 0.010                  |
| 瓦努阿图        | 0.001              | 0.001                  | 0.001                  |
| 委内瑞拉玻利瓦尔共和国 | 0.314              | 0.306                  | 0.306                  |
| 越南          | 0.033              | 0.032                  | 0.032                  |
| 也门          | 0.010              | 0.010                  | 0.010                  |
| 赞比亚         | 0.004              | 0.004                  | 0.004                  |
| 津巴布韦        | 0.003              | 0.003                  | 0.003                  |
| 合计          | <b>102.502</b>     | <b>100.000</b>         | <b>100.000</b>         |

<sup>a</sup> 2012 年 12 月经联合国大会审查后，本比额表可作调整。

第 10 次全体会议  
2011 年 12 月 9 日

## 第 19/CP.17 号决定

### 未来届会的日期和地点

缔约方会议，

忆及《公约》第七条第 4 款，

并忆及第 9/CP.14 号决定，

进一步忆及联合国大会 1985 年 12 月 18 日关于会议时地分配安排的第 40/243 号决议，

忆及目前暂时适用的议事规则草案中关于主席一职由五个区域集团轮流担任的第 22 条第 1 款，

#### 一. 《公约》缔约方会议第十八、十九、二十届会议和作为《京都议定书》缔约方会议的《公约》缔约方会议第八、九、十届会议的日期和地点

##### A. 《公约》缔约方会议第十八届会议和作为《京都议定书》缔约方会议的《公约》缔约方会议第八届会议的日期和地点

1. 决定赞赏地接受卡塔尔政府提议在卡塔尔多哈承办 2012 年 11 月 26 日至 12 月 7 日举行的《公约》缔约方会议第十八届会议和作为《京都议定书》缔约方会议的《公约》缔约方会议第八届会议，但须由《公约》缔约方会议和作为《京都议定书》缔约方会议的《公约》缔约方会议主席团根据联合国大会第 40/243 号决议，核实是否具备承办上述会议的所有后勤、技术和资金条件，并成功缔结《东道国协定》；

2. 重申请执行秘书继续与卡塔尔政府磋商并谈判一项符合联合国行政指示 ST/AI/342 规定的、关于举行会议的《东道国协定》，以期不迟于附属科学技术咨询机构和附属履行机构第三十六届会议缔结并签署《东道国协定》；

##### B. 《公约》缔约方会议第十九届会议和作为《京都议定书》缔约方会议的《公约》缔约方会议第九届会议的日期和地点

3. 注意到根据各区域集团轮流的原则，并根据各集团之间最近磋商的情况，《公约》缔约方会议第十九届会议和作为《京都议定书》缔约方会议的《公约》缔约方会议第九届会议的主席将从东欧国家中产生；

4. 请缔约方就《公约》缔约方会议第十九届会议和作为《京都议定书》缔约方会议的《公约》缔约方会议第九届会议的东道国问题进一步开展磋商，以期不迟于附属履行机构第三十六届会议完成这些磋商；

5. 请附属履行机构第三十六届会议，考虑到以上第 3 段和第 4 段所指提议和磋商情况，审议《公约》缔约方会议第十九届会议和作为《京都议定书》缔约方会议的《公约》缔约方会议第九届会议的东道国问题，并作为建议提出一项关于这个问题的决定草案，供《公约》缔约方会议第十八届会议通过；

### C. 《公约》缔约方会议第二十届会议和作为《京都议定书》缔约方会议的《公约》缔约方会议第十届会议的日期和地点

6. 注意到根据各区域集团轮流的原则，并根据各集团之间最近磋商的情况，《公约》缔约方会议第二十届会议和作为《京都议定书》缔约方会议的《公约》缔约方会议第十届会议的主席将从拉丁美洲和加勒比国家中产生；

7. 请缔约方提出承办《公约》缔约方会议第二十届会议和作为《京都议定书》缔约方会议的《公约》缔约方会议第十届会议的提议；

## 二. 《公约》各机构的会议日历

8. 决定通过《公约》各机构 2014、2015 和 2016 年的会议日历如下：<sup>1</sup>

(a) 2014 年会期：6 月 4 日星期三至 6 月 15 日星期日；12 月 3 日星期三至 12 月 14 日星期日；

(b) 2015 年会期：6 月 3 日星期三至 6 月 14 日星期日；12 月 2 日星期三至 12 月 13 日星期日；

(c) 2016 年会期：5 月 18 日星期三至 5 月 29 日星期日；11 月 30 日星期三至 12 月 11 日星期日。

第 10 次全体会议  
2011 年 12 月 9 日

<sup>1</sup> 附属履行机构第三十四届会议的建议(FCCC/SBI/2011/7, 第 165 段)。

## 第 1/CP.17 号决议

### 向南非共和国政府、夸祖鲁—纳塔尔省和德班市人民表示 感谢

《公约》缔约方会议和作为《京都议定书》缔约方会议的《公约》缔约方会议，

应南非共和国政府邀请于 2011 年 11 月 28 日至 12 月 11 日在德班举行了会议，

1. 表示深切感谢南非共和国政府帮助使《公约》缔约方会议第十七届会议和作为《京都议定书》缔约方会议的《公约》缔约方会议第七届会议得以在德班举行；

2. 请南非共和国政府向夸祖鲁—纳塔尔省和德班人民转达《公约》缔约方会议和作为《京都议定书》缔约方会议的《公约》缔约方会议的感激之情，感谢他们给予与会者的盛情接待和热烈欢迎。

第 10 次全体会议  
2011 年 12 月 11 日