联合国 FCCC/SBI/2015/10

气候变化框架公约

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附属履行机构

附属履行机构第四十二届会议报告，2015 年 6 月 1 日至 11 日在波恩举行

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增编——FCCC/SBI/2015/10/Add.1

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一. 会议开幕

(议程项目 1)

1. 附属履行机构(履行机构)第四十二届会议于 2015 年 6 月 1 日至 11 日在德国波恩的波恩世界会议中心举行。

2. 6 月 1 日星期一，履行机构主席 Amena Yauvoli 先生(斐济)宣布会议开幕，并欢迎所有缔约方和观察员。他还欢迎 Sidat Yaffa 先生(冈比亚)担任报告员，并转达科技咨询机构副主席孙国顺先生(中国)很遗憾无法出席会议。

二. 组织事项

(议程项目 2)

A. 通过议程

(议程分项目 2 (a))

3. 在 6 月 1 日第 1 次会议上，履行机构审议了执行秘书的说明，其中载有临时议程和说明(FCCC/SBI/2015/1)。

4. 在同次会议上，通过了如下议程，但分项目 4 (a)暂时搁置：

1. 会议开幕。

2. 组织事项：

(a) 通过议程；

(b) 安排会议工作；

(c) 国际评估和审评进程下的多边评估工作组会议；

3. 《公约》附件一所列缔约方的报告和审评：

(a) 《公约》附件一所列缔约方第六次国家信息通报和第一次两年期报告的提交和审评情况；

(b) 《公约》附件一所列缔约方第六次国家信息通报和第一次两年期报告的汇编和综合；

(c) 修订“《公约》附件一所列缔约方国家信息通报编制指南，第二部分：《气候公约》国家信息通报报告指南”；

(d) 第一轮国际评估和审评进程(2014-2015 年)结果。

4. 非《公约》附件一所列缔约方的报告：

   (a) 非《公约》附件一所列缔约方国家信息通报中所载信息(本议程分项目暂搁置)；

   (b) 提供资金和技术支持。

5. 与《京都议定书》下的机制有关的事项：

   (a) 审查清洁发展机制的模式和程序；

   (b) 审查联合执行指南；

   (c) 加快持续发放、转让和获取联合执行减排量单位的模式；

   (d) 对清洁发展机制执行理事会的决定提出上诉的程序、机制和体制安排；

   (e) 与《京都议定书》下国际交易日志有关的事项。

6. 与最不发达国家有关的问题。

7. 国家适应计划。

8. 关于技术转让的波兹南战略方案。

9. 能力建设：

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   (b) 《京都议定书》下的能力建设。

10. 《公约》第六条。

11. 执行应对措施的影响：

   (a) 论坛和工作方案；

   (b) 与《京都议定书》第三条第 14 款有关的事项；

   (c) 第 1/CP.10 号决定的执行进展情况。

12. 2013-2015 年审评。

13. 性别与气候变化。

14. 政府间会议的安排。

15. 行政、财务和体制事项：

   (a) 2014-2015 两年期预算执行情况；

   (b) 2016-2017 两年期方案预算；

   (c) 对秘书处的职能和运作的持续审查；

   (d) 《总部协定》的执行情况。

16. 其他事项。

17. 会议闭幕和会议报告。

5. 在 6 月 1 日第 1 次会议续会上，7 个缔约方代表发了言，包括一个代表 77 国集团和中国(77 国集团和中国)、一个代表伞状集团、一个代表非洲集团、一个代表环境完整性小组、一个代表最不发达国家、一个代表小岛屿国家联盟和一个代表欧洲联盟及其 28 个成员国发言。土著人民组织、妇女和性别问题非政府组织、青年非政府组织和环境非政府组织的代表也发了言。[1]

B. 安排会议工作

(议程分项目 2 (b))

6. 履行机构在第 1 次会议上审议了本议程分项目，主席提请注意在履行机构第四十二届会议网页上贴出的工作方案提案。[2] 依照履行机构以前通过的关于按时结束谈判的结论[3] 及相关工作惯例，主席通知履行机构，他将严格执行时间安排措施，包括 6 月 6 日星期六下午不安排正式会议，以便提高工作效率、及时性和透明度。此外，为了促进广泛参加定于 6 月 4 日和 5 日举行的多边评估工作组会议，主席通知代表们，该 2 日不安排其他履行机构的正式会议。按主席的提议，履行机构同意按上述工作方案开展工作。

C. 国际评估和审评进程之下的多边评估工作组会议

(议程分项目 2 (c))

7. 履行机构在第 1 次会议上审议了本议程分项目，并注意到主席提供的关于将安排于 6 月 4 日和 5 日举行的第二次多边评估工作组会议的信息。

8. 在本届会议上接受评估的 24 个缔约方中每个缔约方的总结报告载于《气候公约》网站上这些缔约方的纪录之下，[4] 并列入附件一。

[1] 发言全文，包括在全体会议上未能念出的发言全文可查阅提交材料门户<www.unfccc.int/5900>(选 SBI 42，然后找“statements”)。

[2] www.unfccc.int/8854。

[3] FCCC/SBI/2014/8，第 213 段和第 218-221 段。

[4] 见 www.unfccc.int/8451。

三. 《公约》附件一所列缔约方的报告和审评

(议程项目 3)

A. 《公约》附件一所列缔约方第六次国家信息通报和第一次两年期报告提交和审评情况

(议程分项目 3 (a))

议事情况

9. 要履行机构在第 1 次会议上审议了本议程分项目，并注意到 FCCC/SBSTA/2015/INF.3 号文件所载信息。

B. 《公约》附件一所列缔约方第六次国家信息通报和第一次两年期报告的汇编和综合

(议程分项目 3 (b))

议事情况

10. 履行机构在 6 月 11 日第 1 次和第 2 次会议上审议了本议程分项目。履行机构在第 1 次会议上商定，由 Fatuma Hussein 女士(肯尼亚)和 Helen Plume 女士(新西兰)联合召集非正式磋商来审议本议程分项目。履行机构在第 2 次会议上商定，继续在履行机构第四十四届会议(2016 年 5 月)上审议此项目。[5]

C. 修订“《公约》附件一所列缔约方国家信息通报编制指南，第二部分：《气候公约》国家信息通报报告指南”

(议程分项目 3 (c))

1. 议事情况

11. 履行机构在第 1 和第 2 次会议上审议了本议程分项目。履行机构在第 1 次会议上商定，由 Fatuma Hussein 女士和 Helen Plume 女士联合召集非正式磋商来审议本议程分项目。在第 2 次会议上，履行机构审议并通过了以下结论。[6]

[5] FCCC/SBI/2015/L.9。

[6] FCCC/SBI/2015/L.10 号文件提出的结论草案。

2. 结论

12. 履行机构继续进行其第四十届会议上启动的关于修订“《公约》附件一所列缔约方国家信息通报编制指南，第二部分：《气候公约》国家信息通报报告指南”(下称“《气候公约》国家信息通报报告指南”)的讨论。[7]

13. 履行机构在修订《气候公约》国家信息通报报告指南的范围方面取得了进展，包括在使指南表格与两年期报告通用表格格式表 5、6 (a)、6 (b)、6 (c)、7、7 (a)、7 (b)和 9 提供的信息相一致方面。履行机构推进了关于修订《气候公约》国家信息通报报告指南第 37 段所列预计时间表的讨论，并注意到有关将来审议报告要素的留空部分，包括关于应对措施任何经济和社会后果的报告。

14. 履行机构请缔约方在 2015 年 9 月 1 日之前，就修订《气候公约》国家信息通报报告指南提出进一步意见，要考虑到必须尽可能确保两年期报告和国家信息通报的报告要求之间的一致性。

15. 履行机构请秘书处修订和更新关于修订《气候公约》国家信息通报报告指南的技术文件，[8] 以反映缔约方提交的意见。[9] 它还要求将表格和上文第 2 段所指修订的预计时间表列入经修订和更新的技术文件，以便为履行机构第四十三届会议(2015 年 11 至 12 月)进一步讨论提供资料。

16. 鉴于本届会议取得的进展，履行机构商定在其第四十三届会议上，继续开展修订《气候公约》国家信息通报报告指南的工作，以期《公约》缔约方会议第二十一届会议(2015 年 11 至 12 月)通过经修订的准则。

17. 履行机构还认识到，如果由于《气候公约》国家信息通报报告指南的技术性质，需要超过履行机构第四十三届会议的更多的时间，缔约方的目标应是在缔约方会议第二十二届会议(2016 年 11 月)之前通过修订的指南。在这种情况下，履行机构请秘书处在履行机构主席的指导下，在履行机构第四十四届会议(2016 年 5 月)之前，安排一次会前研讨会，以推动在 2016 年修订《气候公约》国家信息通报报告指南，并编写研讨会报告，该报告将为履行机构第四十四届会议讨论这一事项提供材料。

18. 履行机构注意到上文第 17 段所述拟由秘书处开展的活动所涉概算问题。履行机构请秘书处在具备补充资金的情况下，采取这些结论中要求秘书处采取的行动。

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[7] 载于 FCCC/CP/1999/7 号文件。

[8] FCCC/TP/2014/5。

[9] 《公约》附件一所列缔约方提交的意见，包括就其应缔约方会议第十七届会议的要求就其编制第一份两年期报告的经验所提交的意见，应履行机构第四十届会议的要求提交的意见和应上文第 15 段的要求提交的意见。

D. 第一轮国际评估和审评进程(2014-2015 年)结果
(议程分项目 3 (d))

议事情况

19. 履行机构在第 1 和第 2 次会议上审议了本议程分项目。2 个缔约方的代表做了发言。履行机构在第 1 次会议上商定，由 Hussein 女士和 Plume 女士(新西兰)联合召集非正式磋商来审议本议程分项目。在第 2 次会议上，主席报告说磋商未能取得任何结论。按照适用的议事规则草案第 10 条(c)项和第 16 条的规定，本事项将列入履行机构第四十三届会议的临时议程。

四. 非《公约》附件一所列缔约方的报告
(议程项目 4)

A. 非《公约》附件一所列缔约方国家信息通报中所载信息
(议程分项目 4 (a)暂时搁置)

B. 提供资金和技术支持
(议程分项目 4 (b))

1. 议事情况

20. 履行机构在第 1 和第 2 次会议上审议了本议程分项目，并收到了 FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.7 号文件。[10] 履行机构在第 1 次会议上商定，由 Plume 女士和 Ann Gan 女士(新加坡)联合召集非正式磋商来审议本议程分项目。在第 2 次会议上，履行机构审议并通过了以下结论。[11]

2. 结论

21. 履行机构欢迎全球环境基金(环境基金)秘书处提供的关于环境基金向非《公约》附件一所列缔约方(非附件一缔约方)提供资金支持以帮助其编制两年期更新报告的情况。[12]

[10] 全球环境基金一名代表关于本议程分项目的最新发言可查阅 www.unfccc.int/8854。

[11] FCCC/SBI/2015/L.8 号文件提出的结论草案。

[12] FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.7。

22. 履行机构请环境基金继续就编制两年期更新报告的相关活动提供详细、准确、及时且完整的信息，包括资助的申请、批准和拨付日期，以及向秘书处提交两年期更新报告的大致日期，供履行机构第四十三届会议审议。

23. 履行机构赞赏地注意到，到 2014 年 12 月，已有 10 个非附件一缔约方提交了第一份两年期更新报告，并对在 2015 年 1 月 1 日至 6 月 8 日期间提交的另外 3 份两年期更新报告表示欢迎。预计到 2015 年 12 月 31 日之前，还将有 18 个非附件一缔约方提交第一份两年期更新报告。

24. 履行机构注意到，截至 2015 年 6 月 9 日，还有许多份两年期更新报告逾期未交，同时也承认非附件一缔约方在按时提交两年期更新报告方面存在挑战。履行机构回顾第 2/CP.17 号决定第 41 (a)段，其中表示非附件一缔约方应按照其各自能力和收到的报告编制支助水平于 2014 年 12 月以前提交第一份两年期更新报告。履行机构鼓励尚未提交第一份两年期更新报告的非附件一缔约方及时完成并提交报告。

25. 履行机构还注意到，截至 2015 年 5 月 29 日，环境基金秘书处已收到 51 份非附件一缔约方关于为编制两年期更新报告寻求资助的请求，而联合国环境规划署(环境署)开展的两年期更新报告总括方案力争支助另外 39 个非附件一缔约方编制第一份两年期更新报告。

26. 履行机构回顾第 2/CP.17 号决定第 41 (d)段，其中缔约方会议敦促尚未提交请求的非附件一缔约方及时向环境基金提交为编制第一份两年期更新报告寻求支助的请求。缔约方会议还鼓励环境基金各机构继续为非附件一缔约方为编制两年期更新报告编制和提交项目建议书提供方便。

27. 履行机构赞赏地注意到环境基金的“全球支助方案”已经投入运作。[13] 履行机构继续鼓励非附件一缔约方在编制国家信息通报和两年期更新报告以及下文第 29 段所述请求方面利用全球支助方案下提供的技术援助和支助机会。

28. 履行机构承认非《公约》附件一所列缔约方国家信息通报问题专家咨询小组通过开发最新培训材料和电子学习方案在向非附件一缔约方提供技术支持方面作出的贡献。

29. 履行机构注意到非附件一缔约方请求获得进一步技术支助，以提高国内能力，便利本国持续履行报告要求，包括就下述问题开展培训：使用《2006 年气专委国家温室气体清单编制指南》，建立可持续的国家温室气体清单管理体系，理解和应用关于建立国内衡量、报告和核实系统的相关最佳做法。履行机构鼓励秘书处协调环境署和联合国开发计划署，尽一切努力确保为全体非附件一缔约方提供相关培训。

30. 履行机构注意到上文第 29 段所述有待秘书处开展活动所涉经费估算问题。履行机构请秘书处在具备资金的前提下开展本结论中要求的行动。

[13] 由联合国开发计划署和环境署联合主持的一个项目，目的是加强为非附件一缔约方及时编制国家信息通报和两年期更新报告提供支持。

五. 与《京都议定书》下的机制有关的事项

(议程项目 5)

A. 审查清洁发展机制的模式和程序

(议程分项目 5 (a))

议事情况

31. 履行机构在第 1 和第 2 次会议上审议了本议程分项目。履行机构在第 1 次会议上商定，由 Karolina Attonen 女士(芬兰)和 Gerald Lindo 先生(牙买加)联合召集非正式磋商来审议本议程分项目。在第 2 次会议上，主席报告说磋商未能取得任何结论。按照适用的议事规则草案第 10 条(c)项和第 16 条的规定，本事项将列入履行机构第四十三届会议的临时议程。

B. 审查联合执行指南

(议程分项目 5 (b))

1. 议事情况

32. 履行机构在第 1 和第 2 次会议上审议了本议程分项目，并收到 FCCC/SBI/2015/5、FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.1 和 FCCC/TP/2015/1 号文件。履行机构在第 1 次会议上商定，由 Dimitar Nikov 先生(法国)和 Yaw Osafo 先生(加纳)联合召集非正式磋商来审议本议程分项目。在第 2 次会议上，履行机构审议并通过了以下结论。[14]

2. 结论

33. 履行机构根据第 6/CMP.8 号决定第 14-16 段的要求，继续审议对“执行《京都议定书》第六条的指南”[15] (下称“联合执行指南”)的审查。

[14] FCCC/SBI/2015/L.5 号文件提出的结论草案。

[15] 第 9/CMP.1 号决定，附件。

34. 履行机构赞赏地注意到秘书处编写的下列文件：

(a) 关于在承认两个机制各自任务的前提下通过学习清洁发展机制的经验帮助联合执行节省费用和提高效率的机会的技术文件[16]；

(b) 缔约方提交材料的综合报告[17]，其中举例说明了东道缔约方为联合执行项目设计的、有助于东道缔约方实现《京都议定书》下量化的限制或减少排放承诺的自愿技术方针。

35. 履行机构还赞赏地注意到联合执行监督委员会编写的关于审查联合执行指南的建议。[18]

36. 履行机构商定，将在履行机构第四十三届会议上，以 FCCC/SBI/2015/L.5 号文件附件中所载的非正式磋商联合召集人就本议程分项目提出的决定草案案文为基础，继续审议这一事项。

C. 加快持续发放、转让和获取联合执行减排量单位的模式
(议程分项目 5 (c))

1. 议事情况

37. 履行机构在第 1 和第 2 次会议上审议了本议程分项目。履行机构在第 1 次会议上商定，由 Nikov 先生和 Osafo 先生联合召集非正式磋商来审议本议程分项目。在第 2 次会议上，履行机构审议并通过了以下结论。[19]

2. 结论

38. 履行机构商定，将在第四十三届会议上，根据非正式磋商联合召集人就本议程分项目提出并载于 FCCC/SBI/2015/L.2 号文件附件的决定草案案文，继续审议这一事项，以期作为建议提出关于这一事项的决定草案，供作为《京都议定书》缔约方会议的《公约》缔约方会议第十一届会议(2015 年 11 月至 12 月)审议和通过。

[16] FCCC/TP/2015/1。

[17] FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.1。

[18] FCCC/SBI/2015/5。

[19] FCCC/SBI/2015/L.2 号文件提出的结论草案。

D. 对清洁发展机制执行理事会的决定提出上诉的程序、机制和体制安排 (议程分项目 5 (d))

1. 议事情况

39. 履行机构在第 1 和第 2 次会议上审议了本议程分项目。履行机构在第 1 次会议上商定，由 Osafo 先生和 Kunihiko Shimada 先生(日本)联合召集非正式磋商来审议本议程分项目。在第 2 次会议上，履行机构审议并通过了以下结论。[20]

2. 结论

40. 附属履行机构(履行机构)根据第 3/CMP.6 号决定第 18 段规定的授权，继续讨论了对清洁发展机制执行理事会的决定提出上诉的程序、机制和体制安排的问题。

41. 履行机构商定在履行机构第四十四届会议上，除其他外，根据 FCCC/SBI/2012/33/Add.1 号文件所载联合召集人的草案案文，继续审议这一事项。

42. 履行机构请缔约方和被接纳的观察员组织在 2016 年 3 月 1 日之前，向秘书处提交其关于对清洁发展机制执行理事会的决定提出上诉机制范围的意见。

E. 与《京都议定书》之下国际交易日志有关的事项 (议程分项目 5 (e))

1. 议事情况

43. 履行机构在第 1 和第 2 次会议上审议了本议程分项目。它收到了 FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.2 号文件。履行机构在第 1 次会议上商定，由 Yuji Mizuno 先生(日本)召集非正式磋商来审议本议程分项目。在第 2 次会议上，履行机构审议并通过了以下结论。[21]

2. 结论

44. 履行机构结束了对《京都议定书》下排放量交易支持系统中的信息安全管理问题的审议。

[20] FCCC/SBI/2015/L.12 号文件提出的结论草案。

[21] FCCC/SBI/2015/L.3 号文件提出的结论草案。

45. 履行机构欢迎国际交易日志管理人和登记册系统管理人论坛下设安全工作组编写的文件[22]，并依据该文件商定，要求就登记册系统信息安全的执行采取以下行动：

(a) 国际交易日志管理人与其他登记册系统管理人合作，在登记册系统管理人的控制下，制定、明确并维持与信息资产相关清单的管理要求;

(b) 国际交易日志管理人与其他登记册系统管理人审查并更新用于处理安全事件的共同操作程序，以便能够解决任何实际、疑似或可能违反以上第 45 (a)段提及的信息资产的保密性、可用性或完整性的问题;

(c) 国际交易日志管理人在 2016 年标准独立评估报告进程期间重新评估对业务连续性计划所载控制未完全落实的情况进行报告的国家日志对这类计划所作调整;

(d) 国际交易日志管理人在向履行机构提交的年度报告中纳入有关上文第45 (a-c)段所载行动的最新资料。

46. 履行机构注意到，此结论中呼吁采取的行动可在国际交易日志预算范围内予以实现。

六. 与最不发达国家有关的事项

(议程项目 6)

1. 议事情况

47. 履行机构在第 1 和第 2 次会议上审议了本议程分项目，并收到了 FCCC/SBI/2015/6、FCCC/SBI/2015/7、FCCC/SBI/2015/8 和 FCCC/SBI/2015/MISC.2 号文件。履行机构在第 1 次会议上商定，由 Mamadou Honadia 先生(布基纳法索)和 Jens Fugl 先生(欧洲联盟)[23] 联合召集非正式磋商来审议本议程分项目。在第 2 次会议上，履行机构审议并通过了以下结论。[24]

2. 结论

48. 履行机构注意到最不发达国家专家组(专家组)主席 的口头报告[25]，报告涉及主席关于专家组 2014-2015 年工作方案执行情况[26]，并表示赞赏专家组工作方案所取得的进展。

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[22] FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.2。

[23] Fugl 先生在全体会议开幕后被任命，与 Honadia 先生一起担任联合召集人。

[24] FCCC/SBI/2015/L.13 号文件提出的结论草案。

[25] 可查阅 http://unfccc.int/8854。

[26] 可查阅 http://unfccc.int/7984。

49. 履行机构欢迎2015年3月12日至14日在泰国曼谷举行的专家组第27次会议的报告[27]，并欢迎2015年3月9日至11日也是在曼谷举行的专家组工作总结会议的报告[28]。

50. 履行机构还欢迎2015年4月14日和15日在德国波恩成功举办了国家适应计划展览，并注意到展览对于促进交流国家适应计划的制订和执行进程初步经验的价值。

51. 履行机构进一步欢迎适应委员会与专家组合作于2015年4月16日和17日在波恩成功举办了国家适应计划制订和执行进程中的经验、良好做法、所获教益、差距和需求问题研讨会。[29]

52. 履行机构欢迎秘书处根据缔约方就专家组工作提交的意见、[30] 专家组报告、[31] 上文第49段所指总结会议报告和其他有关信息编写的关于专家组工作进展、继续保持的必要性和职权范围的综合报告。[32]

53. 履行机构表示感谢：

(a) 赞比亚政府承办了2015年2月23日至27日在赞比亚李文斯顿举行的东部和南部非洲国家适应计划研讨会；

(b) 联合国开发计划书曼谷办事处承办了上文第49段所指会议。

54. 履行机构还表示感谢大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国政府研讨会的工作提供了资金支持。

55. 履行机构赞赏地注意到，截至2015年6月2日，有5个最不发达国家完成了至少一个国家适应行动方案项目的执行。

56. 履行机构还赞赏地注意到最不发达国家基金继续提供的支持，截至2015年6月2日已有50个国家完成了国家适应行动方案，49个国家的161个项目共计利用资金达9.0563亿美元。

57. 履行机构进一步赞赏地注意到，一些缔约方向最不发达国家基金捐款，截至2015年5月31日累计已达9.2913亿美元，鼓励其他缔约方也提供捐助。

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[27] FCCC/SBI/2015/7。

[28] FCCC/SBI/2015/8。

[29] 研讨会的报告载于FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.6号文件。

[30] FCCC/SBI/2015/MISC.2。

[31] 可查阅http://unfccc.int/6099。

[32] FCCC/SBI/2015/6。

58. 履行机构赞赏地注意到最不发达国家缔约方取得的进展和国家适应计划制订和执行进程支助方案和网络[33] 所提供的技术支持，同时注意到许多最不发达国家在为这个进程获取资金支持方面仍面临制约。[34]

59. 履行机构关切地注意到最不发达国家基金缺乏资金，促请缔约方为基金提供捐助，同时认识到支持国家适应行动方案全面执行的重要性，以处理紧迫和急需的适应需要，建立中长期适应规划和执行能力。履行机构还注意到，截至 2015 年 6 月 2 日有共计需要资金 2.15 亿美元的 29 个项目提案，其中 10 个为国家适应计划要素提供支持，而这些提案已获全球环境基金的技术认可，但仍有待为之提供资金。

60. 履行机构强调最不发达国家可利用现有的国家气候变化计划和战略，包括国家适应行动方案和国家适应计划，将其作为利用绿色气候基金的战略框架。

61. 履行机构欢迎专家组 2015 年工作方案，其中包括 2015 年余下时间的国家适应计划区域培训研讨会。[35]

62. 履行机构请专家组在秘书处协助下编写关于上文第 50 段和第 61 段分别所指国家适应计划展览和区域培训研讨会的信息文件，以期收集最不发达国家处理适应方面的经验、良好做法和教训，供履行机构第四十三届会议审议。

63. 履行机构赞赏地注意到工作组继续积极联络和配合适应委员会和《公约》之下的其他组成机构和方案以及各种其他有关组织、机构和区域中心，还积极联络和配合各种支持国家适应计划制订和执行进程的方案和网络。

64. 履行机构赞赏地注意到工作组与绿色气候基金在国家适应计划制订和执行进程方面的合作，并鼓励工作组继续与绿色气候基金合作，处理与最不发达国家利用该基金有关的问题。

65. 履行机构注意到秘书处执行将开展的上文第 62 段所指活动所涉概算问题。履行机构请秘书处在具备资金的前提下采取本结论要求的行动。

66. 履行机构请有能力的缔约方继续为执行工作组的工作方案提供支持。

67. 履行机构建议提出一项关于延续工作组任务的决定草案，供缔约方会议第二十一届会议审议和通过（决定草案的案文见 FCCC/SBI/2015/L.13/Add.1 号文件）。

[33] 包括最不发达国家国家适应计划全球支助方案、不属于最不发达国家的发展中国家国家适应规划全球支助方案，以及国家适应计划全球网络。

[34] 如同下列文件中所报告的：FCCC/SBI/2015/6、FCCC/SBI/2015/7、FCCC/SBI/2015/8 和 FCCC/SBI/2015/MISC.2。

[35] FCCC/SBI/2015/7，附件二。

七. 国家适应计划

(议程项目 7)

1. 议事情况

68. 履行机构在第 1 和第 2 次会议上审议了本议程分项目，并收到了 FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.6 号文件。履行机构在第 1 次会议上商定，由 Honadia 先生和 Beth Lavender 先生(加拿大)联合召集非正式磋商来审议本议程分项目。在第 2 次会议上，履行机构审议并通过了以下结论。[36]

2. 结论

69. 履行机构欢迎于 2015 年 4 月 16 日和 17 日在波恩举办的国家适应计划制订和执行进程中的经验、良好做法、所获教益、差距和需求问题研讨会的报告。[37]

70. 履行机构还欢迎适应委员会联合主席所作的口头补充，[38] 并注意到专家组第二十七次会议的报告，[39] 其中说明了适应委员会和专家组与绿色气候基金协作开展的关于如何以最佳方式支持发展中国家缔约方获得绿色气候基金的资金用于国家适应计划制定和实施进程的审议工作。

71. 履行机构对于专家组和适应委员会与绿色气候基金合作审议如何以最佳方式支持发展中国家缔约方获得绿色气候基金的资金用于国家适应计划制定和实施进程表示赞赏，并请它们继续与绿色气候基金协作，包括在绿色气候基金的准备方案方面。

72. 履行机构请适应委员会和专家组在其报告中提供信息，说明如何响应了上文第 71 段提到的请求。

73. 履行机构关切地注意到最不发达国家基金和气候变化特别基金资金不足，包括可用于制定和实施国家适应计划的资金短缺，以及发展中国家为获得绿色环境基金的资金开展准备工作而面临的各种挑战。

74. 履行机构注意到，最不发达国家和其他发展中国家缔约方可通过绿色气候基金的准备方案获得资金用于开展与制定和实施国家适应计划进程相关的活动。

[36] FCCC/SBI/2015/L.14 号文件提出的结论草案。

[37] FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.6。

[38] 可查阅<http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/sbi42_ac_oral-update.pdf>。

[39] FCCC/SBI/2015/7。

75. 履行机构已经开始审议用于加强国家适应计划制定和实施进程的相关报告工作的各种备选办法，并商定参照有关信息在履行机构第四十四届会议上继续开展这一审议工作。[40]

76. 履行机构审议了监测和评价国家适应计划制定和实施进程所取得进展的问题。[41] 履行机构决定，在履行机构第四十三届会议上继续审议这一事项，包括以 FCCC/SBI/2015/L.14 号文件附件一[42] 所列各项提示为基础，以期提出一项决定草案，供缔约方会议第二十一届会议审议和通过。

八. 关于技术转让的波兹南战略方案

(议程项目 8)

1. 议事情况

77. 履行机构在第 1 和第 2 次会议上审议了本议程分项目，并收到了 FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.4 和 FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.5 号文件。履行机构在第 1 次会议上商定，由 Carlos Fuller 先生(伯利兹)和 Elfriede More 女生(奥地利)联合召集非正式磋商来审议本议程分项目。在第 2 次会议上，履行机构审议并通过了以下结论。[43]

2. 结论

78. 履行机构欢迎环境基金有关落实关于技术转让的波兹南战略方案的进展情况报告。[44]

79. 履行机构还欢迎气候技术中心和网络与全球环境基金支助的各个区域技术转让和融资中心在波兹南战略方案下开展的协作。履行机构请全球环境基金在今后的进展情况报告中纳入关于与气候技术中心和网络开展的现行协作工作的进一步详情。

80. 履行机构还请全球环境基金向尚未根据第 11/CP.17 号决定第 2 段在波兹南战略方案内开展技术需求评估的非《公约》附件一缔约方(非附件一缔约方)提供财政支助，以便它们开展技术需求评估。履行机构还回顾了在履行机构第四十届会议上

[40] FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.6 号文件。

[41] 见第 5/CP.17 号决定第 37 段；监测和评价国家适应计划制定和实施进程所取得进展的指南问题，可查阅 FCCC/SBI/2015/L.14 号文件附件二和本文件附件二。

[42] 注意到缔约各方尚未审议该附件的任何段落。

[43] FCCC/SBI/2015/L.7 号文件提出的结论草案。

[44] FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.4。

向全球环境基金提出的请求，[45] 即为执行技术需求评估的结果提供支助，包括技术行动计划和项目意向。[46]

81. 履行机构指出气候技术中心和网络可根据非附件一缔约方的请求向它们提供技术支助，以便根据缔约方会议第十六届会议所决定的该中心和网络的职能，促进根据波兹南战略方案开展和订正技术需求评估的工作。[47]

82. 履行机构欢迎技术执行委员会关于评估波兹南战略方案暂定报告，[48] 编写报告旨在进一步加强技术机制的效力，履行机构期待技术执行委员会就评估工作结论提出最后报告，这份报告将由履行机构第四十三届会议提交缔约方会议。

83. 履行机构鼓励那些为对波兹南战略方案进行评估提出意见的各方考该方案如何能为适应技术提供支助并具有性别针对性。

84. 履行机构还鼓励技术执行委员会在对波兹南战略方案进行评估时继续与各缔约方、绿色气候基金、全球环境基金各执行机构和其他有关实体开展协商，共商如何提高技术机制的效力。

九. 能力建设

(议程项目 9)

A. 《公约》之下的能力建设

(议程分项目 9 (a))

1. 议事情况

85. 履行机构在第 1 和第 2 次会议上审议了本议程分项目，并收到 FCCC/SBI/2015/4 和 Add.1、FCCC/SBI/2015/9 和 FCCC/SBI/2015/MISC.1 号文件。履行机构在第 1 次会议上商定，由 Bubu Jallow 先生(冈比亚)和 Shimada 先生联合召集非正式磋商来审议本议程分项目。在第 2 次会议上，履行机构审议并通过了以下结论。[49]

[45] FCCC/SBI/2014/8, 第 144 和 145 段。

[46] 可查阅 http://unfccc.int/ttclear/pages/tech_portal.html。

[47] 第 1/CP.16 号决定, 第 123 (a)段。

[48] FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.5。

[49] FCCC/SBI/2015/L.15 号文件提出的结论草案。

2. 结论

86. 履行机构商定，在第四十三届会议上根据 FCCC/SBI/2015/L.15 号文件附件一所载草案继续审议发展中国家能力建设框架执行情况第三次全面审查的职权范围。[50]

87. 履行机构继续但未完成审议发展中国家在《公约》之下的能力建设。履行机构商定，根据 FCCC/SBI/2015/L.15 号文件附件二所载决定草案，在履行机构第四十三届会议上继续审议这个事项，以期作为建议提出一项决定草案，供缔约方会议第二十一届会议审议和通过。

88. 履行机构请秘书处紧接德班加强行动平台问题特设工作组的一届会议组织一次研讨会，进一步讨论缔约方在本届会议上述及的增强能力建设活动的潜在途径。

89. 履行机构还请秘书处编写上文第 88 段所指研讨会的报告，供履行机构第四十三届会议审议。

90. 履行机构请秘书处在具备资金的前提下采取本结论要求的行动。

B. 《京都议定书》之下的能力建设
(议程分项目 9 (b))

1. 议事情况

91. 履行机构在第 1 和第 2 次会议上审议了本议程分项目，并收到了 FCCC/SBI/2015/4 和 Add.1、FCCC/SBI/2015/9 和 FCCC/SBI/2015/MISC.1 号文件。履行机构在第 1 次会议上商定，由 Jallow 先生和 Shimada 先生联合召集非正式磋商来审议本议程分项目。在第 2 次会议上，履行机构审议并通过了以下结论。[51]

2. 结论

92. 履行机构)商定在第四十三届会议上以 FCCC/SBI/2015/L.16 号文件附件所载案文草稿为基础，继续审议发展中国家能力建设框架执行情况第三次全面审查的职权范围。[52]

[50] 第 2/CP.7 号决定，附件。

[51] FCCC/SBI/2015/L.16 号文件提出的结论草案。

[52] 第 2/CP.7 号决定，附件。

93. 履行机构继续审议《京都议定书》之下发展中国家的能力建设问题，但没有完成审议。履行机构商定在第四十三届会议上继续审议这一事项，以便提出一份决定草案，供作为《京都议定书》缔约方会议的《公约》缔约方会议第十一届会议审议并通过。

94. 履行机构请秘书处紧接德班加强行动平台问题特设工作组的一届会议组织一次研讨会，进一步讨论缔约方在本届会议上述及的增强能力建设活动的潜在途径。

95. 履行机构请秘书处编写一份上文第 94 段所述研讨会的报告，供履行机构第四十三届会议审议。

96. 履行机构请秘书处在具备资金的前提下采取本结论要求的行动。

十. 《公约》第六条

(议程项目 10)

1. 议事情况

97. 履行机构在第 1 和第 2 次会议上审议了本议程分项目。2 个缔约方的代表做了发言。履行机构在第 1 次会议上商定，由 Albert Magalang 先生(菲律宾)召集非正式磋商来审议本议程分项目。在第 2 次会议上，履行机构审议并通过了以下结论。[53]

2. 结论

98. 履行机构欢迎一些缔约方在执行《公约》第六条所有要素方面取得的进展。

99. 履行机构确认关于《公约》第六条的第三次会期对话取得的成功，并对缔约方、被接纳的观察员组织和其他利害关系方就气候变化教育和培训及有关这些事项的国际合作分享经验和交流意见、良好做法和得到的教益表示感谢。

100. 履行机构请尚未指定《公约》第六条国家联络点的缔约方指定联络点并就此通报秘书处。

101. 履行机构还请缔约方、被接纳的观察员组织和其他利害关系方在 2016 年 2 月 19 日之前向秘书处提交对关于《公约》第六条的第三次会期对话组织工作的反馈以及关于第四次会期对话议程的看法，第四次对话将侧重于公众知情、公众参与和公众意识以及有关此类事项的国际合作。

102. 履行机构欢迎缔约方、被接纳的观察员组织和其他利害关系方就关于《公约》第六条的多哈工作方案执行进展开展中期审查的各项提案。[54]

[53] FCCC/SBI/2015/L.11 号文件提出的结论草案。

[54] FCCC/SBI/2014/8，第 173 段。

103. 履行机构还请缔约方、被接纳的观察员组织和其他利害关系方在 2016 年 2 月 19 日之前向秘书处提交信息说明为执行多哈工作方案所采取的步骤，如审议第六条活动与执行减轻和适应气候变化的政策和措施之间关系的努力，并说明新出现的差距和需要以及提出关于采取进一步措施改进多哈工作方案执行效力的建议。

104. 履行机构就多哈工作方案执行情况中期审查提出了一项决定草案，供缔约方会议第二十一届会议审议和通过(决定草案的案文见文件 FCCC/SBI/2015/10/Add.1)。

十一. 执行应对措施的影响

(议程项目 11)

A. 论坛和工作方案

(议程分项目 11 (a))

1. 议事情况

105. 履行机构在第 1 和第 2 次会议上审议了本议程分项目。履行机构在第 1 次会议上商定，由履行机构主席和科技咨询机构主席 Lidia Wojtal 女士(波兰)共同主持一个联络组，将本议程分项目与和附属科学技术咨询机构(科技咨询机构)议程分项目 7 (a)一并审议。履行机构还商定，在本届会议上将本议程分项目与履行机构议程分项目 11 (b)和(c)一并审议。

106. 在第 2 次会议续会上，主席通知履行机构说，Eduardo Calvo Buendia 先生(秘鲁)和 Delano Verwey 先生(荷兰)帮助他本人和科技咨询机构主席召集关于本议程分项目的非正式磋商。在同次会议上，履行机构审议并通过了以下结论。[55]

2. 结论

107. 履行机构和科技咨询机构审议了第 20/CP.20 号决定附件所载关于执行应对措施的影响的论坛和工作方案的决定草案，以期拟定一项决定草案，供缔约方会议第二十一届会议审议和通过。

108. 履行机构和科技咨询机构请缔约方在 2015 年 9 月 21 日之前向秘书处提交对于按照 FCCC/SB/2015/L.2 号文件附件所列决定草案的详述进一步拟定有关执行应对措施的影响的工作方案和该方案的执行方式的意见。

109. 履行机构和科技咨询机构决定在其第四十三届会议上审议上文第 108 段所述决定草案，以期提出有关此事的一项决定草案，供缔约方会议第二十一届会议审议和通过。

[55] FCCC/SB/2015/L.2 号文件提出的结论草案。

B. 与《京都议定书》第三条第 14 款有关的事项
(议程分项目 11 (b))

议事情况

110. 履行机构在第 1 和第 2 次会议上审议了本议程分项目。在第 1 次会议上，应主席的提议，履行机构商定将本议程分项目与履行机构议程分项目 11 (a)和科技咨询机构议程分项目 7 (a)一并审议。在同次会议上，履行机构还商定，履行机构主席将与感兴趣的缔约方就履行机构第四十三届会议如何处理本议程分项目进行磋商。在第 2 次会议上，履行机构商定在第四十三届会议上继续审议如何处理本议程分项目。

C. 第 1/CP.10 号决定的执行进展情况
(议程分项目 11 (c))

议事情况

111. 履行机构在第 1 和第 2 次会议上审议了本议程分项目。在第 1 次会议上，应主席的提议，履行机构商定将本议程分项目与履行机构议程分项目 11 (a)和科技咨询机构议程分项目 7 (a)一并审议。在同次会议上，履行机构还商定，履行机构主席将与感兴趣的缔约方就履行机构第四十三届会议如何处理本议程分项目进行磋商。在第 2 次会议上，履行机构商定在第四十三届会议上继续审议如何处理本议程分项目。

十二. 2013-2015 年审评
(议程项目 12)

1. 议事情况

112. 履行机构在第 1 和第 2 次会议上审议了本议程分项目，并收到了 FCCC/SB/2015/INF.1 号文件。在第 1 次会议上，履行机构商定，由 Leon Charles 先生(格林纳达)和 Gertraud Wollansky 女士(奥地利)共同主持一个联络组，将本议程项目与科技咨询机构议程分项目 6 (b)一并审议。在第 2 次会议上，履行机构审议并通过了以下结论。[56]

[56] FCCC/SB/2015/L.1 号文件提出的结论草案。.

2. 结论

113. 科技咨询机构和履行机构根据第 2/CP.17 号决定第 166 段，并按照科技咨询机构第四十一届会议[57] 和履行机构第四十一届会议[58] 上所授予的任务，开始了对科技咨询机构第四十一届会议[59] 和履行机构第四十一届会议[60] 结论所指的系统专家对话报告的审议工作。[61] 该系统专家对话报告包括系统专家对话各次会议总结报告的汇编和技术总结，以及缔约方就 2013-2015 年审评提交的材料。[62]

114. 科技咨询机构和履行机构商定在科技咨询机构第四十三届会议(2015 年 11 月至 12 月)和履行机构第四十三届会议上继续审议这一事项。

十三. 性别与气候变化

(议程项目 13)

议事情况

115. 履行机构在第 1 次会议上审议了本议程分项目。秘书处代表作了介绍，[63] 履行机构注意到提供的信息。主席通知履行机构说，将组织一次关于促进性别平等的气候政策会期研讨会，重点是减缓及技术开发和转让，作为利马工作方案的一部分。[64]

十四. 政府间会议的安排

(议程项目 14)

1. 议事情况

116. 履行机构在第 1 和第 2 次会议上审议了本议程分项目，并收到了 FCCC/SBI/2015/2 号文件。一个缔约方的代表作了发言。在第 1 次会议上，履行机构商定，由履行机构主席主持一个联络组来审议本议程项目。在同次会议上，主席请法国政府

[57] FCCC/SBSTA/2014/5, 第 55 段。

[58] FCCC/SBI/2014/21, 第 118 段。

[59] FCCC/SBSTA/2014/5, 第 53 段。

[60] FCCC/SBI/2014/21, 第 116 段。

[61] FCCC/SB/2015/INF.1。

[62] 根据 FCCC/SBSTA/2014/5 号文件第 54 段和 FCCC/SBI/2014/21 号文件第 117 段提交。

[63] 可查阅 www.unfccc.int/8854。

[64] 第 18/CP.20 决定，第 11 段。

的一位代表发言。[65] 在第 2 次会议上，履行机构审议并通过了以下结论。[66] 在同次会议上，主席请摩洛哥政府的一位代表发言。[67]

2. 结论

117. 履行机构)注意到 FCCC/SBI/2015/2 号文件，并欢迎缔约方在文件中发表的意见。

118. 履行机构感谢法国政府提议，由其在巴黎承办 2015 年 11 月 30 日星期一至 12 月 11 日星期五举行的 COP 第二十一届会议和 CMP 第十一届会议。

119. 履行机构建议作出安排，在先前有关时间安排的基础上，组织 COP 第二十一届会议和 CMP 第十一届会议的高级别会议，并确保将在巴黎举行的联合国气候变化会议及时结束。在这方面，《公约》缔约方会议和作为《京都议定书》缔约方会议的《公约》缔约方会议将在 12 月 11 日上午举行会议，以通过决定和结论。履行机构还建议，缔约方、政府间组织和非政府组织代表在高级别会议期间 COP 和 CMP 联席会议上的发言简明扼要，要尊重为前几届会议确定的建议的时间限制。[68]

120. 履行机构注意到谈判中不断变化的环境，注意到组织 COP 第二十一届会议和 CMP 第十一届会议方面需要灵活。鉴于巴黎会议成果的政治意义，履行机构请 COP 第二十一届会议和 CMP 第十一届会议候任主席与秘书处和主席团协商，最后确定 COP 第二十一届会议和 CMP 第十一届会议的安排细节。

121. 履行机构请秘书处尽快向缔约方和观察员提供关于 COP 第二十一届会议和 CMP 第十一届会议最后安排的信息，以便使他们能够有效地计划这些会议。

122. 履行机构注意到 COP 第二十届会议和 CMP 第十届会议主席、COP 第二十一届会议和 CMP 第十一届会议候任主席和秘书处就利马—巴黎行动议程采取的主动行动，展现了非国家行为者的行动。履行机构鼓励秘书处在安排有关其应对气候变化行动的经验和专长事项的专家讨论时，让观察员，包括民间社会、私营部门和其他非国家行为者参与。

123. 履行机构强调公开、透明和包容原则在作出巴黎会议高级别接触安排方面的重要性。

124. 履行机构注意到缔约方就 COP 第二十一届会议和 CMP 第十一届会议临时议程可能要点发表的意见。

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[65] 可查阅 www.unfccc.int/8854。

[66] FCCC/SBI/2015/L.6 号文件提出的结论草案。

[67] 可查阅 www.unfccc.int/8854。

[68] FCCC/SBI/2014/8, 第 205 段。

125. 履行机构还注意到摩洛哥政府提供的关于其计划在马拉喀什承办 COP 第二十二届会议和 CMP 第十二届会议的情况的信息。[69] 履行机构期待摩洛哥政府和秘书处向主席团提供更多有关安排的信息，根据联合国大会第 40/243 号决议，确保具备承办上述会议的所有后勤、技术、法律和资金条件。履行机构请秘书处在履行机构第四十四届会议上，报告 COP 第二十二届会议和 CMP 第十二届会议的筹备和安排状况。

126. 履行机构注意到，根据各区域集团轮流的原则，COP 第二十三届会议和 CMP 第十三届会议主席将从亚洲太平洋国家中产生。履行机构请缔约方主动提出担任 COP 第二十三届会议和 CMP 第十三届会议东道国。

127. 履行机构建议为 2020 年会期提出以下日期，供 COP 第二十一届会议审议：[70]

(a) 第一会期：6 月 1 日星期一至 6 月 11 日星期四；

(b) 第二会期：11 月 9 日星期一至 11 月 20 日星期五。

128. 履行机构欢迎各缔约方就 COP、CMP 及其附属机构届会的频率和组织等问题提出的意见。履行机构承认需要考虑到 2015 年后执行的重要作用，以及届会的频率和组织的任何变化对 2015 年后工作方案和任务的影响。在这方面，履行机构请秘书处提供关于政府间进程安排 10 年期日历的信息，供履行机构第四十四届会议审议，包括任何预算方面的考虑和影响，涵盖以下设想情景：

(a) COP/CMP 年度届会在东道国和秘书处所在地轮流举行;

(b) 每两年举行一次 COP/CMP 届会，包括在东道国和秘书处所在地轮流举行的备选办法。

129. 履行机构还欢迎缔约方就调整选举主席的时间安排发表的意见。履行机构商定，在履行机构第四十四届会议上，进一步审议届会的频率和组织问题，以及调整选举主席的时间安排问题，同时考虑到 FCCC/SBI/2015/2 号文件概述的各种设想情景和以上第 128 段要求的信息。

十五. 行政、财务和体制事项

(议程项目 15)

A. 2014-2015 两年期方案预算

(议程分项目 15 (a))

1. 议事情况

130. 履行机构在第 1 和第 2 次会议续会上审议了本议程分项目，并收到了 FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.8 号文件。一个缔约方的代表作了发言。在第 1 次会议续会上，主席

[69] 见第 24/CP.20 号决定。

[70] 取决于就未来届会安排做出的决定。

提议，在秘书处的协助下，经与感兴趣的缔约方协商，就这个议程分项目起草结论。在第 2 次会议上，履行机构审议并通过了以下结论。[71]

2. 结论

131. 履行机构注意到关于截至 2015 年 5 月 15 日缴款情况的信息。[72]

132. 履行机构对按时向核心预算支付指示性缴款和支付国际交易日志规费的缔约方表示赞赏，特别是向参与《气候公约》进程信托基金和补充活动信托基金提供自愿捐款的缔约方表示赞赏。

133. 履行机构对未付缴款表示关注，并敦促尚未支付缴款的缔约方尽快支付缴款。

134. 考虑到 COP 第二十一届会议和 CMP 第十一届会议召开前的繁重工作和会议安排，履行机构请缔约方按照规定向参与《气候公约》进程信托基金和补充活动信托基金缴款，以促进所有发展中国家缔约方有效地全面参与当前的进程。

B. 2016-2017 两年期方案预算
(议程分项目 15 (b))

1. 议事情况

135. 履行机构在第 1 和第 2 次会议续会上审议了本议程分项目，并收到了 FCCC/SBI/2015/3 和 Add.1-3 号文件。一个缔约方的代表作了发言。

136. 在第 1 次会议续会上,执行秘书发了言，[73] 同时履行机构商定由履行机构主席主持的一个联络小组来审议这个议程分项目。在由 Nikov 先生主持的一个分组内讨论在 2016-2017 两年期方案预算期内就国际交易日志收费方法。在第 2 次会议上，履行机构审议并通过了以下结论。[74]

2. 结论

137. 履行机构审议了 2016-2017 两年期方案概算和国际交易日志 2016-2017 两年期预算。[75]

138. 履行机构建议缔约方会议第二十一届会议批准 2016-2017 两年期核心方案预算 54,648,484 欧元。

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[71] FCCC/SBI/2015/L.17 号文件提出的结论草案。

[72] FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.8。

[73] 可查阅 www.unfccc.int/8854。

[74] FCCC/SBI/2015/L.18 号文件提出的结论草案。

[75] FCCC/SBI/2015/3 和 Add.1-3。

139. 履行机构建议缔约方会议授权执行秘书动用自愿捐款和可能情况下在核心预算下可支配的资源，执行缔约方会议第二十一届会议可能做出的决定，因其拨款并不在批准的预算范围之内。

140. 履行机构授权执行秘书在考虑到东道国政府提供的 766,938 欧元年度特别捐款的情况下，以上文第 138 段所示预算数额为基础，通知缔约方其 2016 年的缴款额。

141. 履行机构还授权执行秘书通知有关缔约方，由于国家登记册与国际交易日志连接和使用国际交易日志以及由于国际交易日志管理人的相关活动而应当支付的 2016 年年度费用。

142. 履行机构同意作为建议就 2016-2017 两年期方案预算提出一项决定草案，供《公约》缔约方第二十一届会议审议和通过，[76] 就适用于《京都议定书》的 2016-2017 两年期方案预算和国际交易日志的预算提出一项决定草案，供 CMP 第十一届会议审议和通过，[77] 就国际交易日志收费方法提出一项决定草案，供 CMP 第十一届会议审议和通过(决定草案的案文见 FCCC/SBI/2015/10/Add.1 号文件)。

143. 履行机构请秘书处提供关于缔约方在提高预算进程效率和透明度方面可加以参考的、关于联合国系统内可能的结构和机构的概览，供缔约方在履行机构四十四届会议上审议。

C. 对秘书处的职能和运作的持续审查
(议程分项目 15 (c))

议事情况

144. 履行机构在第 1 次会议续会上审议了本议程分项目。履行机构商定，在履行机构第四十四届会议上进一步审议这一项目。

D. 《总部协定》的执行情况
(议程分项目 15 (d))

1. 议事情况

145. 履行机构在第 1 和第 2 次会议续会上审议了本议程分项目。主席请秘书处所在的东道国政府的代表和执行秘书发言。[78] 一个缔约方的代表发了言。在第 1 次

[76] 经口头订正。

[77] 经口头订正。

[78] 可查阅 www.unfccc.int/8854。

会议续会上，主席提议，在秘书处的协助下，经与感兴趣的缔约方协商，就这个议程分项目起草结论。在第 2 次会议上，履行机构审议并通过了以下结论。[79]

2. 结论

146. 履行机构注意到秘书处所在东道国的政府代表提供的信息，即新的波恩世界会议中心已经竣工，并对新会议中心在两附属机构第四十二届会议期间提供的卓越设施表示满意。

147. 履行机构感谢东道国政府和东道城市波恩为完成会议中心建设所作出的特别努力和投资，包括东道国政府多次为在波恩举行的德班加强行动平台问题特设工作组会议提供特别捐款。履行机构感谢东道国政府和东道城市波恩为完成会议中心建设付出的特殊努力和投资，包括东道国政府多次为在波恩举行的德班加强行动平台问题特设工作组会议提供特别捐款。履行机构再次鼓励东道国政府继续为波恩世界会议中心的运作提供支持，使之成为《气候公约》政府间进程在秘书处所在地的常设会场。履行机构也期待着会议中心附属的酒店设施尽快开业，以增加为各代表团提供的酒店住宿机会和办公场所。

148. 根据第 27/CP.19 和 25/CP.18 号决定，履行机构重申请秘书处尽量合并使用秘书处办公室和会议中心来举行《气候公约》的各届会议和各次会议，以减少费用，并进一步加强秘书处所在地的现有服务。

149. 履行机构还注意到东道国政府的代表和执行秘书在报告中提供的信息，即在联合国办公区设计一幢附楼的设计工作进展良好，完工后将使办公区能够容纳整个秘书处。这项工程将于 2016 年 1 月开工，预计三年内完工。

150. 履行机构欢迎东道国政府、秘书处和其他利益相关方在诸如会议和办公设施以及加强向与会者提供服务和信息等方面继续开展合作，鼓励东道国政府和秘书处保持这种密切和定期协商的进程。

151. 履行机构请秘书处继续在《气候公约》网站上提供有关执行《总部协定》上述方面和其他方面的最新信息，并请东道国政府和执行秘书就取得的进一步进展向履行机构第四十六届会议(2017 年 5 月)提交报告。

十六. 其他事项

(议程项目 16)

议事情况

152. 履行机构在第 1 和第 2 次会议续会上审议了本议程分项目。两个缔约方的代表作了发言。在第 1 次会议续会上，提出了完成任命气候变化影响相关损失和损害

[79] FCCC/SBI/2015/L.4 号文件提出的结论草案。

华沙国际机制执行委员会成员的问题以及对适应基金进行第三次审查问题。在同次会议上，主席提议就这些问题进行广泛协商，并向履行机构闭幕会议报告协商结果。

153. 在第 2 次会议上，主席报告了其协商结果，详情载于下文第 154-157 段。

154. 主席团 6 月 3 日的会议提出了完成任命气候变化影响相关损失和损害华沙国际机制执行委员会成员的问题。主席团指派缔约方会议副主席 Cheik Sylla 先生(塞内加尔)就此问题进行协商，作为缔约方主席指派他就提名候选人进行广泛协商工作的一部分。

155. Sylla 先生在 6 月 9 日与所有区域集团主席进行选举方面的协商期间，请所有集团紧急在波恩届会结束之前完成和提交尚缺的提名。

156. 履行机构主席确认，《公约》非附件一缔约方和附件一缔约方的所有提名目前已提交，并感谢缔约方的提名以及 Sylla 先生作出努力，取得这些成果。[80] 目前已就执行委员会召开第一次会议作出安排。

157. 主席告知履行机构，根据第 2/CMP.10 号决定，履行机构必须在第四十四届会议上启动对适应基金进行第三次审查，并向 CMP 第十二届会议汇报讨论结果。

十七. 会议闭幕和会议报告

(议程项目 17)

1. 所涉行政和预算问题

158. 在第 2 次会议上，秘书处的一位代表根据适用的议事规则草案第 15 条说明了对本届会议期间通过的各项结论所涉行政和预算问题的初步估计。

159. 秘书处通知缔约方，会议谈判引起的的许多活动要求秘书处提供更多支持，因此，需要在 2015 年核心预算以及 2016-2017 年概算之外增加额外资源，详列如下。

160. 在议程分项目 3 (c)下，要求秘书处在履行机构第四十四届会议之前，安排一次会前研讨会，以修订和刷新《气候公约》国家信息通报报告指南的技术文件。费用估计为 58,000 欧元。

161. 在议程分项目 4 (b)下，要求秘书处尽力向所有非附件一缔约方就《2006 年气专委国家温室气体清单编制指南》的使用开展培训。费用估计为1,359,000欧元, 2015 年需要 160,000 欧元。

[80] 见 http://unfccc.int/adaptation/cancun_adaptation_framework/loss_and_damage/items/8806.php。

162. 在议程分项目 9 (a)和(b)下，要求秘书处紧接德班平台特设工作组的一届届会之后安排一次研讨会，讨论如何加强能力建设，并编写一份研讨会报告，供履行机构第四十三届会议审议。费用估计为 47,000 欧元。

163. 履行机构除了上述任务外，还授予秘书处其他任务。然而，相应的资金需要能够通过现有资金匀支。上述数额是初步的，根据目前掌握的信息计算。需要额外资金的为总额 1,464,000 欧元，以支付本年和 2016-2017 两年期的活动的费用。

164. 除了履行机构本届会议提出的要求所涉行政和预算问题之外，秘书处指出了会议结果对履行机构建议 COP 和 CMP 通过的两年期方案预算所涉的问题。缔约方不可能同意支付执行秘书建议纳入核心预算的增加资金需求，为此秘书处敦促有能力的缔约方，提供补充资金，支付下列事项的资金需要：组成机构会议召开额外会议，因为 2016-2017 两年期核心预算只能支付各个机构的 2 次会议的费用，无法支付 3 次会议的费用；审评温室气体清单，支付国内审评和审查更多的两年期更新报告的费用；增强损失和损害领域的适应方案、适应委员会和国家适应计划进程；举办边会和展览会；加强体制、尤其是信息技术安全及其他关键信息和信息通报职能。

2. 会议闭幕和会议报告

165. 在第 2 次会议上，履行机构审议和通过了第四十二届会议报告草稿[81]，并授权报告员在秘书处的协助和主席的指导下完成本届会议报告，并提供给全体缔约方。

166. 七个缔约方的代表作了闭幕发言，其中包括以非洲谈判小组、环境完整性小组、77 国集团和中国、伞状集团、小岛屿国家联盟、最不发达国家、欧洲联盟及其成员国的名义发言。土著人民组织、环境非政府组织、妇女和性别问题非政府组织、工商业非政府组织、青年非政府组织和的代表也发了言。

[81] FCCC/SBI/2015/L.1。

附件一

[English only]

在附属履行机构第四十二届会议上进行的多边评估的总结报告

1.The Conference of the Parties, by decision 1/CP.16, decided that developed country Parties should enhance the reporting in their national communications and submit biennial reports on their progress in achieving emission reductions. It also established a new process under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) – international assessment and review (IAR) – that aims to promote the comparability of efforts among all developed country Parties. The first round of the IAR process is to be conducted during the period 2014–2015.

2.According to the modalities and procedures for IAR specified in annex II to decision 2/CP.17, the multilateral assessment (MA), being part of the IAR process, is to be conducted for each developed country Party at a working group session of the SBI, with the participation of all Parties. The aim of the MA is to assess each Party's progress in implementation towards the achievement of emission reductions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target.

3.The second MA working group session was convened during SBI 42 under the chairmanship of Mr. Amena Yauvoli (Fiji), the SBI Chair, and was preceded by a three-month period of questions and answers; in the first month, any Party may submit written questions to the Party being assessed, which may respond to the questions within the remaining two months. A summary report for each of the 24 Parties that were assessed at SBI 42 is presented below. The reports are also available on the UNFCCC website on the individual Party pages.[1]

4.In closing the MA for each Party, the SBI Chair reminded the Party that it can submit any other observations on its MA process within two months of the working group session, and that they will form part of its Party record for the MA. The SBI Chair thanked all Parties and the secretariat for the successful MA working group session.

[1] See <www.unfccc.int/8451>.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of Australia

1.The first MA of Australia took place on 4 June 2015. Australia was represented by Mr. Peter Woolcott, Ambassador for the Environment.

2.Questions for Australia had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Brazil, China, the European Union (EU), New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland and the United States of America. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Australia can be found on the IAR web page for Australia.[1]

3.Mr. Woolcott made an opening presentation, summarizing Australia's progress in implementation towards the achievement of emission reductions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets. He also provided an update on Australia's recent policy changes concerning emission reductions. According to Mr. Woolcott, Australia is on track to meet its 2020 target, which is 5 per cent below 2000 emission levels by 2020. Based on its 2015 national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory report, Australia overachieved its target for the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol by 129 million tonnes (Mt) of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2 eq). In addition, Australia has advanced towards its 2020 target through policy interventions, such as the improvement in energy efficiency and the facilitation of changes of the economy. A comparison of gross domestic product (GDP) and population growth with emission intensity of GDP and emissions per capita shows that Australia has decoupled its emissions from GDP and population growth.

4.In his presentation, Mr. Woolcott elaborated on the implementation of the Emissions Reduction Fund (ERF), the central piece of the 2014 Direct Action Plan, which replaced the former carbon tax. The ERF is the main mechanism for achieving the 2020 target and it aims to tackle economy-wide mitigation potential. The first auction under the ERF was held in April 2015, with over 47 Mt CO_2 eq abatement contracted. A safeguard mechanism is planned to be put in place to ensure that emission reductions purchased by the Government under the ERF are not offset by significant rises in emissions elsewhere in the economy. Apart from the ERF, policies and measures (PaMs) in place to meet Australia's 2020 target include the amended Renewable Energy Target, energy efficiency measures and the National Energy Productivity Plan.

5.The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from Brazil, China, Fiji, Japan, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (United Kingdom), and the United States. These questions were on: the mitigation potential of the ERF; lessons learned from the first auction under the ERF and companies' reaction to the ERF; the mechanism to monitor the effectiveness of the ERF; the rigour of the safeguard mechanism and key issues raised during the public consultation stage of the mechanism; the conditionality and ambition of Australia's 2020 target; the role of updated GHG emission projections in policymaking; difficulties in estimating policy effects by gas; the Renewable Energy Target; and the vehicle emission standard as part of the policy package towards 2020. Questions were also raised in relation to Australia's assessment of the social and economic consequences of response measures. In response, Australia provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Australia.

[1] <http://unfccc.int/8814.php>.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of Belgium

1.The first MA of Belgium took place on 3 June 2015. Belgium was represented by Mr. Peter Wittoeck, Head of Climate Change Section, Federal Directorate-General for the Environment.

2.Questions for Belgium had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Brazil, Canada, China, New Zealand and the United States. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Belgium can be found on the IAR web page for Belgium.[1]

3.Mr. Wittoeck made an opening presentation, summarizing Belgium's progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets. Emissions, excluding those from the land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector, decreased by 18.5 per cent between 1990 and 2012 despite growth in GDP and population over the same period. The emission intensity of the economy has thus decreased over this period, indicating a certain decoupling of emissions from economic growth. According to Mr. Wittoeck, Belgium is expected to achieve its target for the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol.

4.Mr. Wittoeck presented Belgium's target for 2020 for sectors outside the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) as well as the common EU target for EU ETS as contained in the EU 2020 climate and energy package. Belgium has put in place a range of policies and measures in order to achieve its 2020 target, including for the renewable energy, building and transport sectors. Its National Climate Policy is formulated using a bottom-up approach – it is based on regional and federal climate policies.

5.The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from Algeria, Brazil, China, India and the United States. The questions were on: shares of transport and commercial sectors in Belgium's GHG emissions; the inclusion of emissions from international aviation in the 2020 targets; the key policies and measures for the energy sector, in particular as related to the transport and commercial sectors; policies and measures for the agriculture and waste sectors, including those planned to increase mitigation in the agriculture sector; and the quantification of impacts of mitigation policies and measures with the greatest contribution to the achievement of Belgium's 2020 targets and their main focus in the future. Clarification was also requested on how Belgian domestic energy policy fits into the EU energy policy, division of mitigation effort between federal and regional levels, and how the Belgian National Climate Policy takes into account federal and regional policies. Belgium was furthermore asked to clarify how it plans to create incentives for other EU member States to undertake greater mitigation efforts in view of the downward trend in its own emissions since 2005. In response, Belgium provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Belgium.

[1] <http://unfccc.int/8815.php>.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of Bulgaria

1.The first MA of Bulgaria took place on 4 June 2015. Bulgaria was represented by Ms. Veneta Borikova from the Ministry of Environment and Water.

2.Questions for Bulgaria had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Brazil and China. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Bulgaria can be found on the IAR web page for Bulgaria.[1]

3.Ms. Borikova made an opening presentation, summarizing Bulgaria's progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets. Emissions, excluding those from the LULUCF sector, decreased by nearly 41 per cent between 1988 and 2012 mainly owing to structural changes stemming from the transition from a centrally-planned economy to a market economy.

4.Ms. Borikova presented Bulgaria's individual targets for 2020 for sectors outside the EU ETS and renewable energy set under the EU climate and energy package. Bulgaria has put in place a range of policies and measures in order to achieve its 2020 targets as part of its Third National Action Plan on Climate Change, including for the energy, household and services, waste and transport sectors. According to preliminary estimates, Bulgaria is expected to over-achieve its 2013 targets for sectors not covered by the EU ETS (non-ETS sectors), as well as its targets for renewable energy and biofuels under the EU climate and energy package.

5.The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from China and the Marshall Islands. Bulgaria was requested to clarify whether it would consider the possibility of raising its target under the EU climate and energy package in order to allow the EU to raise its target for 2020 in view of the significant projected reductions in national emissions compared with the 1990 levels. Information was also sought regarding the relationship of Bulgaria's Climate Change Mitigation Act with its Energy Act, Renewable Energy Act, Energy Efficiency Act and National Climate Action Plan. Another question related to the time frame of Bulgaria's plans for increased use of cleaner energy sources in place of coal for power generation in relation to the time frame for its planned move towards a more electrified public transport system. In response, Bulgaria provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Bulgaria.

[1] <http://unfccc.int/8816.php>.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of Canada

1. The first MA of Canada took place on 4 June 2015. Canada was represented by Ms. Louise Métivier, Environment Canada.

2. Questions for Canada had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Brazil, China, the EU, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States. Canada submitted written answers after the deadline. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Canada can be found on the IAR web page for Canada.[1]

3. Ms. Métivier made an opening presentation, summarizing Canada's national circumstances, the impacts of climate change felt in Canada, the institutional arrangements it has made with regard to its climate change policy, and its GHG emission trends and projections. She also summarized the steps Canada has taken towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. According to Ms. Métivier, the implementation of current PaMs will contribute a reduction of 130 Mt of CO_2 eq towards Canada's 2020 target, which is 17 per cent below 2005 emission levels by 2020, and the Party will require an additional reduction of 116 Mt CO_2 eq to reach the target. A comparison of GHG emission growth with the emission intensity of GDP shows that Canada has achieved some level of decoupling of its emissions from GDP growth.

4. Ms. Métivier emphasized that Canada's sector by sector regulatory approach focuses on the two most polluting sectors, transportation and coal-fired electricity production. Transportation emits about 25 per cent of Canada's total emissions; therefore, Canada intends to develop more stringent GHG emission standards for road transportation. Emissions from coal-fired electricity production are addressed by federal and provincial measures phasing out coal-fired electricity generation over the long term. In addition, Ms. Métivier noted that Canada puts great effort into research, development and demonstration for CO_2 storage and sequestration and that the mitigation efforts of provinces and territories are making a significant contribution to meeting the national target.

5. The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from Australia, Brazil, China, the EU, Japan, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sweden and the United States. These questions were on: the use of units from LULUCF and the use of international market-based mechanisms to achieve the target; ways to deliver the required 116 Mt CO_2 eq reductions to achieve the 2020 target; the effects of current and additional PaMs; uncertainties in the estimation of emissions/removals in the LULUCF sector; new regulations in the electricity and transportation sectors; regulations addressing fluorinated gases; mapping the differences in the classification of economic sections versus the sectoral classification used by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change; scale of investments in clean technologies; and the roles of provinces and territories in the implementation of the climate change policy. Questions were also raised in relation to the Party's assessment of the social and economic consequences of response measures. In response, Canada provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Canada.

[1] <http://unfccc.int/8817.php>.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of the Czech Republic

1.The first MA of the Czech Republic took place on 4 June 2015. The Czech Republic was represented by Mr. Pavel Zamyslicky from the Ministry of the Environment.

2.Questions for Czech Republic had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Brazil, Canada and China. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by the Czech Republic can be found on the IAR web page for the Czech Republic.[1]

3.Mr. Zamyslicky made an opening presentation, summarizing the Czech Republic's progress in the implementation of its emission reduction and removal commitments related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets. Under the Convention, the Czech Republic participates in the EU joint economy-wide emission reduction target to achieve a 20 per cent reduction in emissions by 2020 compared with the 1990 (base year) level. The target for the EU and its member States is formalized in the EU climate and energy package, which includes the EU ETS and the effort-sharing decision (ESD). Under the ESD, the Czech Republic has a target to limit emission growth to 9 per cent above the 2005 level by 2020 (+9 per cent) from sectors covered by the ESD. In line with the EU approach to its target, the Czech Republic does not include emissions or removals from the LULUCF sector in defining its quantified economy-wide target. The ESD also includes binding renewable energy goals and non-binding energy efficiency goals for each member State. The Czech Republic has a binding renewable energy goal to achieve a 13 per cent share of renewable energy in its gross total final energy consumption. Its non-binding energy efficiency goal is to achieve additional energy savings of 13.27 TWh by 2020.

4.The Czech Republic's total GHG emissions excluding emissions and removals from LULUCF decreased by 31.5 per cent between 1990 and 2011, with projections showing a continuous decrease in emissions up to 2020. In order to meet its 2020 targets, the Czech Republic is currently drafting the Climate Protection Policy, which will include the implementation of the EU climate and energy package, as well as its emission reduction targets for 2020 under the Convention. In addition, the Czech Republic is preparing the State Energy Policy, which includes a 30-year outlook for identifying energy management objectives. Across the EU, it is expected that the market mechanism of the EU ETS will guarantee that emissions from sectors under this scheme will achieve the 2020 target of 21 per cent below the 2005 level. Under the ESD, the Czech Republic is expected to meet its emission reduction target as well as its renewable energy and energy efficiency goals.

5.The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from Brazil, China and the United States. The questions received focused on: whether the Czech Republic is considering increasing its emission reduction target for 2020 since the current target has already been met; what, if any, market-based mechanisms will be used to achieve its targets; whether the Czech Republic is considering adopting additional PaMs to address its emissions not covered by the EU ETS; what PaMs addressing the implementation of new nuclear energy and other renewable energy sources (RES) are in place, and whether or not there are interim targets prior to 2020 for the implementation of such sources. In response, the Czech Republic provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Czech Republic.

[1] <http://unfccc.int/8818.php>.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of Estonia

1. The first MA of Estonia took place on 4 June 2015. Estonia was represented by Mr. Meelis Münt from the Ministry of the Environment.

2. Questions for Estonia had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Brazil and China. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Estonia can be found on the IAR web page for Estonia.[1]

3. Mr. Münt made an opening presentation, summarizing Estonia's progress in the implementation of its emission reduction and removal commitments related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets. He elaborated on the national circumstances of Estonia as a small economy and member State of the EU. Estonia is committed to contribute to the emission reduction target of the EU under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol. Under the ESD, Estonia has a target of limiting the growth of its emissions in the non-ETS sectors to 11 per cent by 2020 compared with the 2005 level (+11 per cent). He explained that the target of the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol had been overachieved, with an emission reduction of 52.8 per cent in 2012 compared with the 1990 level. This was partly due to a decoupling of economic growth and GHG emissions from 1990 to 2012, when GDP, after an initial decline in the 1990s, almost doubled, while emissions halved. Although emissions decreased in all sectors, the most significant reductions could be observed in the energy and agriculture sectors. However, in 2012, energy remained the most significant sector in terms of GHG emissions, with a share of 87.9 per cent of the total.

4. Successful implementation of national PaMs has led to a transformation of the energy supply structure towards an increase in the share of renewables to 25 per cent in gross final energy consumption in 2014; limitations on oil shale extraction to 20 million t/year; an efficiency improvement in the use of oil shale; investments in climate change mitigation and energy efficiency measures of more than EUR 700 million; and environmental taxation reaching 2.8 per cent of GDP. In addition, several strategies and plans are under preparation to achieve the Party's long-term targets, including the Estonian Low Carbon Road Map up to 2050, the Estonian National Development Plan of the Energy Sector up to 2030, the National Development Plan for the Use of Oil Shale 2016–2020 and the national Climate Change Adaptation Strategy up to 2030. Thus, Estonia projects further significant emission reductions and expects to fulfil its commitments for 2020.

5. The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from China and the Republic of Korea. The questions were on emission levels and trends in the energy and LULUCF sectors, and the specific measures to reduce GHG emissions in the industrial processes and agriculture sectors. In response, Estonia provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Estonia.

[1] <http://unfccc.int/8819.php>.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of Germany

1.The first MA of Germany took place on 4 June 2015. Germany was represented by Mr. Martin Weiß from the Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety.

2.Questions for Germany had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Australia, Brazil, China, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia and the United States. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Germany can be found on the IAR web page for Germany.[1]

3.Mr. Weiß made an opening presentation, summarizing Germany's progress in the implementation of its emission reduction and removal commitments related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets. He explained that Germany, as a member State of the EU, has a target under the ESD to reduce its emissions in the non-ETS sectors by 14 per cent by 2020 compared with the 2005 level. In addition, Germany has a national target of reducing its GHG emissions by 40 per cent by 2020 compared with the 1990 level. He also described the targets for Germany's energy transition plan for the period up to 2050, which aims to reduce GHG emissions, increase the share of renewable energy and improve energy efficiency. GHG emissions are estimated to be 27 per cent lower in 2014 compared with 1990, a reduction that was achieved despite the economic growth of 39 per cent in the same period. All sectors contributed to these emission reductions, with highest absolute reductions in the energy sector and highest relative reductions in the waste sector as a result of the banning of landfilled waste.

4.The main PaMs that contributed to the reduction are the Renewable Energy Act, energy taxes, transport efficiency measures, building efficiency measures and corresponding support programmes and all EU-wide mitigation PaMs. In addition to emission reductions, the successful implementation of these PaMs led to a significant creation of jobs in the areas of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies. According to the latest projections, Germany can achieve an emission reduction of 33–34 per cent by 2020 with existing PaMs. To close the gap to its national target of a 40 per cent reduction, the Federal Cabinet adopted the Climate Action Programme 2020 in December 2014. The programme is also considered an important milestone towards reaching its 2050 target of an emission reduction of 80–95 per cent, as it outlines the process for the elaboration of the Climate Policy Plan 2050, to be developed by 2016. The development of the Climate Policy Plan will be underpinned by a broad dialogue and participation process during 2015–2016 and will focus on long-term climate targets.

5.The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from Brazil, China, Fiji, Japan, Maldives, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia and the United States. The questions were on: clarification regarding Germany's national target and the target under the ESD, including their comparability and the potential effects of a more ambitious national target on other EU member States; progress made in the optimization of the introduction of RES, including feed-in tariffs and the types of incentives for private households for installing solar energy generation devices; the PaMs to incentivize and protect investments for energy transformation; specifics of the PaMs affecting the waste sector; PaMs affecting shipping emissions; the status of implementation of PaMs in the Climate Action Programme; drivers of emission trends in recent years; the projected share of renewables and other energy sources in the energy mix by 2020 and the Party's experiences

[1] <http://unfccc.int/8820.php>.

in comparing the national GHG emission inventory with external data. Questions were also raised in relation to Germany's assessment of the social and economic consequences of response measures. In response, Germany provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Germany.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of Greece

1.The first MA of Greece took place on 4 June 2015. Greece was represented by Mr. Ioannis Ziomas, Advisor to the Minister of Environment, Energy and Climate Change.

2.Questions for Greece had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Brazil, China and the United States. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Greece can be found on the IAR web page for Greece.[1]

3.Mr. Ziomas made an opening presentation, summarizing Greece's progress in the implementation of its emission reduction and removal commitments related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets. Under the Convention, Greece is committed to the EU joint economy-wide emission reduction target to achieve a 20 per cent reduction in emissions by 2020 compared with the 1990 (base year) level. The target for the EU and its member States is formalized in the 2020 EU climate and energy package, which includes the EU ETS and the ESD. Under the ESD, Greece has an emission reduction target of 4 per cent below the 2005 level by 2020 for the sectors covered by the ESD. In line with the EU approach to its target, Greece does not include emissions or removals from LULUCF sector in defining its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. The ESD also includes binding renewable energy goals and non-binding energy efficiency goals for each EU member State. Greece has a binding renewable energy goal of achieving an 18 per cent share of renewable energy in its gross total final energy consumption, which it voluntarily increased to 20 per cent. Regarding energy efficiency, Greece has a non-binding goal to limit its final energy consumption to 18.4 Mtoe by 2020.

4.To meet its 2020 targets, Greece has various PaMs in place, including the PaMs for the promotion of RES and the promotion of natural gas. The PaM for the promotion of RES includes Greece's national renewable energy action plan and a feed-in tariff for incentivizing the installation of renewable energy. Under the PaM for the promotion of natural gas, Greece undertook a number of actions from 1996 to 2013, such as maintaining no excise duty, developing natural gas infrastructure and encouraging fuel switching. Greece's emissions and removals for 2012 were estimated to be 5.8 per cent above the 1990 level excluding LULUCF, with the projections showing a slight decrease in emissions by 2020 compared with the 1990 level. Across the EU, it is expected that the market mechanism of the EU ETS will guarantee that emissions from the sectors covered by the EU ETS will be in line with the 2020 target of 21 per cent below the 2005 level. Under the ESD, Greece is expected to meet its emission reduction target as well as its renewable energy and energy efficiency goals.

5.The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from Brazil, China, India and the United States. The questions focused on: what domestic PaMs are in place to fulfil Greece's 2020 target for the non-ETS sectors; whether the economic situation in Greece has the potential to affect its climate change actions; whether Greece will continue to modify its feed-in tariff rates to encourage renewable energy deployment and use; how Greece plans to address the rising emissions from the transport sector; and Greece's use of biodiesel and whether it will consider the use of bioethanol. In response, Greece provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Greece.

[1] <http://unfccc.int/8821.php>.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of Hungary

1.The first MA of Hungary took place on 4 June 2015. Hungary was represented by Mr. Akos Lukacs, Head of Climate Policy Department, Ministry of National Development.

2.Questions for Hungary had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Brazil and China. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Hungary can be found on the IAR web page for Hungary.[1]

3.Mr. Lukacs made an opening presentation, addressing the questions received prior to the working group session and the answers provided. He described the historical and projected impacts of climate change in Hungary for the period 1901–2100. In addition, he explained the emission trends in Hungary for the period 1990–2012. He then elaborated on the national circumstances of Hungary, which experienced a significant reduction (by 36 per cent during 1990–2012) in GHG emissions owing to the collapse of the central planning economic system. In the period after 1992, Hungary demonstrated a significant economic restructuring, reduction in energy intensity and decoupling of economic development from the emission trajectory.

4.Mr. Lukacs explained that, as a EU member State, since 2004 Hungary has been committed to achieving a joint unconditional quantified economy-wide emission reduction target of 20 per cent below the 1990 level by 2020. This target is formalized in the EU climate and energy package, which includes the EU ETS and the ESD. Under the ESD, Hungary has committed to a target of limiting its emissions growth to 10 per cent compared with the 2005 level by 2020. In 2012, emissions from sectors covered by the ESD were already 18 per cent below the 2005 level. Hungary appears to be on track to meet its target and is likely to overachieve it.

5.Regarding the progress made towards achieving the 2020 targets, it was acknowledged that a number of PaMs have been put in place by Hungary to address its joint EU commitments under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol. Hungary's major PaMs include its National Climate Change Strategies, the Decarbonisation Roadmap, the Green Investment Scheme and the measures to promote the use of RES, energy efficiency improvements and an increase in the use of biofuels.

6.The opening presentation was followed by questions from Algeria and China on the following: the projected GHG emissions by 2020; PaMs included in the emission projection scenario for the period ending in 2020; and institutional arrangements and financial provisions made for the implementation of those PaMs. In response, Hungary provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Hungary.

[1] <http://unfccc.int/8822.php>.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of Iceland

1.The first MA of Iceland took place on 4 June 2015. Iceland was represented by Mr. Hugi Ólafsson, Department of Oceans, Water and Climate, Ministry for the Environment and Natural Resources.

2.Questions for Iceland had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Brazil, Canada, China, the EU, New Zealand and the United States. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Iceland can be found on the IAR web page for Iceland.[1]

3.Mr. Ólafsson made an opening presentation, summarizing Iceland's progress in the implementation of its emission reduction and removal commitments related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets. Mr. Ólafsson highlighted Iceland's unique GHG emission profile, where emissions from industrial processes are the major contributor to the total national GHG emissions without emissions from LULUCF. The total GHG emissions increased by 26 per cent from 1990 to 2012.

4.Mr. Ólafsson noted that Iceland, jointly with the EU, participates in efforts to reach the economy-wide emission reduction target for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol of reducing GHG emissions by 20 per cent by 2020 compared with the 2005 level. Iceland intends to contribute to the achievement of this target by participating in the EU ETS and by implementing mitigation actions in the non-ETS sectors. The mitigation action plan that Iceland has put in place aims to reduce national GHG emissions, and in particular GHG emissions from non-ETS sectors, by 20 per cent by 2020 compared with the 2005 level. Iceland has identified significant mitigation potential in afforestation and revegetation as well as in the transport and fisheries sectors.

5.The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from China and India. These questions were on the PaMs targeted at the reduction of GHG emissions from heavy industry and research on hydrogen vehicles. In response, Iceland provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Iceland.

[1] <http://unfccc.int/8823.php>.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of Ireland

1.The first MA of Ireland took place on 4 June 2015. Ireland was represented by Ms. Petra Woods, Assistant Principal Officer, Climate Policy Section, Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government.

2.Questions for Ireland had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Brazil, China and New Zealand. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Ireland can be found on the IAR web page for Ireland.[1]

3.Ms. Woods made an opening presentation, summarizing Ireland's progress in implementation towards the achievement of emission reductions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

4.Ms. Woods presented Ireland's target under the Convention as a contribution to the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target of the EU and its member States to reduce GHG emissions by 20 per cent by 2020 compared with the 1990 level. In this context, some 27 per cent of Ireland's GHG emissions are covered and regulated by the EU ETS, with no specific target for Ireland but with an overall and decreasing cap set at the EU level to achieve an absolute emission reduction in the covered sectors of 21 per cent relative to the 2005 level by 2020. In addition, Ireland has a target for the non-ETS sectors to reduce GHG emissions by 20 per cent relative to the 2005 level.

5.In her presentation, Ms. Woods highlighted that Ireland is making progress in its contribution to the joint EU emission reduction target, including through the possible use of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention. Key PaMs put in place to achieve Ireland's targets include: a carbon tax, in place since 2009; private car taxation based on CO_2 emissions, in place since 2008; feed-in tariffs for renewable energy; improved building standards; and afforestation and improved land management. In addition, Ireland is focusing on agricultural research since the agriculture sector is responsible for about 45 per cent of Ireland's GHG emissions from the non-ETS sectors.

6.The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from Brazil, India and New Zealand. The questions were on: the quantification of the effects of Ireland's PaMs; Ireland's plans to use clean development mechanism (CDM) credits to comply with its targets and whether it restricts the purchase of CDM credits to specific developing countries; and Ireland's smarter travel policy in the context of reducing GHG emissions from the transport sector. In response, Ireland provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Ireland.

[1] <http://unfccc.int/8824.php>.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of Japan

1.The first MA of Japan took place on 4 June 2015. Japan was represented by Mr. Hideaki Mizukoshi, Deputy Director-General, International Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

2.Questions for Japan had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Australia, Belgium, Brazil, China, the EU, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Japan can be found on the IAR web page for Japan.[1]

3.Mr. Mizukoshi made an opening presentation, summarizing Japan's progress in the implementation of its emission reduction and removal commitments related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

4.Mr. Mizukoshi presented Japan's GHG emission trends by sector and by gas and explained how they are linked to changes in national circumstances, more specifically the Great East Japan Earthquake, which led to the shutdown of Japan's 48 nuclear power stations. He also explained how changes in national circumstances modified the trend in electricity supply sources, the energy consumption pattern and the GHG emission intensity of the economy.

5.Furthermore, Mr. Mizukoshi reported that Japan achieved its emission reduction target for the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol using removals by forests and other carbon sinks, as well as units from mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol. He then presented Japan's quantified economy-wide GHG emission reduction target for 2020 and its underlying assumptions, followed by emission projections by sector and by gas for up to 2020. He explained the main PaMs on which Japan relies to reduce emissions (the Basic Environment Law and Basic Environment Plan, and the Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures) and presented the joint crediting mechanism that Japan plans to use to achieve its 2020 target.

6.The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Fiji, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom and the United States. The questions were on: Japan's revision of its 2020 target (3.8 per cent below the 2005 emission level) and how Japan will ensure that the target will not be weakened; Japan's participation in the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol; civil-society actions, a low-carbon society and regional development; Japan's plans for the future use of its nuclear energy production capacity; Japan's strategy for reducing emissions from shipping; the estimated quantitative mitigation effects of Japan's PaMs and the PaMs that are expected to contribute the most to reducing emissions; and the joint crediting mechanism (the rationale behind it, how credits would be shared among Parties, and the independent nature of the verification of, and accounting rules for, the mechanism). Questions were also raised in relation to the Party's assessment of the social and economic consequences of its response measures. In response, Japan provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Japan.

[1] <http://unfccc.int/8825.php>.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of Liechtenstein

1. The first MA of Liechtenstein took place on 5 June 2015. Liechtenstein was represented by Ms. Heike Summer, Office of Environment.

2. Questions for Liechtenstein had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Brazil, China, the EU and the Netherlands. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Liechtenstein can be found on the IAR web page for Liechtenstein.[1]

3. Ms. Summer made an opening presentation, summarizing Liechtenstein's progress in the implementation of its emission reduction and removal commitments related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets. She outlined the national circumstances of Liechtenstein, which is a very small country with small and medium-sized enterprises and an export-oriented economy. She explained that, although its impact on global emissions is insignificant, Liechtenstein takes its commitments regarding climate change seriously. Liechtenstein's economy-wide emission reduction target corresponds to a 20 per cent emission reduction by 2020 compared with the 1990 level. Although Liechtenstein experienced significant economic and population growth, by 230 and 25 per cent, respectively, between 1990 and 2012, the emission level in 2012 was slightly below the level in 1990.

4. Given that Lichtenstein's energy sector contributed 84 per cent of its total GHG emissions in 2012, Liechtenstein's PaMs are targeted mainly at that sector. The most important supporting legislation includes: the Emissions Trading Act, which stipulates Liechtenstein's participation in the EU ETS; the Energy Efficiency Act, which regulates financial support for energy efficiency measures and measures to increase the share of RES; and the Carbon Dioxide Act. A new version of the National Climate Strategy is expected by the end of 2015. In addition, Liechtenstein has been investing in photovoltaic installations since 2008, resulting in an installed capacity increase from 1,170 MWh in 2009 to 15,550 MWh in 2014. Other measures that are specific to the national circumstances of Liechtenstein include the commissioning of a wood-fired power station and a steam pipeline from a waste incineration plant in neighbouring Switzerland. Regarding forests, Ms. Summer explained that wooded area comprises 41 per cent of Liechtenstein's total area and that most of the forest is protected forest with provisions that prohibit deforestation.

5. The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from Brazil, China, the Netherlands and New Zealand. The questions related to: Liechtenstein's plans to use units from market-based mechanisms to achieve its emission reduction targets; additional measures planned to achieve its targets; the relationship between its target under the Convention and that under the Kyoto Protocol; the implementation status and expected effect of its infrastructure measures relating to railways; and the contribution of Liechtenstein's mitigation actions to the observed trend in the emission intensity of its economy. In response, Liechtenstein provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Liechtenstein.

[1] <http://unfccc.int/8826.php>.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of Lithuania

1.The first MA of Lithuania took place on 5 June 2015. Lithuania was represented by Ms. Stasile Znutiene, Ministry of Environment.

2.Questions for Lithuania had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by China. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Lithuania can be found on the IAR web page for Lithuania.[1]

3.Ms. Znutiene made an opening presentation, summarizing Lithuania's progress in implementation towards the achievement of emission reductions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets. GHG emissions excluding the LULUCF sector in Lithuania in 2012 showed a decrease of 55.6 per cent compared with the 1990 level, while GDP increased by 25 per cent over the same period, indicating a decoupling of GHG emissions from economic growth. According to Ms. Znutiene, Lithuania overachieved its emission reduction target for the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol.

4.Ms. Znutiene presented Lithuania's 2020 targets at a disaggregated level, covering its targets under the EU ETS and for sectors outside the EU ETS, as well as targets for renewable energy, biofuels in transport and improvements in energy efficiency. According to historical data and current GHG emission projections, Lithuania is on track to meet its targets. By 2012 energy consumption in Lithuania had reduced by almost 5 per cent compared with the 2009 level, while nearly 21.7 per cent of the total energy consumed came from RES, against the target of 23 per cent by 2020. For the non-ETS sectors, Lithuania is on track to meet its 2020 target with the use of additional measures. Key PaMs are in place to ensure the achievement of Lithuania's 2020 targets, including the overarching National Strategy for Climate Change Management Policy for the period 2013–2050, the Action Plan to operationalize the Strategy for the period 2013–2020, and sector-specific PaMs, as well as related economic instruments and financial support mechanisms.

5.The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from Brazil, China, India and the Republic of Korea. The questions were on: Lithuania's further plans and policies to reduce emissions from the transport and agriculture sectors; the key drivers for the 56 per cent decrease in GHG emissions by 2012 compared with the 1990 level; the main reasons for the sharp decrease in GHG emissions during the period 1990–1992; the coverage of tariff subsidies as an economic instrument; and the development of RES, including the institutional mechanism in place and specific policies on biofuel. In response, Lithuania provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Lithuania.

[1] <http://unfccc.int/8870.php>.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of Malta

1.The first MA of Malta took place on 5 June 2015. Malta was represented by Ms. Simone Borg, Ambassador of the Ministry for Sustainable Development, the Environment and Climate Change, and Ms. Claire Qoul from the same ministry.

2.Questions for Malta had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Brazil and China. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Malta can be found on the IAR web page for Malta.[1]

3.Ms. Borg made an opening presentation, summarizing Malta's progress in implementation towards the achievement of emission reductions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets. She elaborated on the national circumstances of Malta, which are key to explaining the emission profile of Malta and the country's limited potential in the development of RES. The GHG emission intensity decreased by 56 per cent in 2012 compared with the 1990 level, while national GDP per capita increased by 260 per cent, indicating a decoupling of GHG emissions from economic growth in Malta.

4.Ms. Qoul presented Malta's target for 2020 in the context of the EU climate and energy package, with an emphasis on Malta's emission reduction target for sectors outside the EU ETS. As a member State of the EU, Malta has a target under the ESD to limit the growth of its emissions in the non-ETS sectors by 5 per cent by 2020 compared with the 2005 level. Despite the limited mitigation potential in Malta, the existing PaMs in the transport, agriculture and waste sectors are projected to produce mitigation effects that will keep Malta on track to meet its 2020 target for sectors outside the EU ETS. In addition, Ms. Qoul elaborated on the Party's PaMs in electricity generation, which will make a major contribution to the overall GHG emission reduction in Malta in the lead-up to 2030.

5.The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from Algeria, Botswana and China. These questions were on the limited potential for the development of large-scale and centralized RES and of distributed RES, and the drivers of the decrease in GHG emissions during 2015–2016. A point was also raised on Malta's financial support for the efforts of developing countries to tackle climate change. In response, Malta provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Malta.

[1] <http://unfccc.int/8827.php>.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of Monaco

1.The first MA of Monaco took place on 5 June 2015. Monaco was represented by Mr. Patrick Rolland, Department of the Environment.

2.Questions for Monaco had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Brazil, China, the EU and the Netherlands. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Monaco can be found on the IAR web page for Monaco.[2]

3.Mr. Rolland made an opening presentation, summarizing Monaco's progress in the implementation of its emission reduction and removal commitments related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets. He explained the national circumstances of Monaco, which is a very small country and a net importer of energy. Energy is the main source of GHG emissions in Monaco, contributing more than 90 per cent of its total emissions and originating in equal shares from waste incineration, buildings and transport. Since 2000 a gradual decrease in emissions has been observed, which led to emissions in 2012 being 13 per cent lower than the base year level, compared with its target of an 8 per cent emission reduction for the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. The main PaMs contributing to the emission decrease include: a cap on the annual waste capacity of the waste incineration plant; urban renewal; the banning of domestic fuel boilers in new buildings; and the clean mobility policy.

4.Regarding its mitigation targets under the Convention, Monaco is committed to reducing its emissions by 30 per cent by 2020 and by 80 per cent by 2050 compared with the 1990 level, and to achieving carbon neutrality by 2050. LULUCF is not accounted for as it comprises only 0.04 per cent of Monaco's total annual emissions. In addition to its climate commitments, Monaco is also committed to increasing energy efficiency in buildings by 20 per cent, to achieving a 20 per cent share of RES in its final energy production and to keeping electricity consumption stable by 2020. To achieve those targets, Monaco implemented its Energy and Climate Action Plan. According to its GHG emission projections, meeting its targets by 2020 will not be ensured by domestic emission reductions alone. Hence, Monaco is currently defining and implementing additional PaMs to achieve its 2020 and longer-term targets, including: the prevention of waste production and the renewal of the waste treatment facility; the promotion of clean vehicles, soft mobility and infrastructure for intra-urban logistics; and, in buildings, the gradual substitution of fossil fuels for renewable energy along with energy efficiency measures.

5.The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from Brazil, China, India, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea and the United Republic of Tanzania. The questions related to: PaMs to reduce emissions from transport; PaMs to increase the share of biofuels; subsidies for domestic households; measures to reduce electricity consumption, also targeting the import of electricity; emission trends in the most recent years; Monaco's participation in activities related to reducing emissions from international aviation; and how emission reduction efforts in Monaco are influenced by its dependency on international and cross-border cooperation. In response, Monaco provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Monaco.

[2] <http://unfccc.int/8828.php>.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of Norway

1. The first MA of Norway took place on 5 June 2015. Norway was represented by Mr. Peer Stiansen, Senior Adviser, Ministry of Climate and Environment.

2. Questions for Norway had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Brazil, Canada, China, the EU, New Zealand, Switzerland and the United States. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Norway can be found on the IAR web page for Norway.[1]

3. Mr. Stiansen made an opening presentation, summarizing Norway's progress in implementation towards the achievement of emission reductions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

4. Under the Convention, Norway made a commitment to reduce its GHG emissions by 30 per cent by 2020 compared with the 1990 level. This target will be reached by Norway through its commitment for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, with average annual emissions over the period 2013–2020 projected to be at 84 per cent of the 1990 level. Mr. Stiansen highlighted Norway's long-term objective to become a low-emission society and reach carbon neutrality by 2050 (2030 if part of an ambitious new global climate agreement).

5. In his presentation Mr. Stiansen outlined that Norway is on track to achieve its emission reduction target under the Convention. Achieving it will require enhanced domestic efforts as well as the use of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention, both by purchasing assigned amount units and certified emission reductions/emission reduction units through the EU ETS and by purchasing CDM credits through the Norwegian purchase programme.

6. With regard to Norway's key domestic PaMs, Mr. Stiansen stated that Norway is building its climate change policy based on a comprehensive set of PaMs, with some 80 per cent of its emissions being already subject to fiscal and economic instruments (carbon taxes and/or emissions trading). Most notable in the Norwegian policy mix are CO_2 taxes in the transport sector and the offshore petroleum sector, equivalent taxes on hydrofluorocarbons/perfluorocarbons, and the EU ETS, which covers more than 50 per cent of Norway's domestic emissions. In addition, Mr. Stiansen emphasized the importance of advancing CO_2 capture and storage technologies for achieving Norway's long-term goal of reaching carbon neutrality.

7. The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from Brazil, China, the EU, Fiji, India, Japan, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, Samoa, South Africa, Switzerland and the United States. These questions were related to: success factors and the quantification of the effects of PaMs in Norway, in particular relating to fiscal and economic instruments; the application of renewable energies in the energy mix in the energy and transport sectors; the Norwegian purchase programme for CDM credits, its volume and its purchase criteria; and emissions and removals from the land sector. In response, Norway provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Norway.

[1] <http://unfccc.int/8829.php>.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of Poland

1. The first MA of Poland took place on 5 June 2015. Poland was represented by Ms. Sylwia Waśniewska, Institute of Environmental Protection.

2. Questions for Poland had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Brazil, China, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland and the United States. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Poland can be found on the IAR web page for Poland.[1]

3. Ms. Waśniewska made an opening presentation, summarizing Poland's progress in the implementation of its emission reduction and removal commitments related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets. GHG emissions in Poland had decreased by 29 per cent by 2012 compared with the base year level. Thus, Poland's emissions are well below its target for the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, which corresponds to an emission reduction of 6 per cent compared with the base year level. While emissions decreased, GDP increased significantly over the same period, signalling a decoupling of GDP from emission growth, owing to economic and technological changes and a significant drop in the emission intensity of Poland's energy use. Poland is committed to contributing to the target of the EU under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol of a 20 per cent reduction in emissions by 2020 compared with the 1990 level. In accordance with the ESD, Poland has a target to limit the growth in its emissions from the non-ETS sectors to 14 per cent by 2020 compared with the 2005 level (+14 per cent). In addition, Ms. Waśniewska explained Poland's targets regarding the share of renewables in its final energy consumption, the share of biofuels in transport fuel, and energy efficiency.

4. According to its GHG emission projections, Poland expects emission levels that are 32 per cent lower in 2020 and 36 per cent lower in 2030 than the base year level, with emissions from energy and agriculture expected to decrease the most. Also, emissions from the non-ETS sectors are expected to stay well below the target trajectory, reflecting the target under the ESD for 2020. Thus, Poland expects to meet its emission reduction targets with domestic measures only. Ms. Waśniewska presented the key elements of the Polish climate policy, including its main strategies, the Energy Policy of Poland until 2030, the Renewable Energy Sources Act and the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan. In addition, she explained that the energy policy is currently being updated. It will be extended to 2050 and will be published in 2016. She further explained that the National Programme for the Development of a Low-Emission Economy, which aims to identify key areas for emission reductions, will be published in 2015.

5. The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from Australia, Brazil, China, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia and the United States. Questions were raised regarding: the envisaged shares of different energy sources including nuclear energy in Poland's final energy consumption by 2020 and 2030 according to the new energy policy; whether some of the PaMs included in the new energy policy are expected to show a mitigation effect before 2020; the effect of Poland's PaMs; specific PaMs targeting emissions from coal use; the economic feasibility of CO_2 capture and storage in Poland; PaMs in the non-ETS sectors; and Poland's use of units from market-based mechanisms to achieve its targets. Questions were also raised in relation to Poland's assessment of the social and economic consequences of its response measures. In response, Poland provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Poland.

[1] <http://unfccc.int/8830.php>.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of Romania

1.The first MA of Romania took place on 5 June 2015.Romania was represented by Ms. Alina Boldea from the Directorate General for European Affairs and International Relations.

2.Questions for Romania had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Brazil and China. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Romania can be found on the IAR web page for Romania.[1]

3.Ms. Boldea made an opening presentation, summarizing Romania's progress in the implementation of its emission reduction and removal commitments related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets. Under the Convention, Romania participates in the EU joint economy-wide emission reduction target to achieve a 20 per cent reduction in emissions by 2020 compared with the 1990 (base year) level. The target for the EU and its member States is formalized in the EU climate and energy package, which includes the EU ETS and the ESD. Under the ESD, Romania has a target of limiting emission growth to 19 per cent above the 2005 level by 2020 (+19 per cent) from sectors covered by the ESD. In line with the EU approach to its target, Romania does not include emissions or removals from the LULUCF sector in defining its quantified economy-wide target. The ESD also includes binding renewable energy goals and non-binding energy efficiency goals for each member State. For Romania, it specifies a binding renewable energy goal of a 24 per cent renewable energy share in its gross total final energy consumption. Regarding energy efficiency, Romania has a non-binding goal to achieve 30.32 Mtoe of primary energy consumption by 2020.

4.The key policy framework related to climate change in Romania is the National Strategy for Climate Change 2013–2020, which addresses the achievement of Romania's national objectives and greenhouse gas emission targets for 2020, as well as the adaptation measures needed to allow society and ecosystems to adapt to climate change. Specifically, the National Strategy takes into account relevant EU policies, such as the EU climate and energy package referred to in paragraph 5 above. Romania's total GHG emissions excluding emissions and removals from LULUCF decreased by 49.5 per cent between 1990 and 2011, with projections showing an emission increase up to 2020. Across the EU, it is expected that the market mechanism of the EU ETS will guarantee that emissions from sectors under this scheme (mainly large point sources such as power plants and industrial facilities) will achieve the 2020 target of 21 per cent below the 2005 level. Under the ESD, Romania is expected to meet its emission reduction target as well as its renewable energy and energy efficiency goals.

5.The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from China and the Republic of Korea. The questions were related to the drivers of Romania's projected increase in GHG emissions and the impact of the EU ETS, energy efficiency and renewable energy deployment on emission reductions. In response, Romania provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Romania.

[1] <http://unfccc.int/8831.php>.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of the Russian Federation

1. The first MA of the Russian Federation took place on 5 June 2015. The Russian Federation was represented by Ms. Dinara Gershinkova, Deputy Head of Special and Scientific Programmes, Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring

2. Questions for the Russian Federation had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Brazil, China, the EU, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by the Russian Federation can be found on the IAR web page for the Russian Federation.[1]

3. Ms. Gershinkova made an opening presentation, summarizing the Russian Federation's progress towards the achievement of its emission limitation and reduction commitment related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets. Ms. Gershinkova initially referred to the questions received prior to the working group session and the answers provided. She then described how the target for the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol has been overachieved by a large margin, in particular owing to the adoption of legislation for energy efficiency improvement and renewable energy development and the results delivered by these policies. Ms. Gershinkova emphasized the observed decoupling of emission growth from economic growth in the country since 2000, which is also a result of increased energy efficiency and the structural economic changes that occurred in the Russian Federation.

4. Ms. Gershinkova also provided details of the Russian Federation's target under the Convention, which corresponds to the limitation of emissions to a level of no more than 75.0 per cent of the 1990 level by 2020. She described the action plan for 2014–2017 adopted by the Government containing economy-wide measures that support the achievement of this target, such as State regulations on GHG emissions in various economic sectors, including carbon market mechanisms, and indicated that the LULUCF sector is not included in the target. She further elaborated on PaMs in the LULUCF sector, highlighting the importance of this sector and its contribution to addressing climate change in the Russian Federation, and the implementation of a wide range of measures for the sector for the period 2013–2020.

5. Ms. Gershinkova indicated that the Russian Federation is on track to achieve its target under the Convention, which is supported by different emission projection scenarios developed by independent groups. In the "with additional measures" scenario, which involves measures such as CO_2 capture and storage, the Russian Federation would achieve a level of GHG emissions corresponding to 66.9 per cent of the 1990 level, which is below the 75.0 per cent specified in the target. She also mentioned that in different emissions scenarios for the period 2010–2050, the net CO_2 removals by forests in the Russian Federation decrease gradually. Finally, Ms. Gershinkova referred to the Russian Federation's submission on 31 March 2015 of its intended nationally determined contribution, which aims to allow the country to move forward on the path of low-carbon development compatible with the long-term objective of the Convention to stay below the 2 ℃ increase in the global average temperature.

6. The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from Australia, Brazil, China, the EU, Germany, India, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia and South Africa. These questions were on: the actions taken to reverse the trend of growing emissions in recent years; the list of quantitative details of the measures with the greatest

[1] <http://unfccc.int/8832.php>.

mitigation potential; quantitative estimates of mitigation effects of domestic PaMs and the intended use of Kyoto Protocol units in achieving the 2020 target; the drivers for the increase in net removals in the LULUCF sector since 1994 and relevant actions; the information on the action plan 2014–2017 and its key measures to meet the 2020 target. Further questions were on: the PaM put in place to achieve the target of reducing the energy intensity of the economy by 12 per cent by 2020 compared with the 2007; the programmes implemented and the specific consideration of new technologies in the Russian Federation to increase the share of renewable energy in road transportation by up to 35 per cent by 2030 and the share of renewable energy in electricity production by up to 4.5 per cent by 2020; the differences in the role of local governments and the central government in the reduction of GHG emissions; the contribution of energy efficiency improvements as the major driver to the total emission reductions in the country; and the road map or time schedule for applying additional carbon pricing policies or measures, such as carbon markets and carbon taxation, and whether these will be implemented before or after 2020.

7. There were specific questions on reporting, such as the limited reporting on the assessment of the mitigation impact of the key PaMs and their aggregated effect in the biennial report. Questions were also raised in relation to the Party's assessment of the social and economic consequences of response measures. In response, the Russian Federation provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for the Russian Federation.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of Slovakia

1.The first MA of Slovakia took on 5 June 2015. Slovakia was represented by Ms. Helena Princova from the Ministry of the Environment.

2.Questions for Slovakia had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Brazil and China. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Slovakia can be found on the IAR web page for Slovakia.[1]

3.Ms. Princova made an opening presentation, summarizing Slovakia's progress in implementation of its emission reduction and removal commitments related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets. She elaborated on the national circumstances of Slovakia, which is a small landlocked country and a member State of the EU. She explained that Slovakia's target for the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol was overachieved, with emissions 41.7 per cent lower in 2012 than in 1990. This was achieved mainly through stricter legislation, by introducing best available technologies and by fuel-switching from coal and oil to natural gas. Altogether, this led to a decoupling of economic growth from the level of GHG emissions in the period 1990–2012, during which the emission intensity of Slovakia's gross domestic product decreased by 68 per cent. This trend continued during the economic crisis in the late 2000s, with emission intensity decreasing by 36 per cent between 2005 and 2012. In 2012, energy remained the most significant sector in terms of GHG emissions, with a share of 69.6 per cent of Slovakia's total emissions, and within that sector emissions from transport showed the largest increase.

4.Slovakia is committed to contributing to the target of the EU under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol of a 20 per cent reduction in emissions by 2020 compared with the 1990 levels. In accordance with the ESD, Slovakia has a target to limit the growth in its emissions from the non-ETS sectors to 13 per cent by 2020 compared with the 2005 level (+13 per cent). The PaMs in place to achieve that target focus on improvements in energy efficiency and the increase of the share of renewables. The PaMs include: the National Reform Programme and its Action Plan, with targeted sectoral policies, including climate and energy policies; the National Environmental Strategy; the Energy Security Strategy; taxation of energy products and electricity; the Action Plan for Energy Efficiency; the National Action Plan for Biomass Use; the National Renewable Energy Action Plan; the Concept of Energy Efficiency in Buildings; the Waste Act; and the implementation of several EU-wide measures. According to Slovakia's GHG emission projections, total emissions, taking into account implemented and adopted PaMs, are expected to decrease by 12.1 per cent by 2020 compared with the 2005 level. Thus, Slovakia considers that it is on its way to achieving its 2020 target for emissions from the non-ETS sectors. In addition, Ms. Princova explained that the EU and its member States are committed to a binding target of a reduction in domestic GHG emissions of at least 40 per cent by 2030 compared with the 1990 level.

5.The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from China and the Republic of Korea. The questions were related to Slovakia's renewable energy target, PaMs in place to reduce emissions from international aviation and shipping, and the target for the sectors covered by the EU ETS. In response, Slovakia provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Slovakia.

[1] <http://unfccc.int/8833.php>.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of Slovenia

1.The first MA of Slovenia took place on 5 June 2015. Slovenia was represented by Mr. Uros Vajgl from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment.

2.Questions for Slovenia had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Brazil and China. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Slovenia can be found on the IAR web page for Slovenia.[1]

3.Mr. Vajgl made an opening presentation, summarizing Slovenia's progress in the implementation of emission reduction and removal commitments related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets. He elaborated on the national circumstances of Slovenia, which is a small country and a member State of the EU. Slovenia already experienced warming of 1.7 ℃ between 1961 and 2011 and, according to climate scenarios, expects significant climate change impacts by 2050, including a further increase in temperature and an increased occurrence of extreme weather events like floods. Mr. Vajgl explained that Slovenia achieved its target for the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, an emission reduction of 8 per cent compared with the 1986 (base year) level, owing partly to a decoupling of economic growth from the level of GHG emissions in the period 1990–2012, during which the emission intensity of Slovenia's gross domestic product fell by 40 per cent. He further explained that the biggest emission reductions were achieved in industry and transport and that the economic crisis also contributed to those reductions.

4.Slovenia is committed to contributing to the target of the EU under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol of a reduction in emissions of 20 per cent by 2020 compared with the 1990 level. In accordance with the ESD, Slovenia has a target to limit the growth in its emissions from the non-ETS sectors to 5 per cent by 2020 compared with the 2005 level (+5 per cent). According to its GHG emission projections, emissions from the non-ETS sectors, including the effect of implemented and adopted PaMs, are expected to be close to the trajectory of Slovenia's target under the ESD. Mr. Vajgl explained that one of the main challenges regarding future emission reductions is the transport sector, which contributes 30 per cent of Slovenia's total emissions and is the sector where half of the emission reductions required for the non-ETS sectors needs to happen. Such challenges relate to Slovenia being a transit country with dispersed settlements and daily migration flows. Mr. Vajgl also explained that additional PaMs will be needed for Slovenia to meet its target under the ESD; to this end, in 2014 Slovenia adopted the Operational Programme for Reducing GHG Emissions until 2020 with a View to 2030. The programme covers the non-ETS sectors, sets indicative sectoral targets and includes a list of measures to be implemented. Mr. Vajgl emphasized that the programme includes a target trajectory that 'overshoots' the target for 2020, which is necessary because of uncertainties in the transport sector and the need to facilitate the achievement of the 2030 target.

5.The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from Brazil, China and India. The questions related to PaMs encouraging the use of RES and any related support schemes, and specific PaMs to deal with emissions from transit in the transport sector. In response, Slovenia provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Slovenia.

[1] <http://unfccc.int/8834.php>.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of Ukraine

1. The first MA of Ukraine took place on 5 June 2015. Ukraine was represented by Ms. Elena Balbekova, Deputy Director of the Climate Policy Department, Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources.

2. Questions for Ukraine had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Brazil, China, the EU and Sweden. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Ukraine can be found on the IAR web page for Ukraine.[1]

3. Ms. Balbekova made an opening presentation, summarizing Ukraine's progress towards the achievement of its emission limitation and reduction commitment related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets. Ms. Balbekova initially described the new institutional arrangements related to climate change in the country, including the national inventory system of Ukraine. She explained the GHG emission trends since 1990 and highlighted the importance of the energy sector's contribution to the national emissions, which has driven the observed trend of reduction in these emissions.

4. Referring to Ukraine's target under the Convention, Ms. Balbekova provided information on Ukraine's emission limitation commitment for participating in the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol to an emission level 24 per cent below the 1990 level by 2020. She described the policy framework and cross-sectoral measures for climate change inscribed in Ukraine's new strategy for sustainable development and the national action plan on the implementation of the association agreement with the European Union, highlighting measures in the energy, industry and forestry sectors, and provided information on the impacts of the key mitigation actions. Ms. Balbekova provided information on the key assumptions on GDP and fuel consumption used in the three GHG emission projection scenarios presented in Ukraine's sixth national communication and first biennial report and the results of these scenarios in terms of GHG emissions by sector. Finally, Ms. Balbekova provided a summary of the questions received prior to the working group session and the answers provided.

5. The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from Australia, Brazil, China and the Republic of Korea. These questions were on: the tax code policy with regard to reductions in land tax and income tax for renewable energy businesses and the renewable energy action plan and whether they were related or separate policies; the plans to assess the economic feasibility of potentially increasing the level of ambition vis-à-vis development needs; the reasons for the many changes in the removal trends in the LULUCF sector; the economic and ecological appropriateness of the development of renewable energy; the possible additional measures to address climate change issues; and the assessment of how much of the economic growth will be sacrificed in the "with measures" and "with additional measures" emission scenarios compared with the baseline scenario or the "without measures" scenario. In response, Ukraine provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Ukraine.

[1] <http://unfccc.int/8835.php>.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

1.The first MA of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland took place on 5 June 2015. The United Kingdom was represented by Mr. Ben Lyon, Department of Energy & Climate Change.

2.Questions for the United Kingdom had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Australia, Brazil, China, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia and the United States. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by the United Kingdom can be found on the IAR web page for the United Kingdom.[1]

3.Mr. Lyon made an opening presentation, summarizing the United Kingdom's progress in the implementation of its emission reduction and removal commitments related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

4.He presented the United Kingdom's target under the Convention (20 per cent reduction in emissions by 2020 compared with the 1990 level) and targets for the first and second commitment periods of the Kyoto Protocol (12.5 per cent reduction in emissions by 2012 compared with the base year level and a contribution to the joint commitment of the member States of EU of a 20 per cent reduction in emissions by 2020 compared with the base year level, respectively), as well as the United Kingdom's contribution to the binding (20 per cent reduction in emissions by 2020 compared with the 1990 level) and conditional (30 per cent reduction in emissions by 2020 compared with the 1990 level) EU targets. He also presented the United Kingdom's binding emission reduction target of 80 per cent below the 1990 level by 2050, enshrined in the Climate Change Act (2008).

5.Mr. Lyon further presented information on the United Kingdom's national circumstances (population, energy demand and production, and GDP), followed by information on progress made towards achieving the United Kingdom's targets. More specifically, he reported on GHG emission trends as well as GHG emissions by sector and by gas for 2012. The presentation also detailed total and sectoral GHG emission projections for 2030, including all implemented and adopted policies and measures. Furthermore, total and sectoral GHG emissions avoided as a result of the implementation of PaMs were reported by year (2009–2030). Finally, brief information on domestic adaptation and on the United Kingdom's International Climate Fund financing activities was presented.

6.The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from Australia, Brazil, China, Fiji, Japan, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia and the United States. The questions were on: the impact of GHG emission reduction efforts on GDP; GHG emission trends in the waste and transport sectors; PaMs related to future technological development, the production of renewable energy, the built environment, transportation and domestic and international shipping; and the comparability of the United Kingdom's GHG emission reduction targets (domestic, EU, Kyoto Protocol and Convention) and the progress made so far in meeting them. Questions were also raised in relation to the United Kingdom's assessment of the social and economic consequences of its response measures. In response, the United Kingdom provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for the United Kingdom.

[1] <http://unfccc.int/8836.php>.

附件二

监测和评价国家适应计划制定和实施进程所取得进展的指南问题

1. 我们处在国家适应计划制定和实施进程的哪个阶段?

2. 利益攸关方以何种方式参与国家适应计划的制定和实施以及目前已有哪些体制安排?

3. 对国家适应计划制定和实施进程有哪些可利用的支持?

4. 从国家适应计划制定和实施进程中获得了哪些最佳做法和教益?

5. 与国家适应计划制定和实施进程相关的监测和评价及报告。

6. 对效力和“前进的道路”开展总体评估，以便在监测和评价进展的基础上根据第5/CP.17 号决定第 37 段提出建议。