17 September 2009

ENGLISH/FRENCH/SPANISH ONLY

UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON LONG-TERM COOPERATIVE ACTION UNDER THE CONVENTION
Seventh session
Bangkok, 28 September to 9 October 2009, and Barcelona, 2–6 November 2009

Item 3 (a–e) of the provisional agenda
Enabling the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action now, up to and beyond 2012, by addressing, inter alia:
A shared vision for long-term cooperative action
Enhanced national/international action on mitigation of climate change
Enhanced action on adaptation
Enhanced action on technology development and transfer to support action on mitigation and adaptation
Enhanced action on the provision of financial resources and investment to support action on mitigation and adaptation and technology cooperation

Ideas and proposals on the elements contained in paragraph 1 of the Bali Action Plan

Submissions from Parties

1. The Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA), at its second session, invited Parties to submit to the secretariat ideas and proposals on the elements contained in paragraph 1 of the Bali Action Plan (decision 1/CP.13).[1]

2. The secretariat received six such submissions from five Parties between 12 June 2009 and 17 September 2009. As requested by the AWG-LCA, they have been posted on the UNFCCC website.[2] In accordance with the procedure for miscellaneous documents, the submissions are attached and reproduced[*] in the languages in which they were received and without formal editing. The secretariat will continue to post on the UNFCCC website any submissions received after the issuance of the present document. The secretariat will also issue an addendum to this document to include submissions that are received from 17 September onwards.

3. Submissions received from accredited intergovernmental organizations are available in document FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/MISC.7 and have been posted on the UNFCCC website.[3] In line with established practice, submissions received from non-governmental organizations have been posted on the UNFCCC website.[4]

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[1] FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/8, paragraph 25.
[2] <http://unfccc.int/meetings/ad_hoc_working_groups/lca/items/4578.php>.
[3] <http://unfccc.int/parties_observers/igo/submissions/items/3714.php>.
[4] <http://unfccc.int/parties_observers/ngo/submissions/items/3689.php>.
[*] These submissions have been electronically imported in order to make them available on electronic systems, including the World Wide Web. The secretariat has made every effort to ensure the correct reproduction of the texts as submitted.

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PAPER NO. 1: ARGENTINA

Jefatura de Gabinete de Ministro
Secretaría de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable

"2009– Año de Homenaje a Raúl Scalabrini Ortiz"

Buenos Aires, 7 de Agosto de 2009

DECLARACION

República Argentina

Marco de Transición Justa y sus Mecanismos

Argentina introdujo la dimensión laboral a la agenda del grupo de trabajo que discute la acción cooperativa de largo plazo en la CMNUCC, reclamando por mecanismos que garanticen una transición justa para los trabajadores, tanto en ramas de actividad de los servicios como de la producción; de manera de garantizar la transición de los puestos laborales que se vieran afectados por impactos socioeconómicos derivados de las medidas de respuesta a la adaptación y mitigación frente a los efectos del cambio climático.

El establecimiento de este Marco de Transición Justa para las posibles medidas a implementar, tanto en adaptación como en mitigación, es central para la estabilidad en el mundo del trabajo y en la comunidad en su conjunto.

Argentina reconoce, que existen ramas de actividad tanto en producción como en servicios, donde será posible poner en juego las mejores prácticas para la adecuación a nuevos estándares ambientalmente amigables, y que de ellos surgirán trabajos sustentables por adecuación.

Argentina estima necesario promover y facilitar herramientas para generar nuevas calificaciones que permitan al trabajador continuar con su actividad y prepararse para desarrollar actividades en nuevas ramas de producción y servicios en diferentes sectores que generen trabajos sustentables durante la transición.

Argentina reconoce, que la transferencia de tecnología y recursos económicos de los países desarrollados hacia los países en desarrollo es vital para permitir el desarrollo de recursos renovables, pues es generadora de puestos de trabajo, por inserción directa, en un nuevo mercado laboral.

Por lo tanto; el Marco de Transición Justa de un mundo con altas emisiones a un mundo con bajas emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero deberá ser incluido como condición de base en la actual negociación en el marco del CMNUCC.

Los Mecanismos de Transición Justa deberían incluir, entre otros, aquellos destinados al fortalecimiento institucional de los organismos competentes, a la promoción y la formación de delegados ambientales, a programas de reconversión industrial y a la capacitación permanente de las fuerzas productivas.

DR. HOMERO MÁXIMO BIBILONI
SECRETARIO DE AMBIENTE Y
DESARROLLO SUSTENTABLE

PAPER NO. 2: AUSTRALIA, BELARUS, CANADA, THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND ITS MEMBER STATES, ICELAND, JAPAN, KAZAKHSTAN, LIECHTENSTEIN, MONACO, NEW ZEALAND, NORWAY, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SWITZERLAND AND UKRAINE

Information relating to possible quantified emissions limitation and reduction objectives as submitted by Parties

Submission to the AWG-LCA and AWG-KP

This paper contains updated information provided by Annex I Parties relating to their possible quantified emission limitation and reduction objectives (QELROs). It contains values or ranges of these pledges, the base year to which they refer, and information on their status.

This submission serves information purposes only and does not entail any collective political endorsement or acceptance by the submitting Parties of the information provided in the table below.

Party	Information relating to possible QELROs		Inclusion of LULUCF	Status
	Range or single value by 2020, percentage	Reference year		
Australia	-5% up to -15% or -25%	2000	Y	Officially announced
Belarus	-5% to -10%[1]	1990	TBD	Officially announced
Canada	-20%	2006	TBD	Officially announced
European Union	-20 to -30%	1990	N for -20% Y for -30%	Adopted by legislation
Iceland	-15%	1990	Y	Officially announced
Japan	-15%[2]	2005	N	Officially announced
Liechtenstein	-20 to -30%	1990	N	Officially announced
Monaco	-20%	1990	--	Officially announced
New Zealand	-10 to -20%	1990	Y	Officially announced
Norway	-30%	1990	Y[3]	Officially announced
Russian Federation	-10 to -15%	1990	N	Officially announced
Switzerland	-20 to -30%	1990	Y	Consultations in progress
Ukraine	-20%	1990	TBD	Under consideration

**Abbreviations:* N = no; TBD = to be determined; Y = yes

Some Annex I Parties clarified the following matters in the context of possible QELROs and pledges:

[1] Conditional to access to flexible mechanisms.

[2] This target is based on pure domestic reduction efforts. How to treat credit offsets and sinks will be considered during the course of the negotiations.

[3] LULUCF is included in light of the present rules. If the rules are changed Norway's national goal will be changed accordingly.

Australia

On 4 May, Prime Minister Kevin Rudd committed the Australian Government to reduce Australia's emissions by 25 per cent on 2000 levels by 2020 if the world agrees to an ambitious global deal capable of stabilising levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere at 450 ppm CO2-eq or lower. The Australian Government retains its previous policy commitment to unconditionally reduce Australia's emissions by 5 per cent on 2000 levels by 2020, and to reduce emissions by up to 15 per cent by 2020 if there is a global agreement which falls short of securing atmospheric stabilisation at 450 ppm CO_2-eq, and under which major developing economies commit to substantially restrain emissions and advanced economies take on commitments comparable to Australia's.

Belarus

Belarus informs that if the amendment adopted via decision 10/CMP.2 comes into effect before the end of the first commitment period, for the period after 2012 the Republic of Belarus will consider an option of assuming the commitment to meet the target of 90-95 per cent of 1990 emission level; and if the aforementioned amendment does not take effect, the Republic of Belarus will refrain from voluntary commitments for the post-Kyoto period that would establish the target lower than 100 per cent of 1990 emission level (FCCC/KP/AWG/2008/ MISC.4, page11).

Canada

In the medium-term, the Government of Canada is committed to reducing Canada's total GHG emissions by 20 per cent by 2020 relative to 2006 levels. This equals a reduction in annual emissions of approximately 145 Mt by 2020. This commitment has been developed as a domestic goal on Canada's long-term emission reduction pathway. It does not assume or provide for significant use of the Kyoto mechanisms, in particular emission trading under Article 17. In the long-term, the government is committed to reducing Canada's GHG emissions by 60-70 per cent below 2006 levels by 2050 (FCCC/KP/AWG/2007/MISC.4/Add.1, page 5 and further elaboration by Canada).

The European Community and its Member States

The European Union agreed in 2008 its "Energy and climate package". The package includes a unilateral commitment to reduce EU-27 GHG emissions by at least 20 per cent by 2020 compared to 1990 levels and by 30 per cent provided that other developed countries commit themselves to comparable emission reductions and that economically more advanced developing countries contribute adequately according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities consistent with staying below 2°C (FCCCC/KP/AWG/2009/MISC.1, page 20).

Iceland

The Government of Iceland decided on May 29 2009 to reduce net GHG emissions by 15 per cent by 2020, compared to 1990 levels. In real terms this ambition entails 25 per cent reduction compared to the target ascribed to Iceland in the Kyoto Protocol. This target is dependent upon the continuation of the decisions included in the Marrakech Accords, in particular the continuation of LULUCF and of Decision 14/CP.7. Iceland has previously adopted the long-term goal of reducing emissions by 50-75 per cent until 2050.

Japan

On 10 June, the Japanese Prime Minister Taro Aso announced the target of a 15 per cent reduction from the 2005 level by 2020. This target is based on pure domestic reduction efforts. How to treat credit offsets and sinks will be considered during the course of the negotiations. This mid-term target will pave the way to attaining Japan's long-term target of 60-80 per cent reduction in 2050.

Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan will request an amendment to Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol on the level of 100 per cent on the base year 1992. The low carbon strategy for the post-Kyoto regime is under consideration.

Monaco

Minimiser la quantité de gaz à effet de serre (GES) émise, dont les trois causes principales sont l'habitat, le traitement des déchets et les transports. Ainsi, dans le cadre du Protocole de Kyoto, ratifié par Monaco, le bilan des émissions de gaz à effet de serre (exprimées en equivalents CO_2) se situe pour l'année 2006 à 13% en dessous de celui de l'année 1990. La Principauté de Monaco se situe donc sur une trajectoire favourable à l'atteinte des objectifs qu'elle doit atteindre en application du protocole de Kyoto, à savoir réduire de 8%, sur la période 2008-12, ses émissions de gaz à effet de serre par rapport à celles de 1990.

En plus de ces engagements, la Principauté de Monaco a decide de réduire ses émissions de gaz à effet de serre:

- d'ici 2020, de 20% par rapport à celles de 1990;
- à l'horizon 2050, de 60%.

New Zealand

New Zealand has officially announced that it is prepared to take on a responsibility target for greenhouse gas emissions reductions of between 10 per cent and 20 per cent below 1990 levels by 2020, if there is a comprehensive global agreement. This means:

- the global agreement sets the world on a pathway to limit temperature rise to not more than 2°C;
- developed countries make comparable efforts to those of New Zealand;
- advanced and major emitting developing countries take action fully commensurate with their respective capabilities;
- there is an effective set of rules for land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF); and
- there is full recourse to a broad and efficient international carbon market.

It is expected that New Zealand would meet its target through a mixture of domestic emission reductions, the storage of carbon in forests, and the purchase of emissions reductions in other countries.

Norway

In the context of an ambitious global agreement, Norway intends to cut global emissions equivalent to 100 per cent of its own greenhouse gas emissions, becoming a carbon neutral nation within 2030. Norway will undertake to reduce total greenhouse gas emissions by 30 per cent by 2020 relative to 1990 levels. The aim is to reduce two thirds of emissions domestically bringing Norway on the path to become a low carbon society (FCCC/KP/AWG/2009/MISC.1, page 39).

Ukraine

Ukraine is ready to commit to the greenhouse gas emissions reduction by 20 per cent by 2020 and by 50 per cent by 2050. Imposing stricter obligations on Ukraine will not only render impossible the economy growth, but will also prevent social and economic recovery of the country (FCCC/KP/AWG/2009/MISC.1, page 48 and further elaboration by Ukraine).

PAPER NO. 3A: BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF)

Proposed text elaborating some elements for the transfer of and access to environmentally sound technologies and know-how under the UNFCCC

Plurinational State of Bolivia

Introduction

The transfer of and access to environmentally sound technologies and know-how is a cornerstone of any effective and equitable solution to climate change. The IPCC has made clear that "worldwide deployment of low-GHG emission technologies as well as technology improvements through public and private RD&D would be required for achieving stabilisation targets as well as cost reduction.[1]

The existing intellectual property rights system includes a range of flexibilities that are designed to reduce the extent to which IPRs may serve as a barrier to access and transfer. Given the unprecedented mobilization of technologies required to address the climate change emergency – in every sector and every country and on unprecedentedly short time-frames – the existing flexibilities must be further expanded to ensure that the technology needs of developing countries are met, enabling development while curbing climate change.

It is in this spirit the following proposal is made.

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling that the ultimate objective of this Convention is the stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level to be achieved within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in sustainable manner;

Responding to the findings of the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change that warming of the climate system is unequivocal, and that delay in reducing emissions significantly constrains opportunities to achieve lower stabilization levels and increases the risk of more severe climate change impacts,

Recognizing that deep cuts in global emissions will be required to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention and emphasizing the urgency to address climate change as indicated in the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change,

Reaffirming that climate change represents an urgent, grave and potentially irreversible threat to human societies and the planet and is thus an emergency;

Stressing the need to ensure that international rights and obligations relating to intellectual property are supportive of and do not run counter to the objectives of this Convention.

Recognizing that early and rapid reduction of emissions requires the deployment of low-emission technologies on a massive scale;

Recognizing that the largest share of historical and current global emissions of greenhouse gases has originated in developed countries;

Stressing that the climate debt of developed countries must be repaid to developing countries, *inter alia* through deep emission reductions by developed countries, provision of finance, and concrete and effective transfer of technology to meet the agreed full incremental implementation costs;

Recognizing the specific needs and special circumstances of developing country Parties that would have to bear a disproportionate or abnormal burden under the Convention;

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[1] Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Fourth Assessment Report, Synthesis Report, at page 68

Recognizing further that developing countries particularly those with insufficient or no manufacturing capacity in environmentally sound technologies will have more difficulties in accessing adaptation and mitigation technologies;

Recalling the provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the development and transfer of technologies, *inter alia*, under Articles 4.1(c), 4.3, 4.5, 4.7, 4.8 of the UNFCCC;

Recalling also the provisions of the Bali Action Plan, Decision 1/CP.13

Reaffirming that intellectual property has been a barrier to the transfer of and access to environmentally sound technologies (EST) and associated know-how to adapt to or mitigate climate change, from the developed to developing countries, thus urgent action needs to be taken to overcome this barrier;

Decides that Parties agree:

1. that nothing in any international agreement on intellectual property shall be interpreted or implemented in a manner that limits or prevents any Party from taking any measures to address adaptation or mitigation of climate change, in particular the development and transfer of, and access to technologies;

2. Immediately to take all steps necessary in all fora to mandatorily exclude from patenting in developing countries environmentally sound technologies to adapt to or mitigate climate change, including those developed through funding by governments or international agencies;

3. Immediately to take all steps necessary in all fora to revoke in developing countries all existing patents on essential/urgent environmentally sound technologies to adapt to or mitigate climate change;

4. Immediately to take all necessary measures to facilitate technology pools that includes trade secrets and associated know-how on environmentally sound technologies and enable them to be accessed on royalty-free terms, for developing countries;

5. Immediately to create and provide new and additional financing that is adequate, predictable and sustainable for joint technology excellence centers in developing countries, to enable entities in these countries to do research and development especially on adaptation as well as mitigation technologies;

6. Immediately to ensure that any technology transfer to developing countries is appropriate for the developing countries concerned in order to enable its effective utilisation;

PAPER NO. 3B: BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF)

Submission for Shared Vision and for COP decision [Number 1]

The need of a Universal Mother Earth's Rights Declaration

The global warming affects not only human being, but also to all natural beings, ecosystems and for the planet in its entirety. The increase of the Earth's temperature is producing irreversibly the destabilization of different ecosystems and, as a consequence the extinction of a variety of species. Tropical forests, that host 70 % of the planet's biodiversity, are threatened by the climate change and deforestation. The choral reefs are disappearing in many regions of the world. The arctic glacier is losing its ice, threatening severely the existence of the polar bear, the walrus and other species. The disappearance of the glaciers in high mountains affects water sources, species, ecosystems, and food security in those regions.

Because we, human beings, didn't recognise that we form part of a major system with which we have to live in harmony and balance, we now suffer severe consequences. Mankind is only a part of a large community of beings, and the wellbeing of each member of this community depends on the fact that all of us recognise and respect the rights of each component and of the socio-ecological system, which is interdependent. Hence, in order to live in harmony with nature we must recognize that not only human beings have rights, but also the planet, the animals, the plants, the rivers, the forests, the glaciers, and all the components of this system that is our Mother Earth.

The 20th century has been the century of the human rights. First, with the approval of the civil and political rights in 1948, and second, with the approval of the economical, social and cultural rights in 1966. Now, the 21th century has to become the century of the Rights of Mother Earth and all natural beings.

Therefore, in the context of a Shared Vision for a long term cooperative action we consider necessary to include the following proposal in the document FCCC/AWGLCA/2009:

The global warming is affecting not only human beings, but also all natural beings and Mother Earth. We are now inheriting the consequences of Climate Change because up till now we never respected the rights of our Mother Earth. A shared vision for a long-term cooperative action requires the recognition of the rights of not only the human beings, but also of the rights of Mother Earth and of all its beings. In this framework, it is essential to count with a Universal Declaration of Mother Earth's Rights to be developed within United Nations

[TRANSLATION AS SUBMITTED]

Submission visión compartida para una acción cooperativa de largo plazo
Necesidad de una Declaración Universal de Derechos de la Madre Tierra

El calentamiento global afecta no sólo a los seres humanos sino a todos los seres naturales, ecosistemas y al planeta en su conjunto. El incremento de la temperatura de la Tierra está produciendo irreversiblemente la desestabilización de diferentes ecosistemas y en consecuencia la extinción de varias especies. Los bosques tropicales que cobijan el 70 % de la biodiversidad del planeta están amenazados por el cambio climático y la deforestación. Los arrecifes de coral están desapareciendo en varias regiones del mundo. El glaciar ártico está perdiendo su hielo amenazando severamente la existencia del oso polar, la morsa y otras especies. La desaparición de los glaciares en las altas montañas afecta las fuentes de agua, las especies, los ecosistemas y la seguridad alimentaria de esas regiones.

Las graves consecuencias que sufrimos son el resultado de que los seres humanos no hemos reconocido que somos parte de un sistema mayor con el que tenemos que vivir en armonía y equilibrio. Los humanos somos solo una parte de una comunidad más amplia de seres, y el bienestar de cada miembro de esa comunidad depende de que entre todos reconozcamos y respetemos los derechos de cada una de las partes y del sistema ecológico social interdependiente en su conjunto. En otras palabras, para vivir en armonía con la naturaleza debemos reconocer que no solo los seres humanos tenemos derechos sino también el planeta, los animales, las plantas, los ríos, los bosques, los glaciares y todos componentes de este sistema que hace a nuestra Madre Tierra.

El Siglo XX ha sido el Siglo de los derechos humanos. Primero con la aprobación de los derechos civiles y políticos en 1948, y segundo, con la aprobación de los derechos económicos sociales y culturales en 1966. Ahora, el Siglo XXI debe ser el Siglo de los derechos de la Madre Tierra y de todos los seres naturales.

Por eso, en el marco de a Shared vision for a long term cooperative action consideramos necesario incluir en el documento FCCC/AWGLCA/2009 la siguiente propuesta:

El calentamiento global está afectando no sólo a los seres humanos sino a todos los seres naturales y al planeta Tierra. Estamos heredando ahora las consecuencias del Cambio Climático, porque hasta el momento nunca hemos respetado los derechos de la Madre Tierra. Una visión compartida para una acción cooperativa de largo plazo requiere del reconocimiento de derechos no sólo de los seres humanos sino también de la Madre Tierra y todos los seres que la integran. En este marco es fundamental contar con una Declaración Universal de Derechos de la Madre Tierra a construirse en el marco de las Naciones Unidas.

PAPER NO. 4: INDONESIA AND AUSTRALIA

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries

Joint Submission to the AWG-LCA and SBSTA

In accordance with the implementation of Bali Action Plan paragraph 1 (b) (i), 1 (b) (ii), and 1 (b) (iii)

Indonesia and Australia share a strong commitment to an effective outcome on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD) at the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP). To provide certainty that emission reductions from REDD are genuine, action taken by Parties needs to be measureable, reportable and verifiable (MRV). This will support the Bali Action Plan by enabling REDD to make an effective and efficient contribution to the effort to stabilize the global atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gases.

We consider that a successful outcome at Copenhagen should address key elements of MRV mechanisms for REDD. This submission provides Indonesia and Australia's views on these requirements and draws on the practical activities we are undertaking together through the Indonesia – Australia Forest Carbon Partnership.

Indonesia is undertaking a process to develop national systems and institutional arrangements as part of its national readiness for an international REDD mechanism. This includes the design and development of Indonesia's National Carbon Accounting System (INCAS) and its related national Forest Resource Information System (FRIS). Through the Indonesia – Australia Forest Carbon Partnership, Australia is working collaboratively with Indonesia to support the design and implementation of these systems. Our experiences provide useful lessons on how robust and transparent national forest monitoring systems can be established for REDD.

National MRV systems for REDD

At Copenhagen, the COP is expected to agree on key elements of MRV mechanisms for REDD, aligned with the broader MRV framework under the COP 15 outcome. This would provide increased certainty for Parties that the national MRV systems they are developing will meet REDD requirements under this outcome.

Parties can potentially take a range of technical approaches when designing national measurement systems. Different countries may choose to place greater emphasis on one or more of the potential technical approaches. In developing their INCAS, Indonesia has found that an integrated approach, using remote sensing, modelling and ground measurement, best serves their national circumstances.

Reporting and verification for REDD will provide the COP with robust and credible information to assess progress against the objectives of the Convention and the Bali Action Plan. To the extent possible, reporting and verification requirements for REDD should be aligned with the broader MRV framework established under the COP 15 outcome. This will increase transparency and build confidence that Parties' efforts are comparable.

Designing national MRV systems for REDD: an Indonesian Case

A number of government ministries have responsibility for managing different issues relevant to develop a national MRV system for implementing REDD in Indonesia. For example, INCAS requires policy and technical input from ministries that manage the land sector, including the ministries of forestry, environment, and agriculture. Indonesia identified key areas of coordination early in the design process. This led to improved coordination and agreement on the ministry responsible for developing, housing and maintaining the systems.

Through the design process, Indonesia identified several key requirements for the establishment of its national MRV systems. Indonesia is taking a national approach to REDD with sub-national implementation. Consequently, national level measurement and monitoring systems, including the FRIS and INCAS, need to be spatially explicit and provide coverage of the whole country. This will enable Indonesia to monitor changes at the national, sub-national and project level.

The design process was also useful in highlighting the need for ongoing human and institutional resources to support the design, development and delivery of national MRV systems. Indonesia is taking early action to ensure long term arrangements for these resources and has recently established an INCAS office and a team of core personnel. This will be an important consideration for other developing countries when designing their national systems for REDD.

Reference emissions levels for REDD

Indonesia is taking early action to explore approaches to developing a national reference emissions level that will meet likely requirements for its national readiness for an international REDD mechanism. A strong outcome on REDD at Copenhagen should clarify the process for agreeing national reference emissions levels.

Capacity building for MRV systems for REDD

It is important to underline the need for genuine cooperation and capacity building between developed and developing countries in an effort to realise the full potential of REDD in the COP 15 outcome. Through our Indonesia – Australia Forest Carbon Partnership we are working collaboratively to take practical action on REDD. This includes support for the development of the necessary national MRV systems for REDD.

Strong technical expertise and access to suitable data is a core part of successfully establishing national MRV systems for REDD. Capacity building for MRV can enable Parties to efficiently develop these system requirements. For example, to assist Indonesia and other neighbouring countries establish MRV systems for REDD, Australia is acquiring satellite data from various overseas archives. This includes providing satellite data acquired from international ground stations to Indonesia for the development of their INCAS. To support this work, Australia is enhancing its national capability to directly receive regional satellite data by installing a new ground receiving station (satellite dish) in northern Australia.

Australia is supporting the efforts of Indonesia for the development of the FRIS and INCAS by providing scientific, technical and analytical support. This has included a series of policy and technical workshops and exchanges of technical staff between Indonesia and Australia.

To improve efficiency we have found that capacity building support needs to be effectively targeted to national circumstances. This ensures early identification of priority technical and systems needs, and avoids duplication of existing skills and expertise. In developing the FRIS and INCAS, it was important to allow sufficient time for this analysis prior to system development. Indonesia already has considerable technical expertise in establishing forest inventories, geographic information systems and remote sensing. With this in mind, the design process involved a determination of system requirements and identification of any remaining technical gaps that needed to be addressed.

In taking early action to develop national MRV systems for REDD, system design requires sufficient flexibility to align with future REDD requirements under the COP 15 outcome, enabled and supported by financing, technology transfer and capacity building from developed countries, according to national circumstances and capabilities.

National framework for REDD

It is important that national MRV systems are supported by a credible and transparent national policy framework for REDD. A robust national framework will strengthen coordination and ensure REDD MRV systems can also serve other national requirements.

Indonesia is currently preparing its national policy and legal framework for REDD. This includes new national regulations for REDD implementation released in May 2009. In taking early action in designing the national MRV system, Indonesia is ensuring that these systems are integrated with, and guided by this broader institutional framework.

Indonesia's REDD architecture is also being designed to fit anticipated international requirements. Indonesia is ensuring its national frameworks for REDD are effectively linked to broader climate change policies and measures by establishing suitable government arrangements at the national level, to be followed by arrangements at the sub-national level. This includes the establishment of a National Council on Climate Change, underpinned by working groups in key ministries. This measure has served to enhance coordination across government on climate change issues including REDD.

Through the Indonesia - Australia Forest Carbon Partnership, we will continue to work closely together to progress our practical cooperation on MRV systems for REDD. We endeavour to continue sharing lessons learned from our joint activities to inform a strong outcome on REDD at Copenhagen.

PAPER NO. 5: LEAST DEVELOPPED COUNTRIES GROUP

Submission on Development and Transfer of Technology

Preamble and Principles

Recognizing that climate change poses a serious threat to social and economic development of all Parties and noting that the SIDS and LDCs are particularly most vulnerable to impacts of adverse effects of climate change and that these groups of countries will suffer disproportionately;
Recognizing also the urgency and the immediacy of the climate change problem the Parties agreed on a legally binding Adaptation Framework as set out in subsequent sections;
Noting the continuing growth in greenhouse gas emissions, particularly high rate of growth in major developing countries;
Aware that such growth will significantly contribute to increasing concentration level of GHGs in the atmosphere with serious potential consequence;
Guided by the Climate Change Convention, particularly its principles and paragraphs 1,3,4,5,7 and 9 of Article 4 and the principle of learning by doing;
Guided also by the best available science;

The Technology Action Framework is hereby established.
The objective of the Technology Action Framework is to promote low carbon growth, particularly in developing countries and enhance resilience of communities, particularly in LDCs through support of concrete actions on development and wide diffusion of mitigation and adaptation technologies.

Elements of the Adaptation Framework

The elements of the Technology Action Framework are described in the subsequent sections.

a) Development and Transfer of Mitigation Technologies

The Technology Action Framework will include but not limited to the following concrete actions:

Existing mitigation technologies

- Developed country Parties shall address the issue of intellectual property rights in the context of complying with their commitments under the Convention;
- Remove and facilitate access to mitigation technologies, including publicly funded technologies;
- Promote wide diffusion of existing mitigation technologies including energy efficiency and renewable technologies at a scale similar to the information communication technologies (ICT). Strong and bold decisions are needed to realize this;
- Facilitate and support access to existing clean technologies to support development needs of major developing countries; and
- Facilitate capacity building as an integral part of technology transfer through provision of financial resources and where necessary technical assistance;

Future mitigation technologies

- Stimulate research into future technologies through public funding;
- Stimulate, encourage and promote research, development and production of future mitigation technologies, including appropriate REDD technologies, through cooperation with private sector, identified and selected through open and transparent competitive international bidding process;
- Diffuse such emerging technologies at non-commercial rates;
- Encourage and promote south to south technology development and cooperation;
- Create conducive environment to promote partnership with the private sector to undertake the above actions.

b) Development and Transfer of Adaptation Technologies

The Technology Action Framework will include but not limited to the following concrete actions:

Existing adaptation technologies

- Undertake an inventory of existing adaptation technologies in developing countries, including its state of current production;
- Promote wide dissemination of existing adaptation technologies within similar regions;
- Strengthen institutional and technical capacity of research and academic institutions, including re-orienting research programmes;

Future adaptation technologies

- Stimulate and promote research, development and production of future adaptation technologies;
- Encourage and promote south to south technology development and cooperation;
- Promote wide diffusion of emerging adaptation technologies in similar climates; and
- Promote cooperation among research and development activities among developing countries.

c) **Technology Institutional Framework**

The Technology Institutional Framework will comprise of a Technology Committee and Technology Panel.

The Technology Committee

The Technology Committee shall be serviced by a strengthened professional secretariat and its key function shall include:

- Advice the COP on technology policy issues;
- Identifies areas of cooperation with private sector and makes recommendations to the COP for action;
- Reviews and decides on technology investments;
- Reviews and approves technology funding requests;
- Review progress of implementation of the Technology Action Programme;
- Approves procedures and modalities for technology cooperation with private sector; and
- Approves hiring of Technology Panel Experts. The Technology Panel Experts to the extent possible shall come from the different UN regions.

The Technology Panel

The functions of the Technology Panel will include:

- Advises the Technology Committee on development and transfer of technologies;
- Develops draft procedures and modalities for development and transfer of technologies
- Identifies and compiles emerging technologies, including their state of development and advise the Technology Committee on appropriate line of action; and
- Reviews request for funding technologies, including development of technologies from developing countries and advise the Technology Committee.

e) **The Financial Mechanism**

A technology window, established in the new financial mechanism under the control of the COP, shall support implementation of concrete and practical technology activities elaborated above.

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