



附属履行机构

附属履行机构第四十一届会议报告，2014年12月1日至8日
在利马举行

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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)第四十一届会议于 2014 年 12 月 1 日至 8 日在秘鲁利马联合国气候变化大会期间举行。
2. 12 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 Ilhomjon Rajabov 先生(塔吉克斯坦)担任履行机构副主席, Mabafokeng Mahahabisa 女士(莱索托)担任报告员。

二. 组织事项

(议程项目 2)

A. 通过议程

(议程分项目 2(a))

3. 在 12 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/2014/9)。
4. 在同次会议上, 履行机构通过了以下议程, 但分项目 4(a)暂时搁置, 并有一项谅解, 即缔约方会议交给履行机构处理的非《公约》附件一所列缔约方国家信息通报专家咨询小组成员问题将在议程项目 20(“其他事项”)之下审议:
 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之下的多边评估工作组会议;
 - (d) 选举主席以外的主席团成员。
 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) 同时也是《京都议定书》缔约方的《公约》附件一所列缔约方提交的第六次国家信息通报所载的补充信息的汇编和综合;

- (d) 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”；
 - (e) 《公约》附件一所列缔约方 1990-2012 年期间国家温室气体清单数据报告；
 - (f) 《京都议定书》之下附件 B 缔约方 2014 年年度汇编和核算报告。
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所载信息(本议程分项目暂搁置)；
 - (b) 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的工作；
 - (c) 提供资金和技术支持。
 5. 加深理解适合本国的减缓行动的多样性的工作方案。
 6. 与《京都议定书》之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) 《京都议定书》之下国际交易日志管理人的报告。
 7. 与最不发达国家有关的问题。
 8. 适应委员会的报告。
 9. 国家适应计划。
 10. 气候变化影响相关损失和损害华沙国际机制。
 11. 与资金有关的事项：
 - (a) 对适应基金的第二次审查；
 - (b) 对最不发达国家基金的进一步指导。
 12. 技术的开发和转让以及技术机制的实施：
 - (a) 技术执行委员会和气候技术中心与网络的联合年度报告；
 - (b) 关于技术转让的波兹南战略方案。
 13. 能力建设：

- (a) 《公约》之下的能力建设;
 - (b) 《京都议定书》之下的能力建设。
14. 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。
15. 2013-2015 年审评。
16. 性别与气候变化。
17. 政府间会议的安排。
18. 行政、财务和体制事项:
- (a) 2012-2013 两年期审定财务报表;
 - (b) 2014-2015 两年期预算执行情况。
19. 其他活动报告:
- (a) 关于第 1/CP.16 号决定第 70 段所指各项活动的成果信息和基于成果
的支付信息的信息中心专家会议报告;
 - (b) 关于《公约》第六条的第二次对话的概要报告。
20. 其他事项。
21. 会议闭幕和会议报告。
5. 在第 1 次会议上, 有 13 个缔约方的代表作了发言, 其中 1 人以 77 国集团和中国的名义发言, 1 人以伞状集团的名义发言, 1 人以环境完整性小组的名义发言, 2 人以小岛屿国家联盟的发言,¹ 1 人以非洲集团的名义发言, 1 人以欧洲联盟及其 28 个成员国的名义发言, 1 人以最不发达国家的名义发言, 1 人以拉丁美洲和加勒比独立联盟的名义发言, 1 人以中美洲一体化体系的名义发言, 1 人以雨林国家联盟的名义发言。此外, 工商界非政府组织、土著人民组织、妇女和性别问题非政府组织、青年非政府组织以及环境非政府组织的代表也都做了发言。²

¹ 包括关于议程项目第 6 条(“与《京都议定书》之下的机制有关的事项”)所涉问题的一个发言。

² 发言全文, 包括在全体会议上因时间限制未能念出的发言全文见提交材料门户<www.unfccc.int/5900>(select SBI, then search for“statements”)。

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四十一届会议网页上贴出的工作方案提案。³ 他提醒履行机构说，履行机构第一期会议闭幕全体会议订于 12 月 5 日星期五下午举行，以便履行机构能在 12 月 6 日星期六启动多边评估工作组会议之前通过关于所有实质性项目的结论。他还提醒各缔约方，履行机构第二期会议的闭幕全体会议将在多边评估进程结束后随即举行，即 12 月 8 日星期一傍晚。依照履行机构以前通过的关于按时结束谈判的结论⁴ 及相关工作惯例，主席向履行机构通报说在下午 6 时之后不会安排任何会议。应主席的提议，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))

议事情况

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将于 2014 年 12 月 6 日和 8 日举行的第一次多边评估工作组会议安排信息。

8. 在履行机构第四十一届会议上接受评估的 17 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，⁵ 并列入附件一。

D. 选举主席以外的主席团成员

(议程分项目 2(d))

议事情况

9. 履行机构在第 1 次会议上和 12 月 5 日的第 2 次会议上审议了本议程分项目。在第 1 次会议上，主席回顾指出，按照适用的议事规则草案第 27 条，履行机构应选举副主席和报告员。在同次会议上，履行机构注意到，关于履行机构副主席和报告员的提名磋商工作正与《公约》及《京都议定书》之下其它各机构的提名磋商工作协调进行，由《公约》缔约方会议(COP)和作为《京都议定书》缔约方会议的《公约》缔约方会议(CMP)副主席 Cheikh Ndiaye Sylla 先生(塞内加尔)在 COP 和 CMP 主席的领导下进行磋商。

³ <www.unfccc.int/8500>。

⁴ FCCC/SBI/2014/8, 第 218–221 段。

⁵ 见<www.unfccc.int/8451>。

10. 在第 2 次会议上，主席通报缔约方，尚未收到关于副主席一职的提名。作为对适用的议事规则草案第 27 条第 6 款的一个例外安排，履行机构请 COP 在第二十届会议闭幕全体会议上选举履行机构的副主席和报告员。⁶

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

11. 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/SBI/2014/INF.19 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

12. 履行机构在第 1 次和第 2 次会议上审议了本议程分项目，并收到了 FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.20 和 Add.1 及 2 号文件。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。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，本项目将列入履行机构第四十二届会议(2015 年 6 月)临时议程。

C. 同时也是《京都议定书》缔约方的《公约》附件一所列缔约方提交的第六次国家信息通报所载的补充信息的汇编和综合

(议程分项目 3(c))

1. 议事情况

13. 履行机构在第 1 次和第 2 次会议上审议了本议程分项目，并收到了 FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.21 号文件。履行机构在第 1 次会议上商定，由 Hussein 女士

⁶ 《公约》缔约方会议选举孙国顺先生(中国)和 Sidat Yaffa 先生(冈比亚)分别担任履行机构第四十二届会议和第四十三届会议的副主席和报告员(FCCC/CP/2014/10, 第 52 段)。

和 Plume 女士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 次会议上审议并通过了以下结论。⁷

2. 结论

14. 附属履行机构欢迎同时也是《京都议定书》缔约方的《公约》附件一所列缔约方提交的第六次国家信息通报所载的补充信息的汇编和综合⁸并予以注意。

D. 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(d))

议事情况

15. 履行机构在第 1 次和第 2 次会议上审议了本议程分项目，并收到了 FCCC/TP/2014/5 号文件。履行机构在第 1 次会议上商定，由 Hussein 女士和 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，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，本项目将列入履行机构第四十二届会议临时议程。

E. 《公约》附件一所列缔约方 1990-2012 年期间国家温室气体清单数据报告

(议程分项目 3(e))

议事情况

16. 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/SBI/2014/20 号文件所载信息。

F. 《京都议定书》之下附件 B 缔约方 2014 年年度汇编和核算报告

(议程分项目 3(f))

议事情况

17. 履行机构在第 1 次会议上审议了本议程分项目，并建议 CMP 注意到 FCCC/KP/CMP/2014/7 和 Add.1 号文件所载信息。

⁷ 结论草案见 FCCC/SBI/2014/L.30 号文件。

⁸ FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.21。

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所载信息

(议程分项目 4(a)暂时搁置)

B. 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的工作

(议程分项目 4(b))

1. 议事情况

18. 履行机构在第 1 次和第 2 次会议上审议了本议程分项目，并收到了 FCCC/SBI/2014/17、FCCC/SBI/2014/18、FCCC/SBI/2014/19、FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.15 和 FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.16 号文件。在第 1 次会议上，⁹ 履行机构商定，由 Plume 女士和 Lilian Portillo 女士(巴拉圭)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 次会议上审议并通过了以下结论。¹⁰

2. 结论

19. 履行机构注意到专家咨询小组的进展报告¹¹及专家咨询小组 2014-2018 年的工作方案。¹²履行机构肯定小组制定和执行工作方案，并感谢 2014 年为专家咨询小组开展工作提供捐款的附件一缔约方¹³。

20. 履行机构欢迎专家咨询小组在开展活动方面取得的进展，包括：

(a) 在一份技术报告¹⁴中汇编了非《公约》附件一所列缔约方(非附件一缔约方)在国家信息通报和两年期更新报告进程及其编写过程中遇到的困难和限制以及学到的经验教训和最佳做法方面的资料。履行机构鼓励专家咨询小组在执行工作方案时酌情考虑到该报告中所载的相关内容；

⁹ 专家咨询小组主席关于本议程分项目的发言见<www.unfccc.int/8500>。

¹⁰ 结论草案载于 FCCC/SBI/2014/L.26 号文件。

¹¹ FCCC/SBI/2014/17、FCCC/SBI/2014/18、FCCC/SBI/2014/19、FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.15 和 FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.16。

¹² FCCC/SBI/2014/17, 附件一。

¹³ 比利时、加拿大、欧洲联盟和日本。

¹⁴ FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.16。

(b) 就编写非附件一缔约方两年期更新报告问题举行了两次区域培训班。¹⁵ 履行机构对巴拿马政府和亚美尼亚政府主办这两次培训班表示感谢。它鼓励专家咨询小组尽量在 2015 年一季度举行最后一场针对非洲地区的区域培训班；

(c) 将专家咨询小组关于编写两年期更新报告的补充培训资料翻译成了阿拉伯文、法文和西班牙文。履行机构请秘书处做出安排，在资金允许的情况下，2015 年将培训资料翻译成联合国其他正式语文；¹⁶

(d) 以专家咨询小组的最新培训资料为基础，就编写非附件一缔约方国家信息通报问题开发了专家咨询小组电子学习方案。¹⁷ 履行机构鼓励非附件一缔约方利用电子学习方案并鼓励国内专家参加该方案。

21. 履行机构还欢迎为在国际磋商和分析进程之下对两年期更新报告开展技术分析的技术专家组开发培训方案方面取得的进展，并对参加该培训方案教材同行审评的专家表示感谢。¹⁸ 它鼓励专家咨询小组在 2015 年一季度之前对培训资料进行定稿。

22. 履行机构还欢迎专家咨询小组长期战略(2015-2018 年)，¹⁹ 其中概述了在区域、次区域和国家三级以更有效、更充分和更具可持续性的方式加强向非附件一缔约方提供技术援助的战略。履行机构指出，该战略为专家咨询小组全面履行其任务提供了良好的基础，并鼓励专家咨询小组在修订和执行工作方案时考虑到该战略的相关内容。

23. 履行机构回顾第 20/CP.19 号决定第 2 段，鼓励缔约方尽早提名具备相关资历的技术专家，纳入《气候公约》专家名册。它还鼓励专家咨询小组根据同一决定第 4 段的要求，在 2015 年尽早为获提名的技术专家举行培训。

24. 履行机构注意到，专家咨询小组计划在资金允许的情况下，于 2015 年上半年着手修订关于脆弱性和适应评估的最新培训资料，并于 2015 年下半年举行关于脆弱性和适应评估的区域实践培训讲习班。

25. 履行机构促请《公约》附件二所列发达国家缔约方和其他有能力的发达国家缔约方提供资金，以便专家咨询小组能够开展工作方案中规划的各项活动。此外，它请多边方案和组织酌情与专家咨询小组合作，为非附件一缔约方编写国家信息通报和两年期更新报告提供技术支持。

¹⁵ 两次培训班的报告载于 FCCC/SBI/2014/18 号文件。

¹⁶ 材料译文见<<http://unfccc.int/7915.php>>。

¹⁷ 专家咨询小组关于编写国家信息通报的最新培训资料见<<http://unfccc.int/349.php>>。

¹⁸ 技术专家组培训资料同行审评研讨会的报告载于 FCCC/SBI/2014/19 号文件。

¹⁹ 专家咨询小组长期战略(2015-2018 年)载于 FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.15 号文件。

26. 履行机构注意到有待专家咨询小组在秘书处的协助下开展的活动、包括以上第 20 至第 24 段中提及的活动所涉经费估算。²⁰

27. 履行机构请秘书处在资金允许的情况下，开展本结论中请秘书处采取的行动。

C. 提供资金和技术支持

(议程分项目 4(c))

1. 议事情况

28. 履行机构在第 1 次和第 2 次会议上审议了本议程分项目，并收到了 FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.12、FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.22 和 FCCC/CP/2014/2 号文件。履行机构在第 1 次会议²¹上商定，由 Plume 女士和 Portillo 女士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 次会议上审议并通过了以下结论。²²

2. 结论

29. 履行机构注意到全球环境基金(环境基金)非附件一缔约方编制国家信息通报和两年期更新报告提供资金支持的信息。²³

30. 履行机构请环境基金继续提供详细、准确、及时和完整的信息，说明其在非附件一缔约方编制国家信息通报方面开展的活动，包括资助批准日期和资金拨付日期。履行机构还请环境基金继续提供信息，说明完成国家信息通报草稿的大致日期以及向秘书处提交国家信息通报的大致日期，供履行机构第四十三届会议(2015 年 11 月至 12 月)审议。

31. 履行机构还请环境基金继续提供详细、准确、及时和完整的信息，说明其在编制两年期更新报告方面开展的活动，包括资助请求日期、资金批准日期及资金拨付日期，以及向秘书处提交两年期更新报告的大致日期，供履行机构第四十二届会议审议。

32. 履行机构注意到环境基金向缔约方会议第二十届会议提交的报告，²⁴ 其中说明了环境基金最近一次充资中可为非附件一缔约方编制国家信息通报和两年期更新报告提供的资金金额，以及气候变化重点领域现有的资金总额。

²⁰ 落实专家咨询小组 2015–2018 年工作方案的资源估算要求载于 FCCC/SBI/2014/17 号文件附件二。

²¹ 全球环境基金一名代表关于本议程分项目的发言见 www.unfccc.int/8500。

²² 结论草案载于 FCCC/SBI/2014/L.29 号文件。

²³ FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.22 和 FCCC/CP/2014/2。

²⁴ FCCC/CP/2014/2。

33. 履行机构还注意到，截至 2014 年 12 月 4 日，1 个非附件一缔约方根据第 2/CP.17 号决定第 41(a)段提交了第一份两年期更新报告，预计另有 7 个非附件一缔约方将在 2014 年 12 月 31 日之前提交。履行机构进一步注意到，截至 2014 年 12 月 1 日，环境基金秘书处已收到 48 份非附件一缔约方为编制两年期更新报告寻求资金支持的请求。此外，履行机构注意到，环境基金理事会于 2014 年 10 月批准了一个帮助 35 个小岛屿发展中国家和最不发达国家完成两年期更新报告的项目。

34. 履行机构回顾第 2/CP.17 号决定第 41(d)段，再次敦促尚未提交请求的非附件一缔约方视适用情况，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持的请求。²⁵ 此外，履行机构还鼓励环境基金各机构继续为非附件一缔约方准备和提交编制两年期更新报告的项目建议书提供便利。

35. 履行机构请环境基金在向 COP 第二十一届会议(2015 年 11 月至 12 月)提交的报告中，说明方便非附件一缔约方同时为编制国家信息通报和多份两年期更新报告申请经费的程序。

36. 履行机构注意到环境基金实施全球支助方案的进展。²⁶ 履行机构鼓励非附件一缔约方利用全球支助方案下可获得的技术援助和支助机会。

37. 履行机构欢迎秘书处提供的报告，²⁷ 其中介绍了 2013 年至 2014 年为非附件一缔约方举办的使用国家温室气体清单软件区域实践培训班的情况。履行机构注意到需要培训更多专家，请秘书处在该软件推出联合国其他语言的最新版本后，尽量提供更多相关培训。

38. 履行机构赞赏地注意到，截至 2014 年 12 月 4 日，已收到非附件一缔约方提交的 147 份初次国家信息通报、105 份第二次国家信息通报、9 份第三次国家信息通报、1 份第四次国家信息通报和 1 份第五次国家信息通报。履行机构还注意到，截至 2014 年底，预计还将收到非附件一缔约方提交的 20 份第二次国家信息通报和 11 份第三次国家信息通报。

39. 履行机构注意到上文第 37 段所述有待秘书处开展活动所涉经费估算问题。

40. 履行机构请秘书处根据资金情况开展本结论中要求的行动。

²⁵ FCCC/SBI/2012/15, 第 53 段。

²⁶ 联合国开发计划署和联合国环境规划署联合实施的项目，旨在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。

²⁷ FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.12。

五. 加深理解适合本国的减缓行动的多样性的工作方案

(议程项目 5)

1. 议事情况

41. 履行机构在第 1 次和第 2 次会议上审议了本议程项目，并收到了 FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.11 和 FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.24 号文件。在第 1 次会议上，履行机构商定，由 Ann Gan 女士(新加坡)和 Dimitar Nikov 先生(法国)联合召集非正式磋商来审议本议程项目。在第 2 次会议上，履行机构审议并通过了以下结论。²⁸

2. 结论

42. 履行机构结束了根据第 1/CP.18 号决定第 19 段建立的加深理解适合本国的减缓行动的多样性的工作方案(下称“工作方案”)。

43. 履行机构注意到在实施工作方案期间所开展的活动：

(a) 关于有待发展中国家缔约方执行的适合本国的减缓行动的信息汇编；²⁹

(b) 履行机构第三十九和第四十届会议期间举行的研讨会及其报告；³⁰

(c) 关于适合本国的减缓行动登记册之下减缓行动与资金、技术和能力建设支助匹配程度的第一和第二次报告；³¹

(d) 为促进准备和实施适合本国的减缓行动而举行的区域能力建设年度研讨会。³²

44. 履行机构承认，按照工作方案开展的信息和经验共享活动既涉及适合本国的减缓行动，也涉及对适合本国的减缓行动提供支持，这些活动进一步加深了对适合本国的减缓行动的多样性的理解。

45. 履行机构也承认在工作方案下提供第 2/CP.17 号决定第 33 和第 34 段规定的与适合本国的减缓行动有关信息的价值，包括所依据的假设和方法学、部门涵盖范围和气体涵盖范围、所用全球升温潜能值、估计的减缓结果等。

46. 履行机构承认，有为准备和实施具体可测量、可报告和可核实的适合本国的减缓行动而对资金、技术和能力建设支持的需求，也有可提供和已提供的支持、获取的方式以及所获得的相关经验。

²⁸ 结论草案载于 FCCC/SBI/2014/L.36 号文件。

²⁹ FCCC/SBI/2013/INF.12/Rev.2。

³⁰ FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.1 和 FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.11。

³¹ FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.10 和 FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.24。

³² 见 <http://unfccc.int/focus/mitigation/items/7429.php>。

47. 履行机构承认，将适合本国的减缓行动登记册之下减缓行动与资金、技术和能力建设支助进行匹配的工作业已开始。³³

48. 履行机构请秘书处确保适合本国的减缓行动登记册稳健地运作，以期促进适合本国的减缓行动信息得到记录及为这些行动提供支持，也促进适合本国的减缓行动与支持相匹配。

六. 与《京都议定书》之下的机制有关的事项

(议程项目 6)

A. 审查清洁发展机制的模式和程序

(议程分项目 6(a))

1. 议事情况

49. 履行机构在第 1 次和第 2 次会议上审议了本议程分项目。1 个缔约方的代表以小岛屿国家联盟的名义作了发言。在第 1 次会议上，履行机构商定，由 Marko Berglund 先生(芬兰)和 Giza Gaspar Martins 先生(安哥拉)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，主席感谢 Jeffery Spooner 先生(牙买加)同意代替无法与会的 Martins 先生联合召集磋商。在同次会议上，履行机构审议并通过了以下结论。³⁴

2. 结论

50. 按照第 4/CMP.9 号决定，履行机构继续审议清洁发展机制模式和程序可能的更改。

51. 履行机构注意到秘书处根据第 4/CMP.9 号决定编写的关于清洁发展机制模式和程序可能的更改的技术文件³⁵以及缔约方提出的有关本议程分项目的意见³⁶。

52. 履行机构商定在第四十二届会议上继续审议此事。

³³ FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.24。

³⁴ 结论草案载于 FCCC/SBI/2014/L.35 号文件。

³⁵ FCCC/TP/2014/1。

³⁶ 2013 年提交的材料已统一编入 FCCC/SBI/2013/MISC.1 和 Add.1 号文件，而 2014 年(为履行机构第四十和第四十一届会议)提交的材料可通过以下网址查阅：<http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/SitePages/sessions.aspx?showOnlyCurrentCalls=1&populateData=1&expectedsubmissionfrom=Parties&focalBodies=SBI>。

B. 审查联合执行指南

(议程分项目 6(b))

议事情况

53. 履行机构在第 1 和第 2 次会议上审议了本议程分项目。1 个缔约方的代表以小岛屿国家联盟的名义作了发言。在第 1 次会议上，履行机构商定，由 Nikov 先生和 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。³⁷

结论

54. 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”³⁸(联合执行指南)的审查。

55. 履行机构商定，将在第四十二届会议上，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/2014/L.34 号文件附件的决定草案案文及其附录，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 CMP 第十一届会议(2015 年 11 月至 12 月)审议和通过。

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 6(c))

1. 议事情况

56. 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/TP/2014/4 号文件。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。履行机构在第 2 次会议上审议并通过了以下结论。³⁹

2. 结论

57. 履行机构根据第 1/CMP.8 号决定第 16 段，继续审议加快持续发放、转让和获取联合执行减排量单位的模式。

58. 履行机构赞赏地注意到秘书处编写的技术文件，⁴⁰ 其中说明了由于 FCCC/SBI/2014/L.9 号文件附件所载加快持续发放、转让和获取联合执行减排量单位的模式草案而对《京都议定书》之下各进程和系统的技术影响。

³⁷ 结论草案载于 FCCC/SBI/2014/L.34 号文件。

³⁸ 第 9/CMP.1 号决定附件。

³⁹ 结论草案载于 FCCC/SBI/2014/L.33 号文件。

⁴⁰ FCCC/TP/2014/4。

59. 履行机构未能完成讨论，因此商定在第四十二届会议上继续讨论此事。

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 6(d))

1. 议事情况

60. 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，履行机构商定，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。⁴¹

2. 结论

61. 履行机构根据第 3/CMP.6 号决定第 18 段所提出的授权，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。

62. 履行机构商定，将在第四十二届会议上，以包括载于文件 FCCC/SBI/2012/33/Add.1 内的联合召集人的草案文本等为基础，继续审议此事，以便提出一份决定草案建议，供 CMP 第十二届会议(2016 年 11 月)审议。

E. 《京都议定书》之下国际交易日志管理人的报告 (议程分项目 6(e))

议事情况

63. 履行机构在第 1 和第 2 次会议上审议了本议程分项目，并注意到 FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.18 号文件。

七. 与最不发达国家有关的问题

(议程项目 7)

1. 议事情况

64. 履行机构在第 1 和第 2 次会议上审议了本议程项目，并收到了 FCCC/SBI/2014/13 号文件。在第 1 次会议上，⁴² 履行机构商定由 Collin Beck 先生(所罗门群岛)召集非正式磋商来审议本议程项目。在第 2 次会议上，履行机构审议并通过了以下结论。⁴³

⁴¹ 结论草案载于 FCCC/SBI/2014/L.31 号文件。

⁴² 最不发达国家专家组主席关于本议程项目的书面发言见 www.unfccc.int/8500。

⁴³ 结论草案载于 FCCC/SBI/2014/L.24 号文件。

2. 结论

65. 履行机构注意到最不发达国家专家组主席提交的专家组 2014-2015 年工作方案执行情况的报告。⁴⁴
66. 履行机构欢迎 2014 年 8 月 4 日至 7 日在德国波恩举行的专家组第 26 次会议的报告⁴⁵以及 2014 年 8 月 8 日至 9 日在波恩举行的国家适应计划展览会的成果。⁴⁶
67. 履行机构肯定专家组 2014-2015 年工作方案取得的进展，欢迎着手举办 2014-2015 年最不发达国家国家适应计划区域培训研讨会。⁴⁷
68. 履行机构感谢比利时、加拿大、芬兰、爱尔兰和挪威政府为专家组工作提供资金支持。
69. 履行机构赞赏地注意到一些缔约方向最不发达国家基金捐款，截至 2014 年 6 月 30 日累计认捐数额已达 9.0664 亿美元，⁴⁸ 鼓励其他缔约方认识到支持国家适应行动方案全面实施的重要性，也提供捐助。
70. 履行机构欢迎各缔约方向最不发达国家基金提交资助实施国家适应行动方案的项目提案。它赞赏地注意到，截止 2014 年 6 月 30 日，已有 48 个国家的 146 个国家适应行动方案实施项目获得了 8.2395 亿美元的资金。⁴⁹
71. 履行机构请环境基金继续探讨如何简化从最不发达国家基金获取资金的程序。
72. 履行机构注意到专家组在筹备召开会议，总结第 6/CP.16 号决定第 9(a)段所述工作的完成情况。
73. 履行机构要求专家组向其及时通报专家组为执行 2014-2015 年工作方案所做出的努力。
74. 履行机构请有能力的缔约方继续为执行专家组工作方案提供支持。

⁴⁴ 报告见 <http://unfccc.int/8500>。

⁴⁵ FCCC/SBI/2014/13。

⁴⁶ 关于国家适应计划展览的情况见 <http://unfccc.int/8425>。

⁴⁷ 研讨会信息见 <http://unfccc.int/6989.php#NAPs>。

⁴⁸ FCCC/CP/2014/2, 附件, 第 110 段。

⁴⁹ 同上文脚注 48。

八. 适应委员会的报告

(议程项目 8)

议事情况

75. 履行机构在第 1 次会议以及 2014 年 12 月 5 日第 2 次会议续会上审议了本议程项目，并收到了 FCCC/SB/2014/2 号文件。1 个缔约方的代表以小岛屿国家联盟的名义作了发言。履行机构在第 1 次会议上⁵⁰商定，由 Makoto Kato 先生(日本)和 Jimena Nieto 女士(哥伦比亚)联合召集非正式磋商，一并审议本议程项目与附属科学技术咨询机构(科技咨询机构)议程项目 4。履行机构在第 2 次会议续会上审议这一事项并就此提出一份决定草案建议，⁵¹ 供 COP 第二十届会议审议和通过。⁵²

九. 国家适应计划

(议程项目 9)

1. 议事情况

76. 履行机构在第 1 次会议和第 2 次会议续会上审议了本议程项目，并收到了 FCCC/SBI/2014/13、FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.14、FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.25、FCCC/SB/2014/2 和 FCCC/CP/2014/2 号文件。在第 1 次会议上，履行机构商定，由 Beck 先生和 Tomasz Chruszczow 先生(波兰)联合召集非正式磋商来审议本议程项目。履行机构在接下来的第 1 次会议上审议并通过了以下结论。⁵³

2. 结论

77. 履行机构欢迎缔约方提交的关于应用“制定国家适应计划的初步指南”有关经验的信息以及缔约方和相关组织在提交材料中提供的与制定和落实国家适应计划相关的信息。⁵⁴

78. 履行机构还欢迎为本届会议编写的文件，包括：

(a) 关于制订和落实国家适应计划进程方面的经验、良好做法、所获教益、差距和需求的资料文件；⁵⁵

⁵⁰ 适应委员会主席关于本议程项目的书面发言见<www.unfccc.int/8500>。

⁵¹ 决定草案案文见 FCCC/SB/2014/L.7 号文件。

⁵² 通过的见第 4/CP.20 号决定。

⁵³ 结论草案载于 FCCC/SBI/2014/L.42 号文件。

⁵⁴ FCCC/SBI/2014/MISC.1。

⁵⁵ FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.14。

(b) 关于国家适应计划进程的资料文件。⁵⁶

79. 履行机构作为建议提出一项关于国家适应计划的决定草案⁵⁷，供 COP 第二十届会议审议和通过。⁵⁸

十. 气候变化影响相关损失和损害华沙国际机制

(议程项目 10)

1. 议事情况

80. 履行机构在第 1 次和第 2 次会议续会上审议了本议程项目，并收到了 FCCC/SB/2014/4 号文件。有 3 个缔约方的代表作了发言，其中 1 人以最不发达国家的名义发言。履行机构在第 1 次会议上商定，由 Beth Lavender 女士(加拿大)和 Alf Wills 先生(南非)联合召集非正式磋商，一并审议本议程项目与科技咨询机构议程项目 7。在第 2 次会议续会上，履行机构审议并通过了以下结论。⁵⁹

2. 结论

81. 科技咨询机构和履行机构商定，建议 COP 第二十届会议以 FCCC/SB/2014/L.8 号文件附件所载案文为基础，继续审议本事项。⁶⁰

十一. 与资金有关的事项

(议程项目 11)

A. 对适应基金的第二次审查

(议程分项目 11(a))

议事情况

82. 履行机构在第 1 次会议和第 2 次会议续会上审议了本议程分项目，并收到 FCCC/SBI/2014/MISC.4 和 FCCC/TP/2014/7 号文件。有一个缔约方的代表作了发言。履行机构在第 1 次会议上商定，由 Ana Fornells de Frutos 女士(西班牙)和 Suzanty Sitorus 女士(印度尼西亚)联合召集非正式磋商来审议本议程分项目。履

⁵⁶ FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.25。

⁵⁷ 决定草案案文见 FCCC/SBI/2014/L.42/Add.1 号文件。

⁵⁸ 通过的案文见 3/CP.20 号决定。

⁵⁹ 结论草案载于 FCCC/SB/2014/L.8 号文件。

⁶⁰ 通过的案文见第 2/CP.20 号决定。

行机构在第 2 次会议续会上就此事项提出一份决定草案建议⁶¹，供 COP 第二十八届会议审议和通过。⁶²

B. 对最不发达国家基金的进一步指导

(议程分项目 11(b))

议事情况

83. 履行机构在第 1 次会议和第 2 次会议续会上审议了本议程分项目，并收到了 FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.17、FCCC/SBI/2014/MISC.3 和 FCCC/CP/2014/2 号文件。履行机构在第 1 次会议上商定，由 Kamal Djemouai 先生(阿尔及利亚)和 Herman Sips 先生(荷兰)联合召集非正式磋商来审议本议程分项目。在第 2 次会议续会上，履行机构就此事项提出一份决定草案建议⁶³，供 COP 第二十八届会议审议和通过。⁶⁴

十二. 技术的开发和转让以及技术机制的实施

(议程项目 12)

A. 技术执行委员会和气候技术中心与网络的联合年度报告

(议程分项目 12(a))

议事情况

84. 履行机构在第 1 次和第 2 次会议上审议了本议程分项目，并收到了 FCCC/SB/2014/3 号文件。在第 1 次会议上，⁶⁵ 履行机构商定，由 Carlos Fuller 先生(伯利兹)和 Elfriede More 女士(奥地利)联合召集非正式磋商，一并审议本议程分项目及科技咨询机构议程项目 5。在第 2 次会议上，履行机构提出一份决定草案建议⁶⁶，供 COP 第二十八届会议审议和通过。⁶⁷

⁶¹ 决定草案案文见 FCCC/SBI/2014/L.39 号文件。

⁶² 通过的案文见第 2/CMP.10 号决定。

⁶³ 决定草案案文见 FCCC/SBI/2014/L.38 号文件。

⁶⁴ 通过的案文见第 10/CP.20 号决定。

⁶⁵ 技执委主席和气候技术中心与网络咨询委员会主席关于本议程分项目的书面发言见 www.unfccc.int/8500。

⁶⁶ 决定草案案文见 FCCC/SB/2014/L.5 号文件。

⁶⁷ 通过的案文见第 17/CP.20 号决定。

B. 关于技术转让的波兹南战略方案

(议程分项目 12(b))

1. 议事情况

85. 履行机构在第 1 次和第 2 次会议上审议了本议程分项目，并收到 FCCC/SB/2014/3 和 FCCC/CP/2014/2 及 Add.1 号文件。在第 1 次会议上，履行机构商定，由 Fuller 先生和 More 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。⁶⁸

2. 结论

86. 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。⁶⁹

87. 履行机构注意到环境基金与气候技术中心与网络咨询委员会举行的磋商以及在协调统一执行波兹南战略方案中有关支持气候技术中心及一个气候技术网络的内容与气候技术中心与网络运营和活动方面取得的进展，这是应履行机构第四十届会议的要求开展的工作。⁷⁰ 履行机构还注意到环境基金在波兹南战略方案下支持的区域技术转让和资金中心和气候技术中心与网络之间的协作领域⁷¹，请环境基金在今后的进展情况报告中列入这一协作的情况。

88. 履行机构注意到，技术执行委员会(技执委)根据履行机构第四十届会议提出的评价波兹南战略方案的要求⁷²，在 2014 年 8 月于波恩举行的第 9 次会议上开始讨论这一事项。⁷³ 履行机构还注意到，技执委将在 2015 年开展关于波兹南战略方案的评估工作，并将遵循其任务小组就此事项拟定的工作职权范围。履行机构请技执委向履行机构第四十二届会议提供一份关于初步结论的暂定报告，并通过履行机构第四十三届会议向 COP 提交一份最终报告。

⁶⁸ 结论草案载于 FCCC/SBI/2014/L.32。

⁶⁹ FCCC/CP/2014/2, 附件, 第 II.4 部分, 以及 FCCC/CP/2014/2/Add.1 号文件。

⁷⁰ FCCC/SBI/2014/8, 第 141 段。

⁷¹ FCCC/CP/2014/2/Add.1, 附件, 第 14 段。

⁷² FCCC/SBI/2014/8, 第 142 段。

⁷³ FCCC/SB/2014/3, 第 50 段。

十三. 能力建设

(议程项目 13)

A. 《公约》之下的能力建设

(议程分项目 13(a))

1. 议事情况

89. 履行机构在第 1 次会议和第 2 次会议续会上审议了本议程分项目，并收到了 FCCC/SBI/2014/14 号文件。有 2 个缔约方的代表作了发言：1 人以 77 国集团和中国的名义发言，1 人以小岛屿国家联盟的发言。履行机构在第 1 次会议上商定，由 Bubu Jallow 先生(冈比亚)和 Ulrika Raab 女士(瑞典)联合召集非正式磋商来审议本议程分项目。在第 2 次会议续会上，履行机构审议并通过了以下结论。⁷⁴

2. 结论

90. 履行机构欢迎在履行机构第四十届会议期间举行的深入讨论能力建设问题的德班论坛第三次会议的总结报告。⁷⁵

91. 履行机构请各缔约方在 2015 年 2 月 18 日之前，作为根据第 4/CP.12 号决定提交年度资料的一部分，向秘书处提交有关《公约》之下的发展中国家能力建设各个具体专题的意见，供将在履行机构第四十二届会议期间举行的能力建设问题德班论坛第四次会议审议，同时就该次会议的安排提交意见。

92. 履行机构还请缔约方在同一日期之前提交有关将在履行机构第四十二届会议上启动的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的意见，以期在 COP 第二十二届会议上完成审查(2016 年 11 月)。⁷⁶

93. 履行机构继续审议《公约》之下发展中国家的能力建设问题，但没有完成审议。履行机构商定在第四十二届会议上继续审议这一事项，以便提出一份决定草案建议，供 COP 第二十一届会议审议并通过。

⁷⁴ 结论草案载于 FCCC/SBI/2014/L.40 号文件。

⁷⁵ FCCC/SBI/2014/14。

⁷⁶ 第 13/CP.17 号决定。

B. 《京都议定书》之下的能力建设

(议程分项目 13(b))

1. 议事情况

94. 履行机构在第 1 次会议和第 2 次会议续会上审议了本议程分项目，并收到了 FCCC/SBI/2014/14 号文件。履行机构在第 1 次会议上商定，由 Jallow 先生和 Raab 女士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 次会议续会上审议并通过了以下结论。⁷⁷

2. 结论

95. 履行机构欢迎能力建设问题德班论坛第三次会议的总结报告。⁷⁸

96. 履行机构请各缔约方在 2015 年 2 月 18 日之前，作为根据第 6/CMP.2 号决定提交年度资料的一部分，向秘书处提交有关《京都议定书》之下的发展中国家能力建设各个具体专题的意见，供将在履行机构第四十二届会议期间举行的能力建设问题德班论坛第四次会议审议，同时就该次会议的安排提交意见。

97. 履行机构还请缔约方在同一日期之前提交有关第 2/CP.7 号决定中确立的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的意见。该审查将在履行机构第四十二届会议上启动，以期在 CMP 第十二届会议上完成。⁷⁹

98. 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。履行机构商定在第四十二届会议上继续审议这一事项，以期作为建议提出一份决定草案，供 CMP 第十一届会议审议和通过。

十四. 执行应对措施的影响

(议程项目 14)

A. 论坛和工作方案

(议程分项目 14(a))

1. 议事情况

99. 履行机构在第 1 次会议和第 2 次会议续会上审议了本议程分项目，并收到了 FCCC/SB/2014/INF.4 和 FCCC/TP/2014/12 号文件。履行机构在第 1 次会议上商定，由履行机构主席 Yauvoli 先生和科技咨询机构主席 Emmanuel Dumisani

⁷⁷ 结论草案载于 FCCC/SBI/2014/L.41 号文件。

⁷⁸ FCCC/SBI/2014/14。

⁷⁹ 依照第 15/CMP.7 号决定第 8 段。

Dlamini 先生(斯威士兰)联合召集非正式磋商,一并审议本议程分项目和科技咨询机构议程项目 9(a)。履行机构还商定在本届会议上将本议程分项目与议程项目 14(b)和(c)一并审议。

100. 在第 2 次会议续会上,主席感谢 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。⁸⁰

2. 结论

101. 履行机构和科技咨询机构注意到各缔约方⁸¹和相关组织⁸²就加强缔约方之间有关该联合议程分项目的合作与协作机会办法提交的材料。

102. 履行机构和科技咨询机构审议了秘书处编写的关于有关合作领域协同方面的技术文件⁸³以及汇总文件⁸⁴,这两份文件均以论坛工作报告、各缔约方和相关组织提交的材料、所作介绍和发言以及对论坛工作的审查情况为基础,但不影响以下第 103 段所述 COP 的审议结果。

103. 履行机构和科技咨询机构未能完成对本项目的审议,商定建议 COP 第二十届会议以 FCCC/SB/2014/L.6/Rev.1 号文件附件所载案文为基础,继续审议这一事项⁸⁵。

B. 与《京都议定书》第三条第 14 款有关的事项

(议程分项目 14(b))

议事情况

104. 履行机构在第 1 次和第 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 14(a)和科技咨询机构议程分项目 9(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下届会议如何处理本分项目进行磋商。在第 2 次会议上,履行机构商定在第四十二届会议上继续关于如何处理本议程分项目的磋商。

⁸⁰ FCCC/SB/2014/L.6 号文件所载的结论草案经全体会议口头修正后获得通过。经口头修正的结论草案载于 FCCC/SB/2014/L.6/Rev.1 号文件。

⁸¹ 各缔约方提交的材料见《气候公约》提交材料门户 www.unfccc.int/5900。

⁸² 观察员组织提交的材料见以下《气候公约》网址: <http://unfccc.int/documentation/submissions_from_observers/items/7481.php>。

⁸³ FCCC/TP/2014/12。

⁸⁴ FCCC/SB/2014/INF.4。

⁸⁵ 通过的案文见第 20/CP.20 号决定。

C. 第 1/CP.10 号决定的执行进展情况

(议程分项目 14(c))

议事情况

105. 履行机构在第 1 次和第 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 14(a) 和科技咨询机构议程分项目 9(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下届会议如何处理本分项目进行磋商。在第 2 次会议上，履行机构商定在第四十二届会议上继续关于如何处理本议程分项目的磋商。

十五. 2013-2015 年审评

(议程项目 15)

1. 议事情况

106. 履行机构在第 1 次和第 2 次会议上审议了本议程项目，并收到 FCCC/SB/2014/1 和 FCCC/SB/2014/INF.3 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 8(c) 一并审议。在第 2 次会议续会上，履行机构审议并通过了以下结论。⁸⁶

2. 结论

107. 科技咨询机构和履行机构注意到各缔约方提交的关于系统专家对话的额外投入、如何结束 2013-2015 年审评以及科技咨询机构和履行机构对 COP 第二十一届会议最终报告等问题的意见⁸⁷以及 2014 年 6 月 6 日至 8 日在波恩举行的系统专家对话第 3 次会议的总结报告。⁸⁸

108. 科技咨询机构和履行机构欢迎政府间气候变化专门委员会(气专委)第五次评估报告综合报告，⁸⁹ 承认气专委各工作组为第五次评估报告提供的材料有利于 2013-2015 年审评。

109. 科技咨询机构和履行机构还欢迎 2014 年 12 月 2 日到 3 日在利马举行的系统专家对话第四届会议第 1 次会议，并期待着将于 2015 年 2 月 8 日和 9 日在日

⁸⁶ 结论草案载于 FCCC/SB/2014/L.9 号文件。

⁸⁷ 提交材料见<www.unfccc.int/5900>。

⁸⁸ 总结报告见<http://unfccc.int/files/science/workstreams/the_2013-2015_review/application/pdf/sed3_summary_report.pdf>。

⁸⁹ 见<<http://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/syr/>>。

内瓦举行的第四届会议续会。两机构还欢迎其联合召集人向 COP 第二十届会议报告的系统专家对话取得的进展。⁹⁰

110. 科技咨询机构和履行机构赞赏地注意到联合国粮食及农业组织(粮农组织)、气专委、国际能源机构、联合国环境规划署、世界银行和世界卫生组织的代表在系统专家对话第四届会议第 1 次会议上所作的发言。两机构还赞赏地注意到比利时、日本、瑞士和大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国为 2013-2015 年审评提供的捐助。

111. 科技咨询机构和履行机构:

(a) 注意到关于供系统专家对话审议的现有国家信息的文件⁹¹并为此向秘书处表示感谢;

(b) 回顾两机构在第四十届会议上通过的结论⁹², 其中请系统专家对话在第四届会议续会上审议第 2/CP.17 号决定第 161 段特别是第(b-d)分段中指明的信息来源, 同时注意到第 1/CP.18 号决定第 89 段以期确保均衡审议 FCCC/SB/2014/INF.3 号文件中参考的信息;

(c) 请系统专家对话联合召集人在筹备系统专家对话第四届会议续会时考虑到本文件所载信息和上文第 107 段所述缔约方的意见以及本议程项目下提交材料中所载意见。

112. 科技咨询机构和履行机构回顾第 1/CP.17 号决定第 6 段, 并注意到科技咨询机构第四十届会议报告第 79 段⁹³, 其中介绍了关于 2013-2015 年审评如何更好体现更广泛的《气候公约》进程包括其各机构工作的讨论情况。

113. 科技咨询机构和履行机构回顾两机构第四十届会议通过的结论,⁹⁴ 并注意到系统专家对话联合召集人与缔约方在两机构第四十一届会议上就系统专家对话第四届会议续会举行的磋商情况。

114. 科技咨询机构和履行机构期待着最迟应于 2015 年 3 月 20 日提供的系统专家对话第四届会议的总结报告。

115. 科技咨询机构和履行机构鼓励以上第 110 段所述组织以及第 2/CP.17 号决定第 161 段中提及的其他相关组织和机构支持系统专家对话今后的工作, 包括考虑在系统专家对话前几次会议上出现的问题, 并注意到系统专家对话第四届会议续会将是该对话最后一次会议。

⁹⁰ FCCC/SB/2014/1。

⁹¹ FCCC/SB/2014/INF.3。

⁹² FCCC/SBSTA/2014/2, 第 75 段; FCCC/SBI/2014/8, 第 194 段。

⁹³ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/2。

⁹⁴ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/2, 第 77 和 78 段; FCCC/SBI/2014/8, 第 196 和 197 段。

116. 科技咨询机构和履行机构为履行第 1/CP.18 号决定第 86(b)段中提出的任务，要求系统专家对话联合召集人在秘书处的协助下编写一份最后的事实报告，汇编系统专家对话各次会议的总结报告并作出技术总结，最迟于 2015 年 4 月 3 日提供。

117. 科技咨询机构和履行机构请各缔约方吸收系统专家对话的工作情结果并考虑到第 1/CP.18 号决定第 91 段的要求，在 2015 年 5 月 1 日以前向秘书处提交如下信息：

(a) 按照第 2/CP.17 号决定第 161 段、第 1/CP.18 号决定第 84 段和科技咨询机构第三十九届会议报告第 132 段的要求，提交与 2013-2015 年审评有关的任何其它信息或信息缺口；⁹⁵

(b) 考虑到《公约》最终目标以及在实现全球长期目标方面取得的总体进展情况，提交对全球长期目标是否充分的看法，包括审议《公约》下承诺的落实情况。

118. 科技咨询机构第四十二届会议和履行机构第四十二届会议将审议以上第 116 段所述报告以及以上第 117 段提到的缔约方提交的材料，以便向 COP 通报情况，后者将根据以前的相关决定并基于 2013-2015 年审评结果采取适当的行动。

十六. 性别与气候变化

(议程项目 16)

议事情况

119. 履行机构在第 1 次会议和第 2 次会议续会上审议了本议程项目，并收到了 FCCC/CP/2014/7 号文件。有 3 个缔约方的代表作了发言，其中 1 人以最不发达国家的名义发言。在第 1 次会议上，履行机构商定由 Portillo 女士和 Shimada 先生联合召集非正式磋商来审议本议程项目。

120. 在第 2 次会议续会上，履行机构就此事项提出一份决定草案建议⁹⁶，供 COP 第二十届会议审议和通过，并请秘书处在履行机构第四十二届会议上向各缔约方通报秘书处内部现有关于性别问题的政策。⁹⁷ 在同次会议上，有 2 个缔约方的代表作了发言，其中一人以小岛屿国家联盟的发言，建议将工作方案命名为“性别与气候变化问题利马工作方案”。

⁹⁵ FCCC/SBSTA/2013/5。

⁹⁶ 决定草案案文见 FCCC/SBI/2014/L.43/Rev.1 号文件。

⁹⁷ 通过的案文见第 18/CP.20 号决定。

十七. 政府间会议的安排

(议程项目 17)

1. 议事情况

121. 履行机构在第 1 次会议和第 2 次会议续会上审议了本议程项目，并收到了 FCCC/SBI/2014/11 和 FCCC/SBI/2014/12 号文件。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。在第 2 次会议续会上，履行机构审议并通过了以下结论。⁹⁸

2. 结论

122. 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。

123. 履行机构还欢迎缔约方就调整这些会议的主席选举时间以及加强主席之间协调的办法提出的意见。

124. 履行机构请秘书处就 FCCC/SBI/2014/11 号文件所述届会频率和组织的各种备选方案提供进一步资料和分析。履行机构建议在第四十二届会议上进一步审议这一信息。

125. 关于届会的频率和组织问题，包括高级别会议的组织问题，履行机构注意到有些缔约方提出的意见，即必须研究可能转向政府间进程的工作执行模式所涉的影响以及高级别参与的问题。履行机构认识到必须考虑执行问题在 2015 年后工作中的重要作用。它还指出，应该更多地考虑加强 COP 第二十一届会议/CMP 第十一届会议的成果与组织安排之间的协同配合。

126. 履行机构注意到承办 COP 和 CMP 的届会是一项重大工作，还注意到缔约方认为在秘书处所在地举办届会能增加所有缔约方担任 COP 和 CMP 主席的机会，因此它认识到必须考虑并进一步分析承办这些届会所涉的问题。

127. 履行机构建议进一步考虑在 COP 和 CMP 今后的届会期间举办高级别会议，同时牢记在需要政治领导时应该请部长参与，而他们的参与意味着需要大量资源。履行机构还建议考虑高级别会议在部长参与方面采取其他模式，包括 FCCC/SBI/2014/11 号文件所列的模式。

128. 履行机构请秘书处提供进一步资料，说明 FCCC/SBI/2014/11 号文件所列的各种设想方案，供履行机构第四十二届会议审议。在资料中应列入对以下各项预算所涉问题的说明：

(a) COP 和 CMP 的两年期届会及其附属机构的会议；

⁹⁸ 结论草案载于 FCCC/SBI/2014/L.37 号文件。

(b) 在一个东道国和秘书处所在地轮流举办届会。

129. 资料还应概述秘书处《总部协议》对每年轮流在一个东道国和秘书处所在地举行届会所涉的影响。

130. 履行机构请秘书处提供进一步的资料，说明并分析 FCCC/SBI/2014/12 号文件所述调整主席选举时间的各种备选方法，包括在一个东道国和秘书处所在地轮流举行届会时主席的轮流问题。履行机构商定在第四十二届会议上审议这一资料。

131. 关于调整主席选举时间的问题，履行机构强调，在今后的审议中必须牢记从现任主席到将来主席之间平稳过渡的重要性。

132. 履行机构重申 FCCC/SBI/2014/8 号文件第 218-221 段所载的结论。

十八. 行政、财务和体制事项

(议程项目 18)

A. 2012-2013 两年期审定财务报表

(议程分项目 18(a))

议事情况

133. 履行机构在第 1 次和第 2 次会议上审议了本议程分项目，并收到了 FCCC/SBI/2014/16 和 Add.1 号文件。在第 1 次会议上，履行机构注意到为本届会议准备的文件。在同次会议上，主席提议在秘书处的协助下与感兴趣的缔约方协商编写关于这一事项的结论草案和决定草案。在第 2 次会议上，履行机构提出一份决定草案建议⁹⁹，供 COP 第二十届会议审议和通过¹⁰⁰，并提出一份决定草案建议¹⁰¹，供 CMP 第十届会议审议和通过。¹⁰²

B. 2014-2015 两年期预算执行情况

(议程分项目 18(b))

议事情况

134. 履行机构在第 1 次和第 2 次会议上审议了本议程分项目，并收到了 FCCC/SBI/2014/10 和 FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.23 号文件。在第 1 次会议上，履行机

⁹⁹ 决定草案案文见 FCCC/SBI/2014/L.27 号文件。

¹⁰⁰ 通过的案文见第 22/CP.20 号决定。

¹⁰¹ 决定草案案文见 FCCC/SBI/2014/L.28 号文件。

¹⁰² 通过的案文见第 8/CMP.10 号决定。

构注意到为本届会议准备的文件。在同次会议上，主席提议在秘书处的协助下与感兴趣的缔约方协商编写关于这一事项的结论草案和决定草案。在第 2 次会议上，履行机构提出一份决定草案建议¹⁰³供 COP 第二十届会议审议和通过¹⁰⁴，并提出一份决定草案建议¹⁰⁵，供 CMP 第十届会议审议和通过。¹⁰⁶

十九. 其他活动报告

(议程项目 19)

A. 关于第 1/CP.16 号决定第 70 段所指各项活动的成果信息和基于成果的信息中心专家会议报告

(议程分项目 19(a))

议事情况

135. 履行机构在第 1 次会议上审议了本议程分项目。履行机构注意到 FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.13 号文件所载信息，请秘书处设立信息中心。在履行机构第 2 次会议续会上，一个缔约方的代表建议将信息中心命名为“利马 REDD 信息中心”。主席向履行机构通报说他将把这一建议转告 COP。¹⁰⁷

B. 关于《公约》第六条的第二次对话的概要报告

(议程分项目 19(b))

议事情况

136. 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/SBI/2014/15 号文件所载信息。

¹⁰³ 决定草案案文见 FCCC/SBI/2014/L.27 号文件。

¹⁰⁴ 通过的案文见第 22/CP.20 号决定。

¹⁰⁵ 决定草案案文见 FCCC/SBI/2014/L.28 号文件。

¹⁰⁶ 通过的案文见第 8/CMP.10 号决定。

¹⁰⁷ 见 FCCC/CP/2014/10 号文件，第 50 段。

二十. 其他事项

(议程项目 20)

1. 议事情况

137. 履行机构在第 1 次会议和第 2 次会议续会上审议了本项目。在第 1 次会议上，履行机构确认，COP 已将专家咨询小组成员组成的问题交由履行机构审议。在同次会议上，履行机构商定，主席将与感兴趣的缔约方就此事项进行双边磋商。在第 2 次会议续会上，主席报告了磋商的结果。履行机构商定，主席关于这些磋商情况结果的发言将列入履行机构第四十一届会议报告。因此，该发言载于附件二。

2. 结论

138. 履行机构商定，将根据第 19/CP.19 号决定第 8 段的要求，在第四十五届会议(2016 年 11 月)上继续审议这一事项，与 COP 审议专家咨询小组任务和职权范围的工作同时进行。

139. 履行机构鼓励(按照第 3/CP.8 号决定附件第 3(a)段中规定的地域分配要求)在专家咨询小组中未派代表的非附件一缔约方继续派一名代表根据 COP 第十九届会议通过的结论参加专家咨询小组的工作。¹⁰⁸

二十一. 会议闭幕和会议报告

(议程项目 21)

1. 所涉行政和预算影响

140. 在第 2 次会议续会上，按照第 16/CP.9 号决定第 20 段的要求，即如果不能通过核心预算内现有资源落实决定的话，执行秘书要说明各项决定所涉的行政和预算影响¹⁰⁹，据此，执行秘书就本届会议期间通过的各项结论所涉的行政和预算影响作出了初步评估。

141. 执行秘书向缔约方通报说，本届会议谈判达成的少数几项活动要求秘书处提供进一步支助，因此要求明年在 2014-2015 年核心预算之上和之外获得额外资源。

142. 具体说来，在议程分项目 4(c)“提供资金和技术支持”下，2015 年计划举行的三场区域培训研讨会有关与会人员差旅、后勤和顾问的资源要求为 575,000 欧元。这只是根据目前现有资料计算出的初步数字。

¹⁰⁸ FCCC/CP/2013/10, 第 131 段。

¹⁰⁹ 虽然第 16/CP.9 号决定说的是“决定”，但也涉及附属机构的结论。

2. 会议闭幕和会议报告

143. 在第 2 次会议续会上，有 6 个缔约方的代表作了发言，包括分别以伞状集团、欧洲联盟及其 28 个成员国、环境完整性小组、小岛屿国家联盟和最不发达国家的名义所作的发言。环境非政府组织、妇女和性别问题非政府组织和青年非政府组织的代表也作了发言。

144. 在 2014 年 12 月 8 日举行的第 3 次会议上，在多边评估工作组结束后，履行机构通过了本届会议的报告草稿，¹¹⁰ 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。

145. 在同次会议上，1 个缔约方的代表以 77 国集团和中国的名义作了发言，随后主席感谢各缔约方在本届会议期间提供的支持，并宣布会议闭幕。

¹¹⁰ FCCC/SBI/2014/L.25。

Annex I

[English only]

Summary reports on multilateral assessments at the forty-first session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Background

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) – the international assessment and review (IAR) of emissions and removals related to developed country Parties' quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets – 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 first working group session was convened during SBI 41 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 17 Parties that underwent assessment at SBI 41 is presented below. The reports are also available on the UNFCCC website under those Parties' records.¹

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

¹ See <www.unfccc.int/8451>.

Summary report on the multilateral assessment of Austria

1. The first MA of Austria was held on 6 December 2014. Austria was represented by Mr. Helmut Hojesky, Director of the Division for Climate Change and Air Quality of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management.

2. Questions for Austria had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, China, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the United States of America. The United States also submitted written questions after the deadline. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Austria can be found on the IAR web page for Austria.¹

3. Mr. Hojesky made an opening presentation, addressing the questions received prior to the working group session and the answers provided. He described Austria's greenhouse gas (GHG) emission trends since 1990, highlighting a decoupling of emissions from gross domestic product and population growth and stating that Austria's GHG emissions per capita are close to the European Union (EU) average. Mr. Hojesky elaborated on the national circumstances of Austria as a country located in the heart of Europe, its changing political situation since 1988 and its role as a transit country located at the crossroads between Western and South-Eastern Europe.

4. Mr. Hojesky explained that as an EU member State, Austria is committed to achieving the joint unconditional quantified economy-wide emission reduction target of the EU of 20 per cent by 2020 compared with 1990 levels. He highlighted the country's target of a 16 per cent reduction, by 2020, in emissions not covered by the EU Emissions Trading System (non-ETS). Regarding the progress made towards this target, it was acknowledged that additional measures will be needed. To that effect, Austria is in the process of elaborating a programme, expected to be finalized in 2015, that focuses on transport, buildings and energy supply. A strong emphasis is placed on the increase in the use of renewable energy sources, with the very ambitious target of reaching a 34 per cent share of renewables in the energy mix by 2020. Mr. Hojesky presented emission trends and key drivers for the transport and buildings sectors since 2005, and explained the ongoing decoupling of GHG emissions and economic growth.

5. The opening presentation was followed by further questions from Brazil and China. These questions were on additional domestic policies and measures (PaMs) included in the emission projection scenario for the period ending in 2020 and on EU-wide and domestic planned and additional PaMs in the transport sector. In response to these questions, Austria provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Austria.

¹ <http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/biennial_reports_and_iar/international_assessment_and_review/application/pdf/sbi41-austria-full.pdf>.

Summary report on the multilateral assessment of Croatia

1. The first MA of Croatia was held on 6 December 2014. Croatia was represented by Ms. Visnja Grgasovic, Head of the Service for Climate Change and Ozone Layer Protection, Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection.
2. Questions for Croatia had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, China and Egypt. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Croatia can be found on the IAR web page for Croatia.¹
3. Ms. Grgasovic made an opening presentation, summarizing the progress made by Croatia in implementation towards the achievement of emission reductions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. Regarding the period 1990–2012, emissions in Croatia decreased in the early 1990s as a consequence of the war in the country, followed by an increase from 1995 onward owing to the economic recovery. Emissions decreased again from 2007 onward owing to the economic crisis. According to Croatia, the emission intensity in 2012 was 20 per cent lower than in 1995, which demonstrates a decoupling of GHG emissions from economic growth.
4. Within the EU framework, Croatia has a target of limiting emission growth in non-ETS sectors to 11 per cent by 2020. In addition, Croatia has a target of increasing the share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption to 20 per cent by 2020, and an energy efficiency target of a 9 per cent increase in energy savings by 2020 in comparison with the final energy consumption in the period 2001–2005. Ms. Grgasovic outlined the PaMs Croatia has put in place to achieve the targets in renewable energy, energy efficiency and the transport sector by 2020, while acknowledging the challenge it, as a new EU member State, faces in implementing the demanding measures from the EU 2020 climate and energy package.
5. The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from Brazil, China and the United States. These were on PaMs for sectors other than the energy sector; the difficulties in reversing the increasing emission trend by 2020 given the efforts already put in place; the relationship between the national emission reduction target and the EU target; the estimation of the quantified mitigation effects of existing and planned PaMs; and separate GHG projections for the emissions in the sectors under the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) and non-ETS sectors. In response, Croatia provided further explanations. Details of these interventions can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Croatia.

¹ <http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/biennial_reports_and_iar/international_assessment_and_review/application/pdf/sbi41-croatia-full.pdf>.

Summary report on the multilateral assessment of Cyprus

1. The first MA of Cyprus was held on 6 December 2014. Cyprus was represented by Mr. Theodoulos Mesimeris, Head of the Climate Action Unit, Department of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment.
2. Questions for Cyprus had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by China, Egypt and the United States. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Cyprus can be found on the IAR web page for Cyprus.¹
3. Mr. Mesimeris made an opening presentation, summarizing the progress of Cyprus in implementation towards the achievement of emission reductions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets. Cyprus has been a Party included in Annex I to the Convention since 2013. Within the EU framework, Cyprus has a target of reducing its emissions from non-ETS sectors by 5 per cent by 2020, compared with the 2005 level. Mr. Mesimeris outlined the national policies of Cyprus and its measures in the energy, transport, agriculture and waste sectors to reduce GHG emissions. According to its GHG emission projections, Cyprus is well on track to achieve its non-ETS sector target by 2020.
4. The opening presentation was followed by interventions and a further clarification question from China. This question was related to the latest GHG inventory of Cyprus, which documents an emission increase of 52 per cent in 2012 compared with the 1990 level. This seemed to contradict the sharp decrease in emissions around 2012 that was depicted in the GHG emission projection chart presented by Cyprus during the MA session. In response, Cyprus provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Cyprus.

¹ <http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/biennial_reports_and_iar/international_assessment_and_review/application/pdf/sbi41-cyprus-full.pdf>.

Summary report on the multilateral assessment of Denmark

1. The first MA of Denmark was held on 6 December 2014. Denmark was represented by Ms. Mercan-Ellen Bodil Kaya Nielsen, Head of Delegation, Danish Energy Agency, Ministry of Climate, Energy and Building.

2. Questions for Denmark had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Brazil, China, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the United States. The United States also submitted written questions after the deadline. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Denmark can be found on the IAR web page for Denmark.¹

3. Ms. Nielsen made an opening presentation, summarizing the questions received prior to the working group session and the answers provided. She explained that as an EU member State, Denmark is committed to achieving the joint unconditional quantified economy-wide emission reduction target of the EU of 20 per cent by 2020 compared with the 1990 level. Ms. Nielsen described Denmark's decreasing GHG emission trends since 1990 and highlighted the decoupling of emissions from economic growth and energy consumption, the three main reasons for which are: increased use of combined heat and power, increased use of renewable energy sources and energy savings. She elaborated on the assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to Denmark's targets under the first and second commitment periods of the Kyoto Protocol and under the Convention, highlighting Denmark's domestic target of a 40 per cent reduction in GHG emissions by 2020 and its ambitious domestic energy targets of more than 35 per cent share of renewable energy in final energy consumption and of approximately 50 per cent of electricity consumption supplied by wind power generation, both by 2020.

4. Regarding the progress made by Denmark towards its target, Ms. Nielsen confirmed that it will achieve its 21 per cent reduction target for 2008–2012 as its contribution to the joint EU target for the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. Moreover, Denmark expects to achieve its 20 per cent reduction target for 2020 in emissions in non-ETS sectors and stay below the target path for 2013–2020. This will be achieved through existing measures and further implementation of adopted PaMs. Finally, Ms. Nielsen emphasized that Denmark's target of a 20 per cent reduction in emissions in non-ETS sectors by 2020 is one of the more ambitious targets among those of EU member States.

5. The opening presentation was followed by further questions from Brazil and China. These questions were on the existence of specific policies for improving the sharing of experience on the diffusion of renewable energy technologies and on technology transfer and of policies for improving this information and technology sharing; and the possibility of showing the share in Denmark's target of emission reductions in non-ETS sectors by 2020 compared with the 1990 level. In response, Denmark provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Denmark.

¹ <http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/biennial_reports_and_iar/international_assessment_and_review/application/pdf/sbi41-denmark-full.pdf>.

Summary report on the multilateral assessment of the European Union

1. The first MA of the EU was held on 6 December 2014. The EU was represented by Ms. Elina Bardram, Head of Unit, International and Inter-Institutional Relations, Directorate-General for Climate Action.
2. Questions for the EU had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, China, Egypt, Japan, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia and the United States. The United States also submitted written questions after the deadline. A list of questions received and the answers provided by the EU can be found on the IAR web page for the EU.¹
3. Ms. Bardram made an opening presentation, addressing the questions received prior to the working group session and the answers provided. She outlined the EU joint unconditional and conditional quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets for 2020 under the Convention, as well as its binding commitment under the Kyoto Protocol for the second commitment period. Ms. Bardram also described the progress made by the EU in meeting its pledge under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol commitments. Based on the data provided by the EU, its estimated 2013 GHG emissions were 19 per cent below 1990 levels. In addition, the EU projects that its GHG emissions in 2020, on the basis of existing PaMs, will be 21 per cent below the 1990 level.
4. Ms. Bardram elaborated on the contributions of individual member States to the EU 2020 target for emissions from non-ETS sectors under the effort-sharing decision.² In addition, she stated that the EU has been able to decouple economic growth and GHG emissions; from 1990 to 2012, the EU gross domestic product increased by 45 per cent, while GHG emissions decreased by 18 per cent.
5. Regarding the PaMs utilized to achieve the targets of the EU, Ms. Bardram referred to the climate and energy package, which includes binding EU GHG emission reduction targets for EU ETS and non-ETS sectors; a binding EU renewable energy target combined with member State binding targets; and a non-binding energy efficiency target. In addition, she highlighted that GHG emission reductions that have occurred since 2005 can be attributed to the reduced energy intensity of the economy, the reduced carbon intensity of energy use and the economic recession.
6. The opening presentation was followed by interventions and further questions from Australia, Brazil, China, India, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and the United States. These questions were on the additional efforts that the EU will need to make to transition from the current 20 per cent emission reduction target to the conditional 30 per cent target; the assessment of the progress of individual EU countries in achieving their targets; the effectiveness of PaMs that are implemented to help individual EU member States' reach their targets; the inclusion of land use, land-use change and forestry in the conditional and unconditional targets of the EU for 2020; the progress towards achievement of the EU renewable energy target and the types of renewable energy sources being used; and the use of international credits to achieve the targets. Questions were also raised in relation to the EU approach to measuring the responsiveness of the social and economic consequences of its mitigation actions. In response, the EU provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for the EU.

¹ <http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/biennial_reports_and_iar/international_assessment_and_review/application/pdf/sbi41-eu-full.pdf>.

² The effort-sharing decision is part of the of EU climate and energy package.

Summary report on the multilateral assessment of Finland

1. The first MA of Finland was held on 6 December 2014. Finland was represented by Mr. Harri Laurikka, Chief Negotiator of the Ministry of the Environment of Finland.
2. Questions for Finland had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by China, Egypt and Saudi Arabia. The United States submitted written questions after the deadline. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Finland can be found on the IAR web page for Finland.¹
3. Mr. Laurikka made an opening presentation, summarizing Finland's progress in implementation towards the achievement of emission reductions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets. Emissions excluding the land use, land-use change and forestry sector decreased between 1990 and 2012 in Finland, with an annual decrease in both the emission intensity of the economy and emissions per capita over the same period. The use of bioenergy more than doubled during this period, which contributed to replacing fossil fuels in the energy supply. According to Mr. Laurikka, Finland is estimated to overachieve its target in the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol by 13.5 Mt of carbon dioxide equivalent. Finland is also prepared to ratify the Doha Amendment in order to implement its emission reduction commitment for the period 2013–2020.
4. Mr. Laurikka presented Finland's targets by 2020 at a disaggregated level, covering targets for EU ETS and non-ETS sectors, renewable energy, biofuels in transport and improvements in energy efficiency. Based on current GHG emission projections, Finland is on track to meet these targets. Key PaMs are in place to ensure the achievement of the target for 2020 and beyond, including the national energy and climate strategy and a road map on climate and energy policy up to 2050. In addition, the Climate Change Act was prepared and presented to the Parliament in June 2014.
5. The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from China, Brazil and the United States. These questions were on the additional efforts that Finland will need to make in order to transition from the current 20 per cent emission reduction target to the conditional 30 per cent target; the current share of renewable energy sources (RES) in the energy mix, as an indication of whether Finland is on track to meet its 2020 RES target; actions related to the National Forest Programme. Moreover, further explanation was demanded on why the land sector is not included in the 2020 target given the significance of this sector in the Finnish economy. In response, Finland provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Finland.

¹ <http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/biennial_reports_and_iar/international_assessment_and_review/application/pdf/sbi41-finland-full.pdf>.

Summary report on the multilateral assessment of France

1. The first MA of France was held on 6 December 2014. France was represented by Mr Paul Watkinson from the Ministère de l'Ecologie, du Développement Durable et de l'Energie.
2. Questions for France had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Algeria, China, Egypt, Japan, Saudi Arabia and the United States. The United States also submitted written questions after the deadline. A list of questions received and the answers provided by France can be found on the IAR web page for France.¹
3. Mr. Watkinson made an opening presentation, summarizing France's approaches to and successes in reducing GHG emissions and achieving its targets. He referred to France's 2020 targets under the Convention and the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, and, as a member State of the EU, to its contribution to the joint targets of the EU. Information was also provided on the EU 2030 climate and energy package and France's 2050 emission reduction target. Mr. Watkinson provided information on France's total GHG emissions and its emissions by sector in 2012 relative to the respective base years and highlighted the progress made by the Party towards its targets.
4. Mr. Watkinson described the main policies put in place by France before 2012 and presented a set of new policies adopted since its elaboration of GHG emission projections up until 2020, including the pre-2012 measures. These new adopted policies target the buildings, energy production and distribution, agriculture and research sectors. At the EU level, the newly adopted policies concern the EU ETS 'backloading'² and fluorinated gases (F-gases).
5. The opening presentation was followed by questions from Brazil, China, Saudi Arabia and the United States. These questions were on the peaking of GHG emissions in France in 1978; the clarification of France's national 2020 target combining the targets for emissions from EU ETS and non-ETS sectors; the EU conditional 30 per cent target; the land sector not being included in the EU 2020 target and the related impact on France in terms of it achieving the target; the role of the EU ETS and the role of units from Kyoto Protocol and market-based mechanisms in achieving the 2020 target; and France's plan for additional PaMs in the electricity sector. A question was also raised on France's national approach to assessing the impacts of PaMs on developing countries. In response, France provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for France.

¹ <http://www.unfccc.int/files/national_reports/biennial_reports_and_iar/international_assessment_and_review/application/pdf/sbi41-france-full.pdf>.

² "Backloading" refers to the postponement by the European Commission of the auctioning of 900 million allowances until 2019–2020 to allow demand to pick up.

Summary report on the multilateral assessment of Italy

1. The first MA of Italy was held on 6 December 2014. Italy was represented by Mr. Gaudioso, Expert, Institute for Environmental Protection and Research.
2. Questions for Italy had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, China, Egypt, Japan, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia and the United States. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Italy can be found on the IAR web page for Italy.¹
3. Mr. Gaudioso made an opening presentation, addressing the questions received prior to the working group session and the answers provided. He described Italy's quantified economy-wide emission reduction target and its progress in achieving the target and elaborated on the declining trend of GHG emissions and the drivers behind this trend. Also, Mr. Gaudioso emphasized the country's major PaMs, in particular in the areas of renewable energy consumption and energy efficiency.
4. Mr. Gaudioso explained that as an EU member State, Italy is committed to achieving the joint unconditional quantified economy-wide emission reduction target of the EU of 20 per cent by 2020 compared with the 1990 level. He highlighted that Italy is on track to meet its target of a 26 per cent reduction by 2020 compared to the 2005 level in non-ETS sector emissions.
5. The opening presentation was followed by further questions from Australia, Brazil, China and the United States. These questions were on the types of renewable energy sources (RES) used by Italy to achieve its RES target; the current level of GHG emissions from sectors covered by the EU ETS; the drivers of the increase in energy generation from photovoltaic cells; the experience gained in implementing PaMs in the energy efficiency and transport sectors; and the role of units from market-based mechanisms in achieving the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. In response to these questions, Italy provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Italy.

¹ <http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/biennial_reports_and_iar/international_assessment_and_review/application/pdf/sbi41-italy-full.pdf>.

Summary report on the multilateral assessment of Latvia

1. The first MA of Latvia was held on 6 December 2014. Latvia was represented by Ms. Alda Ozola, Deputy State Secretary, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development.
2. A question for Latvia had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by the China. The question received and the answer provided by Latvia can be found on the IAR web page for Latvia.¹
3. Ms. Ozola made an opening presentation, summarizing Latvia's progress in implementation towards the achievement of emission reductions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. Latvia's emissions have significantly decreased since 1990: by 58 per cent below the 1990 level during the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. The emission decrease is not only due to the transition from a centrally planned economy to a market economy in the early 1990s, but also to the switch to less carbon-intensive fuels and the decarbonization of the energy mix in Latvia.
4. Within the EU framework, Latvia has a target of limiting emission growth in non-ETS sectors to 17 per cent by 2020 compared with the 2005 level. This target is challenging given the large share of emissions from non-ETS sectors in Latvia. However, Latvia has put a number of policy tools in place to achieve the target, including regulatory measures within the EU framework, feed-in tariffs and investment support programmes aimed at increasing the share of renewables, and energy efficiency measures, as well as PaMs in the transport, agriculture and waste management sectors. According to its 2013 GHG emission projections, in the scenario with additional measures, Latvia will limit emission growth in non-ETS sectors to 14.8 per cent by 2020.
5. The opening presentation was followed by questions from Australia, Brazil, China and Pakistan. These questions were on the projected trend of the share of renewable energy sources in energy generation and factors affecting that trend; the operation of Latvia's Green Investment Fund and Green Public Procurement scheme; the plan to meet the challenge of emission reductions in EU ETS sectors; and the plan to meet the 2020 target given the increasing emission trend during the period 2005–2013. In response to these questions, Latvia provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Latvia.

¹ <http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/biennial_reports_and_iar/international_assessment_and_review/application/pdf/sbi41-latvia-full.pdf>.

Summary report on the multilateral assessment of Luxembourg

1. The first MA of Luxembourg was held on 6 December 2014. Luxembourg was represented by Mr. Eric de Brabanter from the Département de l'Environnement in the Ministère du Développement Durable et des Infrastructures.
2. Questions for Luxembourg had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Egypt and Saudi Arabia. The United States submitted a written question after the deadline. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Luxembourg can be found on the IAR web page for Luxembourg.¹
3. Mr. de Brabanter made an opening presentation, summarizing Luxembourg's targets for, approaches to and successes in reducing GHG emissions, as well as the progress it has made towards achieving its targets. He outlined Luxembourg's national circumstances most relevant to its GHG emissions, as well as its GHG emission trends and emission intensity related indicators. He also provided information on Luxembourg's total GHG emissions and emissions by sector in 2012.
4. Mr. de Brabanter further reported on Luxembourg's progress towards the achievement of its target under the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol and its need to use units from the clean development and joint implementation mechanisms. Regarding Luxembourg's 2020 targets, Mr. de Brabanter reiterated its commitments under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol, as well as its targets as an EU member State contributing to the 2020 targets of the EU.
5. Mr. de Brabanter presented projections up to 2020 of Luxembourg's GHG emissions in the 'with additional measures' scenario from non-ETS sectors. He mentioned Luxembourg's package of 51 additional policies that are to be implemented to help bridge the gap to its 2020 targets. He acknowledged that Luxembourg will likely need to use units from market-based mechanisms to achieve its targets.
6. The opening presentation was followed by questions from Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Fiji and the United States. These questions were on the types of PaMs in non-ETS sectors, in particular in the buildings and transportation sectors, and their roles in achieving Luxembourg's 2020 target and modifying longer-term trends in GHG emissions; the quantitative effect of individual PaMs and the identification of those with the greatest effect on GHG emission reductions, in particular PaMs targeting non-ETS sectors; plans regarding the implementation of additional PaMs in order to achieve the target; how Luxembourg plans to attribute GHG emissions from transiting road freight transport in future GHG emission projections; the use and accounting of different units from Kyoto Protocol mechanisms and market-based mechanisms in achieving the target, as well as on the contribution of these units compared with reductions realized by PaMs; and on GHG emission reductions for the period 1990–1999. A question was also raised on the impacts of Luxembourg's PaMs on small island developing States. In response to these and further questions, Luxembourg provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Luxembourg.

¹ <http://www.unfccc.int/files/national_reports/biennial_reports_and_iar/international_assessment_and_review/application/pdf/sbi41-luxembourg-full.pdf>.

Summary report on the multilateral assessment of the Netherlands

1. The first MA of the Netherlands was held on 8 December 2014. The Netherlands was represented by Mr. Ivo de Zwaan, Head of Delegation, Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment of the Netherlands.
2. Questions for the Netherlands had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Brazil, China, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the United States. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by the Netherlands can be found on the IAR web page for the Netherlands.¹
3. Mr. de Zwaan made an opening presentation, summarizing the progress of the Netherlands in implementation towards the achievement of emission reductions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. According to the 2014 annual GHG inventory submission of the Netherlands, emissions excluding the land use, land-use change and forestry sector were 9.5 per cent lower in 2012 than in 1990. The Netherlands will achieve its target for the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol without the use of credits from market-based mechanisms.
4. Within the EU framework, the Netherlands has a target of reducing emissions from non-ETS sectors by 16 per cent by 2020 compared with the 2005 level. In 2011, this overall non-ETS target was translated into more specific sectoral targets for 2020, further divided, within each sector, into carbon dioxide (CO₂) and non-CO₂ targets. According to its GHG emission projections, with additional measures, the Netherlands is on track to achieve its 2020 and 2030 targets. Mr. de Zwaan provided some examples in the Netherlands of broad-based coalitions for the implementation of climate policies, such as the long-term agreements on energy efficiency, green deals, the energy agreement for sustainable growth and the Dutch climate coalition.
5. The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from Brazil, Canada, China, Fiji, Saudi Arabia and the United States. These questions were on the disaggregation of sectors reported for GHG emissions that is different from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change guidelines; the Netherlands's experience with energy sector subsidies, especially in the context of promotion of renewable energy sources; the expected impacts of the national carbon capture and storage strategy; the compatibility of the 2020 emission reduction targets under the Convention and the target for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol; the potential sectoral contribution to the move from a 20 per cent emission reduction target to a conditional 30 per cent reduction target; and the decision-making process in implementing PaMs that supplement EU ETS sectors. A point was also raised on the Netherlands's Delta Works. In response, the Netherlands provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for the Netherlands.

¹ <http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/biennial_reports_and_iar/international_assessment_and_review/application/pdf/sbi41-netherlands-full.pdf>.

Summary report on the multilateral assessment of New Zealand

1. The first MA of New Zealand was held on 8 December 2014. New Zealand was represented by Ms. Jo Tyndall, Climate Change Ambassador, Environment Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

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

3. Ms. Tyndall made an opening presentation, addressing the questions received prior to the working group session and the answers provided. She described New Zealand's unconditional target of a 5 per cent emission reduction by 2020 compared with the 1990 level. This target is equivalent to a quantified emission limitation or reduction objective of 96.8 over the period 2013–2020, and is thus considered more ambitious than the target for the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. She emphasized that New Zealand plans to achieve the target through a combination of measures, which include domestic emission reductions, the removal of carbon dioxide by forests, participation in international carbon markets and recognition of a surplus achieved during the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. She stated that this approach is consistent with Kyoto Protocol rules and that the country is confident that it is well on track to achieve its unconditional target.

4. In addition, she elaborated on New Zealand's approach to measuring its progress, which will be consistent with Kyoto Protocol rules, in particular regarding the establishment of a carbon budget for the period 2013–2020 and the application of an activity-based approach for contributions from land use, land-use change and forestry. Regarding individual PaMs and their effects, Ms. Tyndall explained that New Zealand's emissions trading scheme is considered to have the greatest effect. She highlighted the difficulties in estimating the effects of individual PaMs owing to the top-down approach used for the projections, which implicitly include the effects of PaMs. She also explained that at the moment it is difficult to determine the scale of contribution of units from market-based mechanisms to the achievement of New Zealand's target.

5. The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, the EU, Fiji, Portugal, South Africa, Sweden and the United States. These questions were on New Zealand's conditional target of a 10–20 per cent emission reduction by 2020 compared with the 1990 level and its consistency with the findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change; the consideration of impacts on small island developing States; the understanding of the potential importance of the measures under consideration; details of the emissions trading scheme, including the setting of the cap, the inclusion of agriculture and forestry; the contribution of certain PaMs to closing the gap to the 2020 target; further information on PaMs related to agriculture; whether projections take into account the renewable energy target and the current share of renewables in the energy mix; details of land-use accounting; the intention to use certified emission reductions, keeping in mind New Zealand is not a Party with a target for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol; and further information on common metrics used. In response, New Zealand provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for New Zealand.

¹ <http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/biennial_reports_and_iar/international_assessment_and_review/application/pdf/sbi41-newzealand-full.pdf>.

Summary report on the multilateral assessment of Portugal

1. The first MA of Portugal was held on 8 December 2014. Portugal was represented by Mr. Paulo Canaveira, Senior Advisor of the Portuguese Environment Agency/Portuguese Carbon Fund.
2. Questions for Portugal had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Brazil, China, Egypt and Saudi Arabia. The United States submitted written questions after the deadline. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Portugal can be found on the IAR web page for Portugal.¹
3. Mr. Canaveira made an opening presentation, summarizing the questions received prior to the working group session and the answers provided. Mr. Canaveira described Portugal's GHG emission trends for 1990–2012, in particular, the significant decreasing trend since 2005, and highlighted the decoupling of emissions from economic growth, which is mainly due to the increased use of renewable energy sources in the country. Mr. Canaveira explained that as a EU member State, Portugal is committed to achieving the joint unconditional quantified economy-wide emission reduction target of the EU of 20 per cent by 2020 compared with the 1990 level. He elaborated on Portugal's targets under the first and second commitment periods of the Kyoto Protocol, highlighting its overachievement for the first commitment period of 17 per cent below the target.
4. Portugal expects to achieve a 25 per cent reduction in emissions by 2020 below the 2005 level in the sectors covered by the EU ETS and to achieve a 40 per cent reduction in emissions by 2020 below the 2005 level in non-ETS sectors. This will be achieved through further implementation of adopted and new PaMs within the framework of Portugal's green growth strategy. Mr. Canaveira emphasized Portugal's National Programme for Climate Change, National Plan for Energy Efficiency and National Plan for Renewable Energy, among other measures and actions addressing other sectors of the economy. These programmes and plans will allow Portugal to achieve more stringent national targets in reference to the EU target of a 21 per cent share of energy from renewable sources in final energy consumption by 2020 and 40 per cent by 2030, and to improve energy efficiency by 25 per cent by 2020 and 30 per cent by 2030 in comparison with the 'business as usual' scenario.
5. The opening presentation was followed by a further question and interventions from Australia and Brazil. The question was on Portugal's expectations on any specific policies to enhance the potential of solar energy, which currently has a relative small contribution to the primary energy sources in the country. In response, Portugal provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Portugal.

¹ <http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/biennial_reports_and_iar/international_assessment_and_review/application/pdf/sbi41-portugal-full.pdf>.

Summary report on the multilateral assessment of Spain

1. The first MA of Spain was held on 8 December 2014. Spain was represented by Mr. Eduardo Gonzalez, Deputy Director for Climate Actions Coordination of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment.
2. Questions for Spain had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Algeria, China, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the United States. Egypt and the United States submitted written questions after the deadline. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Spain can be found on the IAR web page for Spain.¹
3. Mr. Gonzalez made an opening presentation, summarizing the questions received prior to the working group session and the answers provided. He described Spain's national circumstances and explained its GHG emission trends since 1990, in particular, the significant decreasing trend since 2007, and highlighted the decrease in the emission intensity of the gross domestic product and the per capita emissions in the country in recent years. He emphasized that the decoupling of emissions from economic growth since 2005 is mainly due to PaMs focused on electricity generation, use of renewable energy sources and improved building codes in the country. Mr. Gonzalez explained that as an EU member State, Spain is committed to achieving the joint unconditional quantified economy-wide emission reduction target of the EU of 20 per cent by 2020, compared with the 1990 level. He elaborated on Spain's target for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol and highlighted Spain's target under the EU effort-sharing decision of a 10 per cent reduction below the 2005 level by 2020 in emissions in non-ETS sectors, including Spain's national targets on the use of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency improvements by 2020.
4. Mr. Gonzalez also provided details of assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to Spain's target under the Convention, and explained the shift in the climate strategy implemented in order to comply with the European and international commitments in the medium and long term and to promote a low-carbon, resource-efficient and inclusive economy. In particular, he explained Spain's "roadmap 2020" for non-ETS sectors, which addresses the gap in compliance with the emissions reduction target for these sectors, and the new PaMs implemented after 2012 at the EU and domestic level addressing other sectors of the economy.
5. The opening presentation was followed by further questions from Brazil, China, New Zealand and Pakistan. These questions were on the drivers that would lead to increases in emissions from the current levels to the 2020 levels in the different projection scenarios presented by Spain; the provision of more information on the tax on F-gases and its expected effect on future F-gas emissions; the reason for taxing only F-gases, which are substances with short lifetime in the atmosphere; the specific PaMs in place in the period 2004–2005 that helped to start a sharp decrease in emissions and emission reductions in the years that followed; and Spain's expectations of very high emission reductions as a result of the adoption of recently proposed measures that were not included in the projection scenarios for 2020, which currently show an increase in emissions. In response, Spain provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Spain.

¹ <http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/biennial_reports_and_iar/international_assessment_and_review/application/pdf/sbi41-spain-full.pdf>.

Summary report on the multilateral assessment of Sweden

1. The first MA of Sweden was held on 8 December 2014. Sweden was represented by Ms. Anna Lindstedt, Ambassador for Climate Change, Ministry of the Environment.
2. Questions for Sweden had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia. The United States submitted written questions after the deadline. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Sweden can be found on the IAR web page for Sweden.¹
3. Ms. Lindstedt made an opening presentation, and provided an overview of Sweden's sixth national communication by addressing its national circumstances; GHG emission trends; PaMs, including the most effective ones; the total effect of implemented PaMs; GHG emission projections up to 2025; GHG emission targets under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and domestically; and progress towards achieving the targets.
4. Ms. Lindstedt also presented the decreasing trend of total GHG emissions since 1990, mainly due to early implementation of comprehensive climate policies, including a general tax on carbon dioxide in 1991. She highlighted Sweden's emission trends by presenting the results of an analysis of the effect of the implemented PaMs, which include the finding that Sweden's emissions would have increased by some 20 per cent compared with 1990 levels if no climate PaMs had been implemented.
5. Ms. Lindstedt underlined that as a result of its climate policy, Sweden is on track to overachieve its international and domestic emission reduction targets while maintaining robust economic growth since 1990.
6. The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from Brazil, Canada, China and Pakistan. These questions were on: emission reductions per sector during the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol and in Sweden's projection scenarios; mitigation effects of PaMs in the land sector; mitigation effects of PaMs in Sweden's projection scenarios; and Sweden's mitigation pathway towards its domestic 2050 mitigation target. In response, Sweden provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Sweden.

¹ <http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/biennial_reports_and_iar/international_assessment_and_review/application/pdf/sbi41-sweden-full.pdf>.

Summary report on the multilateral assessment of Switzerland

1. The first MA of Switzerland was held on 8 December 2014. Switzerland was represented by Mr. Franz Perrez, Head of Delegation, Federal Office for the Environment.
2. Questions for Switzerland had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Algeria, Brazil, China, Egypt, the EU, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand and Saudi Arabia. The United States submitted written questions after the deadline. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Switzerland can be found on the IAR web page for Switzerland.¹
3. Mr. Perrez made an opening presentation, addressing the questions received prior to the working group session and the answers provided. He explained that Switzerland has a national quantified economy-wide emission reduction target of 20 per cent by 2020, compared with the 1990 level. He also outlined the national circumstances of Switzerland by providing the trends of some key indicators, such as population and gross domestic product, all of which strongly increased between 1990 and 2012, unlike greenhouse gas emissions, which decreased by 3 per cent in this period. This has resulted in a substantial decrease in emissions per gross domestic product, by 28 per cent, and in a decrease in emissions per capita of 18 per cent, with the latter equalling the global average in 2012.
4. Mr. Perrez further elaborated on Switzerland's key emitting sectors (buildings and transport), and explained that while emissions per square metre decreased significantly owing to implemented PaMs, the Party could not yet achieve a full decoupling of emissions in the transport sector. He explained that the expected effects of Switzerland's key PaMs (carbon dioxide levy, emissions trading system, regulations, agreements, building programme and domestic emission compensations) will not be sufficient to meet its target and that additional measures will need to be implemented, including through international efforts.
5. The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada and China. These questions were on the relation between the target under the Convention and that under the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol; the difficulties encountered with adopting the conditional target of a 30 per cent emission reduction by 2020 compared with the 1990 level; the kind of additional PaMs that could be put in place to achieve that target; the intention to use carbon credits from international market-based mechanisms to achieve the target; the progress of shifting freight transport to rail; details of measures in the transport and building sectors; and whether Switzerland has in place a long-term target for emissions from the electricity sector. In response, Switzerland provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Switzerland.

¹ <http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/biennial_reports_and_iar/international_assessment_and_review/application/pdf/sbi41-switzerland-full.pdf>.

Summary report on the multilateral assessment of the United States of America

1. The first MA of the United States was held on 8 December 2014. The United States was represented by Mr. Richard Duke, Deputy Director of the White House Office of Energy and Climate Change.

2. Questions for the United States had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Algeria, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, China, Egypt, the EU, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia and Sweden. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by the United States can be found on the IAR web page for the United States.¹

3. Mr. Duke made an opening presentation, addressing the questions received prior to the working group session and the answers provided. He provided information on the institutional arrangements made by the United States, the progress to date in achieving its 2020 emission reduction target, and the additional PaMs put in place since the publication of its first biennial report. Mr. Duke explained that in 2009, the United States made a commitment to reduce GHG emissions in the range of 17 per cent below the 2005 level by 2020. According to the emission projections reported in its first biennial report, the United States expects to be on track to achieve its target. To do so, the United States has put in place PaMs across all sectors and addressing all GHGs.

4. Mr. Duke highlighted the progress the United States has made in the implementation of its federal and non-federal PaMs, in particular, the introduction of fuel economy standards, appliance efficiency standards, building codes and private sector innovation. The most prominent progress has been achieved through the promotion of electricity generation from wind and solar power, which more than doubled from 2009 to 2012, the shift from coal to natural gas, largely in the power sector, and the clean power plant programme addressing carbon pollution standards for new and existing power plants. He also highlighted the state, local and city actions to achieve GHG emission reduction targets and renewable energy and energy efficiency goals.

5. Mr. Duke discussed the impact of the investments the United States has made in innovation and clean energy research. Through the Recovery Act, the Department of Energy has invested more than USD 80 billion to support a wide range of clean energy projects across the nation. He mentioned the SunShot Initiative, electric bus batteries, biofuel production, and the promotion of energy efficiency and renewable energy.

6. The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, the EU, Fiji, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. These questions were on the level of ambition of the 2020 emission reduction target of the United States and associated uncertainties relating to the target emission range and the role of land use, land-use change and forestry; consistency with the assessments of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change; emission reduction targets for 2025 and 2030; the description of emission projection scenarios; factors driving emissions; peaking years in emission trends; assessment of the impact of the financial crisis on emission trends; estimation of the effect of PaMs; additional information on specific PaMs such as the Clean Power Plan programme, biofuel production and the use of shale natural gas; planned and ongoing PaMs addressing methane and perfluorocarbon emissions; interplay and complementarity of federal and non-federal PaMs; and the role of public consultation. In addition, questions were raised on actions to address the vulnerability of small islands developing States and on

¹ <http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/biennial_reports_and_iar/international_assessment_and_review/application/pdf/sbi41_usa-full.pdf>.

the global warming potential values to be used for reporting on emission trends in the second biennial report. In response, the United States provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for the United States.

Annex II

[English only]

Statement made by the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at the resumed 2nd meeting on the outcome of his consultations on the issue of membership on the Consultative Group of Experts

“At the opening plenary of the SBI, I expressed my intention to convene bilateral consultations with interested Parties on this matter and report back to the SBI plenary on the results of these consultations.

Colleagues, over the last four days, I have held consultations with Parties to obtain their views on this matter. During those discussions, Parties acknowledged that all Parties should have the opportunity to be represented on the CGE. This will ensure inclusiveness and full participation of all Parties in the climate change process.

Parties also expressed sympathy that non-Annex I Parties from the Eastern Europe Group are not represented on the CGE.

Parties also noted that the issue of membership should be addressed in the broader context of transparency, the right for all Parties to have full CGE membership, the need for inclusiveness, and a balanced representation among Parties.

At the conclusion of the discussions this morning, Parties agreed that the SBI will continue the consideration of this matter at SBI 45 together with the review by the COP of the mandate and terms of reference of the CGE in accordance with decision 19/CP.19.

It was also agreed that a representative of non-Annex I Parties from the Eastern European Group is encouraged to continue participating in the work of the CGE in accordance with the conclusions adopted at COP 19.

Parties also agreed that this approach will provide time and opportunity for Parties to continue consultation among each other to deepen the understanding of different positions and bridge the gap. It will ensure that this group of affected Parties will continue to have opportunity to participate in the work of the CGE.

This statement will be reflected in the report.

I trust that Parties are in agreement with this conclusion. I hear no objections; it is so decided.”