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**MATERIAL FROM THE
INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS ON CLIMATE CHANGE**

NAIROBI

September 9 - 20, 1991

1. Agenda / Draft Report / Miscellaneous Papers
2. Consolidated Conference Room Papers on
Principles, Commitments, Financial Measures
and Mechanisms
3. U. S. Interventions
4. Submissions by Other Countries
5. ECO Newsletter

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Divider Title: _____



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/AC.237/10
14 August 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE
FOR A FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE
Third session
Nairobi, 9 - 20 September 1991

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND ANNOTATIONS TO THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA, INCLUDING SUGGESTIONS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Note by the Executive Secretary

I. PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Adoption of the agenda;
 - (b) Organization of work;
 - (c) Dates and venues of subsequent sessions;
 - (d) Provisional agenda for the fourth session.
2. Preparation of a framework convention on climate change:
 - (a) Elements related to commitments: draft text to be prepared by Working Group I;
 - (b) Elements related to mechanisms: draft text to be prepared by Working Group II;
 - (c) Consideration by the plenary of progress reports submitted by the Working Groups.
3. Review of extrabudgetary funds:
 - (a) Special voluntary fund to support the participation of developing countries;
 - (b) Trust fund for the negotiating process.
4. Adoption of the report.

II. ANNOTATIONS TO THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA

By its resolution 45/212 of 21 December 1990, the General Assembly decided "to establish a single intergovernmental negotiating process under the auspices of the General Assembly, supported by the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Meteorological Organization, for the preparation by an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee of an effective framework convention on climate change, containing appropriate commitments, and any related instruments as might be agreed upon."

The first session of the Committee was held in Washington, D.C., from 4 to 14 February 1991. The report on that session, including its decisions, is contained in document A/AC.237/6 and Corr.1. The second session of the Committee was held in Geneva from 19 to 28 June 1991; the report on that session is contained in document A/AC.237/9.

The third session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee will be held at the United Nations Office at Nairobi (Gigiri), Kenya, from 9 to 20 September 1991. The session will be opened by the Chairman of the Committee on 9 September 1991, at 11 a.m., in Conference Room 2. The earlier part of the morning could be used for meetings of the Bureau and of regional groups.

1. Organizational matters:

(a) Adoption of the agenda

The Committee took note of the provisional agenda for its third session at its 8th plenary meeting on 28 June 1991. It is presented for adoption.

Before the adoption of the agenda of its third session, the Executive Secretary will bring to the attention of the Committee any other items which it may need to consider.

(b) Organization of work

(i) Participation

By paragraph 2 of its resolution 45/212, the General Assembly decided that "the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee should be open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, with the participation of observers in accordance with the established practice of the General Assembly."

Notification of the date and venue of the third session has been communicated to the Permanent Missions of all participating States in Geneva and New York, as well as to observers. Efforts are being made to disseminate this information and the documentation for the session as widely as possible to facilitate full and effective participation (see Committee decision 1/2, para. 6).

By paragraph 19 of its resolution 45/212, the General Assembly invited "relevant non-governmental organizations to make contributions to the negotiating process, as appropriate, on the understanding that these organizations shall not have any negotiating role during the process, and taking into account decision 1/1 concerning the participation of non-governmental organizations adopted by the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at its first session".^{1/}

In this connection, the attention of the Committee is drawn to decision 2/1 adopted by the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at its second session, held at Geneva from 18 March to 5 April 1991^{2/}, and its subsequent accreditation of non-governmental organizations.

(ii) Schedule of meetings

The tentative schedule of meetings contained in annex I to the present document is based on the availability of facilities during normal working hours, Monday to Friday, when services are available for up to two simultaneous meetings from 10 a.m. - 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. - 6 p.m. Delegations are urged to use these services fully by starting all meetings promptly at the scheduled time.

(iii) Subsidiary organs

At its first session, by its decision 1/1, the Committee established two Working Groups and determined their tasks.

It decided in this context that, if and when it is deemed necessary, the Working Groups, subject to the approval of the Committee, may establish ad hoc subgroups to deal with specific issues, with due respect to the understanding that no more than two meetings may be held at any one time within the Committee (decision 1/1, annex, para.11).

The Working Groups started their work at the second session of the Committee after the Committee had elected two Co-Chairmen and a Vice-Chairman for each Working Group.^{3/} The Committee agreed that work on principles and definitions would be addressed by the two Working Groups, as necessary, but that the bulk of the consideration of these aspects of the framework convention was expected to take place in Working Group I.

^{1/} Official records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No.46 (A/45/46), annex I, decision 1/1.

^{2/} Official records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No.48 (A/46/48), annex I, decision 2/1 and 2/2.

^{3/} See document A/AC.237/9, Chapter II, section E and Chapter III, sections C - E.

(c) Dates and venues of subsequent sessions

At its 6th and 7th plenary meetings, the Committee considered and adopted the programme of its future sessions in 1991. The fourth session of the Committee will be held from 9 to 20 December 1991 in Geneva.

The Committee decided to include a session between January and June 1992 in its plans. Information concerning possible dates and venues of such a session was presented to the Committee by the secretariat. The Committee requested the Executive Secretary to continue to explore possibilities of date and venue and to report thereon to the third session.

(e) Provisional agenda for the fourth session

The Executive Secretary will propose a provisional agenda for the fourth session for consideration and approval by the Committee at the end of the third session.

2. Preparation of a framework convention on climate change

General Assembly resolution 45/212 and part I of the annex to Committee decision 1/1 provide general guidelines for the negotiation of a framework convention.

At the first session of the Committee, the secretariat circulated informal papers submitted by delegations in order to facilitate work on the convention (A/AC.237/Misc.1 and Add. 1 - 9). Subsequent submissions by delegations are contained in A/AC.237/Misc.1/Add.4/Rev.1 and A/AC.237/Misc.1/Addenda 10 and 11. Any future papers from delegations will be included in further addenda in this series.

The General Assembly, by paragraph 17 of its resolution 45/212, requested "the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to take into account, as appropriate, any relevant developments in the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development that the Preparatory Committee may bring to its attention." The Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development will be holding its third session in Geneva from 12 August to 4 September 1991. Any documents relevant to the work of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee at its third session will be brought to the attention of the Committee.

It is expected that general statements on this item will be made by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, the Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization, and the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

(1) Elements related to commitments: draft text to be prepared by Working Group I

In order to facilitate its work during the third session of the Committee, Working Group I agreed that:

- a) the Bureau of the Working Group should circulate as an informal document a new compilation of principles organized in appropriate groupings (A/AC.237/Misc.6);

- 11) proposals related to commitments should be reflected in a new compilation, to be prepared under the authority of the Co-Chairmen, covering proposals contained in document A/AC.237/Misc.1 and Add.1-9, new proposals made during the proceedings of the Working Group and any further proposals communicated to the secretariat no later than 15 July 1991 (to be issued as A/AC.237/Misc.7).

It was left to the judgement of the Co-Chairmen to decide how they might further facilitate discussion at the third session of the Committee. Any further documents which they may submit will be available at the session.

- (b) Elements related to mechanisms: draft text to be prepared by Working Group II

As agreed at the second session of the Committee, the Co-Chairmen of Working Group II will submit a single text (A/AC.237/Misc.8) on the elements relating to mechanisms under the mandate of Working Group II, which could serve as a possible basis for consideration and discussion by the Working Group during the third session of the Committee. It was agreed that this text would be based on the various submissions already before the Working Group and those submitted by delegations to the secretariat in writing on or before 15 July 1991, as well as on the discussions held by the Working Group during the second session of the Committee and would include areas of convergence and, where necessary, present alternative versions where there was no convergence.

- (c) Consideration by the plenary of progress reports submitted by the Working Groups

In accordance with Committee decision 1/1 (annex, para. 2), the work of the Working Groups must be interrelated and will be integrated by the plenary. To this end, the two Working Groups will report regularly to the plenary on progress made. In this context, paragraph 10 of the annex to the same decision foresees the need for harmonizing the drafting done by the Working Groups.

Provision is made in the tentative schedule of meetings (Annex I) for the plenary to receive progress reports from the Working Groups on 13 and 20 September. Other plenary meetings could be scheduled for this purpose, if needed.

In the light of the progress of work at its third session, the Committee may wish to give guidance to the Executive Secretary on the preparation of documentation for its fourth session.

3. Review of extrabudgetary funds:

- (a) Special voluntary fund to support the participation of developing countries

By its resolution 45/212, paragraph 10, the General Assembly established "a special voluntary fund, administered by the head of the ad hoc secretariat under the authority of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to ensure that developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, as well as small island developing countries, are able to participate fully and effectively in the negotiating process". Governments, regional economic integration organizations and the relevant bodies of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Meteorological Organization, have been called upon by the General Assembly and/or the Committee to contribute generously to the special voluntary fund.

The Executive Secretary is making arrangements to finance participation in the third session of the Committee from the special voluntary fund, following the same lines as for the second session. For this to be done, all outstanding pledges to the fund need to be paid up. Furthermore, an additional \$ US 1 million would need to be contributed to the fund in the near future, beyond amounts already pledged, if the arrangements made for the second session are to be extended to cover the fourth and fifth sessions.

(b) Trust fund for the negotiating process

The General Assembly, by its resolution 45/212, paragraph 20, decided "that the negotiating process shall be funded through existing United Nations budgetary resources, without negatively affecting its programmed activities, and through voluntary contributions to a trust fund established specifically for that purpose for the duration of the negotiations". It also invited "the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme and other relevant bodies of the United Nations system, including those in the field of development, to make contributions to the negotiating process, including its funding;" Governments, regional economic integration organizations and other interested organizations were similarly invited "to contribute generously to the trust fund" (paras. 21 and 22).

* * * *

Under this item, the Executive Secretary will submit a report (A/AC.237/11) on the state of the two extrabudgetary funds, the use being made of them and the estimated funding needs for both purposes. The Committee may wish to express its views on these matters and call for the required contributions to both funds.

4. Adoption of the report

By paragraph 16 of its resolution 45/212, the General Assembly requested "the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, through the ad hoc secretariat and taking into account the relevance of the negotiations to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to keep the Preparatory Committee for the Conference and the Secretary-General of the Conference, as well as the Secretary-General of the United Nations, regularly informed in a timely manner, through regular progress reports, of the progress of the negotiations".

The Vice-Chairman acting as Rapporteur will prepare a draft report for consideration by the Committee, following consultations in accordance with usual practice, on the model of the report on the second session.

Annex I
Tentative schedule of meetings

Monday, 9 September 1991

11.00 a.m. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the Committee

Item 1 (a) Adoption of the agenda
 Item 2 Preparation of a framework convention on climate change

- statements by Executive Director of UNEP, Secretary-General of UNCED, Secretary-General of WMO, and Chairman of IPCC (to be confirmed)
- reports by the Chairman of the Committee and by the Co-Chairmen of the Working Groups on pre-sessional preparations

Item 1 (b) Organization of work

3 p.m. Meetings of Working Groups I and II

Tuesday, 10 - Thursday, 12 September 1991

10 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily Meetings of Working Groups I and II

Friday, 13 September 1991

10 a.m.^{a/} Item 2 (c) Consideration by the plenary of progress reports submitted by the Working Groups

Item 3 Review of extrabudgetary funds:

- (a) Special voluntary fund to support the participation of developing countries
- (b) Trust fund for the negotiating process

3 p.m. Meetings of Working Groups I and II

Monday, 16 - Wednesday, 18 September 1991

10 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily Meetings of Working Groups I and II

Thursday, 19 September 1991

10 a.m. (and p.m. if needed) Meetings of Working Groups I and II
 (conclusion of work for the session)

Friday, 20 September 1991

10 a.m. Item 2 (c) Consideration by the plenary of progress reports submitted by the Working Groups

3 p.m. Item 1 (c) Dates and venues of subsequent sessions
 Item 1 (d) Provisional agenda for the fourth session
 Item 4 Adoption of the report

CLOSURE OF THE SESSION

^{a/} Facilities would be available for one Working Group to meet simultaneously with plenary, as required.

ANNEX II

Preliminary list of documents for the third session of the
Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee

Documents for the session

- A/AC.237/9 Report of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change on the work of its second session, held at Geneva, from 19 to 28 June 1991
- A/AC.237/10 Provisional agenda and annotations to the provisional agenda including suggestions for the organization of work
- A/AC.237/11 Review of extrabudgetary funds established under General Assembly resolution 45/212
- A/AC.237/Misc.1 Set of informal papers provided by delegations, and Addenda^{a/} including "non-papers", related to the preparation of a (English only) framework convention on climate change
- A/AC.237/Misc.6 Compilation of texts related to principles: submitted by the Bureau of Working Group I
- A/AC.237/Misc.7 Compilation of texts related to commitments: submitted by the Co-Chairmen of Working Group I
- A/AC.237/Misc.8 Single text on elements related to mechanisms: submitted by the Co-Chairmen of Working Group II
- INC/FCCC/INF.5 Practical information for participants

* * * * *

Other documents available at the session

- A/AC.237/5 Rules of procedure
- A/AC.237/6 Report of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change on the work of its first session, held at Washington D.C., from 4 to 14 February 1991
- A/AC.237/Misc.5 Compilation of possible elements for a framework convention on climate change submitted by delegations, contained in document and Add.1-3 A/AC.237/Misc.1, Addenda 1 - 9

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Relevant documents from the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at its third session

a/

To date: Addenda 1 - 11 (including Add.4/Rev.1)

Available for reference purposes:

General Assembly resolutions

- 45/212 Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind (21 December 1990)
- 45/211 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (21 December 1990)
- 44/228 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (22 December 1989)
- 44/207 Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind (22 December 1989)

* * * * *

- A/45/696/Add.1 Progress achieved in the implementation of resolution 44/207 on protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind - Report by the Secretary-General (Final statement of the Scientific/Technical session of the Second World Climate Conference and Ministerial Declaration of the Conference)
- INC/FCCC/None 9 Extracts of decisions adopted by the Governing Council of UNEP at its sixteenth session relating to climate change, May 1991
- INC/FCCC/None 12 Relevant decisions adopted by the World Meteorological Congress at its eleventh session

Regional intergovernmental meetings

- A/CONF.151/PC/10 Action for a common future. Report of the Economic Commission for Europe on the Bergen Conference (8 - 16 May 1990)
- A/CONF.151/PC/38 Report of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific on the Ministerial-level Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific (Bangkok, 15- 16 October 1990)
- A/CONF.151/PC/L.30 Tlatelolco Platform on Environment and Development, adopted by ministers of the Latin American and Caribbean countries at the end of the Regional Preparatory Meeting of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Mexico City, 7 March 1991)
- A/CONF.151/PC/85 Beijing Ministerial Declaration on Environment and Development adopted at the Ministerial Conference of Developing Countries on Environment and Development on 19 June 1991.



General Assembly

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**INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE
FOR A FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE**
Third session
Nairobi, 9-20 September 1991
Agenda item 3

REVIEW OF EXTRABUDGETARY FUNDS

Note by the Executive Secretary

I. SPECIAL VOLUNTARY FUND TO SUPPORT THE PARTICIPATION OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

1. By its resolution 45/212, paragraph 10, the General Assembly established "a special voluntary fund, administered by the head of the ad hoc secretariat under the authority of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to ensure that developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, as well as small island developing countries, are able to participate fully and effectively in the negotiating process". Governments, regional economic integration organizations and the relevant bodies of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Meteorological Organization, have been called upon by the General Assembly and/or the Committee to contribute generously to the special voluntary fund.

2. The state of pledges and receipts for the special voluntary fund is shown in Table 1 (at the end of this document).

3. In addition:

(a) Australia and New Zealand have informed the Executive Secretary of their bilateral funding arrangements, as explained in document A/AC.237/8/Add.1, amounting to approximately \$US105,300 and \$US45,700 respectively to date. Australia will provide additional funding for the same purposes in its financial year 1991/1992.

(b) The Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has indicated his agreement in principle to an amount in the order of \$US100,000 being made available for funding the participation of developing countries in the negotiating process. This would come predominantly from resources of the Fifth Cycle.

(c) The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) has made provision for a contribution of Swiss Francs 50,000 in 1992.

(d) The Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has advised the Executive Secretary that, in case delays in payments of pledged contributions impair the capacity of the special voluntary fund, he would consider favourably a future request for temporary financing from the Environment Fund to help cover such shortfalls until receipts of contributions to the fund permit the loan to be reimbursed.

4. Arrangements made for financing the participation of developing countries in the first session of the Committee did not draw a large response. For the second session, offers to fund travel and subsistence for one delegate were made to some 100 countries, as explained in document A/AC.237/8, paragraphs 6-9. These arrangements were discussed by the Committee at its second session, after which the Chairman expressed the sense of the meeting that the arrangements should be maintained for subsequent sessions. UNDP field offices continue to be the main channels for issuing tickets and subsistence allowances to delegates.

5. Amounts committed for financing participation in the first session and estimated for the second and third sessions, including provision for programme support costs at 13 per cent, are as follows:

First session :	\$US 65,000 (15 delegates funded)
Second session:	\$US410,000 (81 delegates funded)
Third session :	\$US390,000 (assuming 80 delegates funded)
Total :	\$US865,000

6. For the second and third sessions, amounts to be transferred from the Japanese Trust Fund for International Co-operation for Development in connection with pre-session seminars and training activities are estimated at \$US30,000 and \$US80,000 respectively. The balance of the Japanese pledge from that Trust Fund should cover the cost of training activities before the fourth session.

7. Assuming contributions in the pipeline and outstanding pledges due this year (see Table 1) are received in the near future, the total amount paid into the fund by the end of 1991 will be \$US1,238,000. After deducting \$US685,000 (the total amount estimated for the first three sessions), the balance available for financing participation in future sessions of the Committee will be of the order of \$US370,000.

8. These estimates, based on the latest figures available, taken together with the expected contribution of the UNDP, appear to assure the capacity of the fund to finance participation in the fourth session of the Committee, along the same lines as for the second and third sessions.

9. A small balance in the fund may be carried over into 1992. So far, pledges for 1992 amount to some \$US130,000 (Germany, WMO). Should the transfer of the entire Japanese contribution be completed, a further \$US200,000 would be available. The estimated funding need continues to be of the order of \$US500,000 for covering the participation of 100 delegates in a session. Thus, some new contributions will have to be made to enable the fund to operate in 1992. Additional contributions of \$US200,000 would secure adequate financing to cover participation in the fifth session of the Committee. It is important that contributions mentioned in this paragraph be received in the fund as early as possible, if possible before the end of 1991, to permit timely arrangements to be made for the fifth session.

II. TRUST FUND FOR THE NEGOTIATING PROCESS

10. The General Assembly, by its resolution 45/212, paragraph 20, decided "that the negotiating process shall be funded through existing United Nations budgetary resources, without negatively affecting its programmed activities, and through voluntary contributions to a trust fund established specifically for that purpose for the duration of the negotiations". It also invited "the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme and other relevant bodies of the United Nations system, including those in the field of development, to make contributions to the negotiating process, including its funding"; Governments, regional economic integration organizations and other interested organizations were similarly invited "to contribute generously to the trust fund" (paras. 21 and 22).

11. As shown in Table 2, pledges to this trust fund now total \$US130,000, of which approximately \$US50,000 are in the pipeline.

12. This fund will be used to defray INC secretariat expenses other than staff costs. As indicated to the Committee at its second session (A/AC.232/8, para. 18), these expenses are expected to total \$US560,000 in 1991 and 1992. So far, these expenses have been met through arrangements with the UNCTAD secretariat, authorized by the United Nations Controller. The UNCTAD secretariat continues to be temporarily responsible for administering the INC secretariat.

13. The INC secretariat has been provided with office accommodation on United Nations premises in Geneva, at no cost to it.

14. As regards support for staffing, new developments since those reported to the Committee at its second session (A/AC.237/8, para. 17, and INC/FCCC/INF.2) include: action by UNEP to make available a senior officer (D.1) for three months pending the availability of a post in the INC secretariat; an arrangement by the Government of Canada to provide the services of a professional officer (L.4) at its cost; and expressions of interest by two countries in financing temporary posts for associate experts (L.2) from developing countries.

15. The staffing situation of the INC secretariat continues to be precarious. Consultations are under way with the Controller with a view to securing temporary posts for the remainder of this year for those staff not financed by UNEP, WMO or bilateral contributions. The Committee may wish to note that it is the intention of the Secretary-General to seek funding for the INC secretariat for 1992 from the regular United Nations Programme Budget for 1992-1993. A statement of programme budget implications will be submitted to the General Assembly in due course, in connection with the Secretary-General's report to the Assembly, requested by Assembly resolution 45/212, paragraph 24. This statement will take account of the level of contributions to the trust fund for the negotiating process.

AVAC.11.11
Page 1

Table 1
Voluntary Fund for participation of developing countries
(General Assembly resolution 45/212, paragraph 10):
Status of contributions as of 11 September 1991^{1/}

<u>Contributor</u>	<u>Pledge</u> (outstanding)	<u>Receipt</u> (or in pipeline) ^{2/}
Austria	\$US25,000.00	\$US40,000.00 30 July 1991
Canada		\$US30,085.16 27 February 1991
Denmark		\$US100,000.00 23 April 1991
Commission of the European Communities	ECU50,000.00 ^{3/} (\$US60,000.00)	
Finland		\$US104,866.77 20 March 1991
France	FF200,000.00 (\$US34,500.00)	\$US34,782.61 15 April 1991
Germany	\$US100,000.00 (for 1992)	\$US100,000.00 28 August 1991
Ireland		\$US10,000.00 3 July 1991
Japan	\$US200,000.00	
Netherlands		\$US150,000.00
Norway		\$US50,000.00 23 March 1991
Spain		\$US54,644.80 15 April 1991
Sweden		\$US86,058.51 15 March 1991
Switzerland		\$US210,869.31 10 April 1991
Turkey		\$US3,000.00 5 April 1991
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (two contributions)		\$US43,312.50 4 April 1991 \$US50,682.00 10 September 1991
United States of America		\$US50,000.00 18 June 1991
Total received (or in pipeline)		\$US1,118,300.00
Outstanding pledges	(estimates)	\$US419,500.00
Total funding in view		\$US1.54 million

1/ Figures in brackets are approximate equivalents in US dollars.

2/ Where the date of receipt is not given, the secretariat has not yet received confirmation from United Nations Headquarters that the amount has been credited to the fund.

3/ Subject to clarification of conditions.

4/ To be paid from the Trust Fund for International Co-operation for Development, in connection with pre-INC seminars and training activities. Amount estimated for events organized before INC II and INC III approximately \$US110,000.

Table 2

Trust fund for the negotiating process
(General Assembly resolution 45/212, paragraph 20)
Status of contributions as of 11 September 1991¹

Contributor	Pledge (outstanding)	Receipt (or in pipeline) ²
Commission of the European Communities	ECU50,000.00 ³ (\$US60,000.00)	
Spain	Ptas 2 million (\$US20,000.00)	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		(\$US50,000.00)
Total pledged (approximate estimates)	\$US130,000.00	

1/ Figures in brackets are approximate equivalents in US dollars.

2/ Where the date of receipt is not given, the secretariat has not yet received confirmation from United Nations Headquarters that the amount has been credited to the fund.

3/ Subject to clarification of conditions.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE FOR
A FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE
Third Session
Nairobi, 9-20 September 1991

14 September 1991

PROVISIONAL LIST OF PARTICIPANTS ±/
Part II

±/ Delegations are kindly requested to submit corrections and/or additions to the present list as soon as possible to Room CW-109 so that a revised list may be issued during the course of the session.

A/AC.237/Misc.11/Add.1
ENGLISH/FRENCH/SPANISH

UNITED NATIONS**UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (UNCED)**

Mr. Nitin DESAI
Deputy Secretary General

Ms. Wanjiku MWAGIRU

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMME (UNEP)

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SPECIALIZED AGENCIES**INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (ICAO)**

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Mr. Gunnar KULLENBERG

WORLD BANK

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INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE
FOR A FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE
Third session
Nairobi, 9-20 September 1991

DRAFT REPORT OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE
FOR A FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE ON THE
WORK OF ITS THIRD SESSION, HELD AT NAIROBI
FROM 9 TO 20 SEPTEMBER 1991

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The third session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change (INC) was held at Nairobi from 9 to 20 September 1991. The meeting was convened in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 45/212 of 21 December 1990, entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind", further to resolutions 43/53 of 6 December 1988 and 44/207 of 22 December 1989.^{1/}

^{1/} For the reports of the first and second sessions, see A/AC.237/6 and Corr. 1 and A/AC.237/9. The Bureau of the Committee elected at the first session consists of:

Chairman: Mr. Jean Ripert (France)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Chandrashekhar Dasgupta (India)
Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaif (Algeria)
Mr. Ion Draghici (Romania)
Mr. Raul Estrada-Oyuela (Argentina)

Rapporteur: Mr. Ion Draghici (Romania)

The Bureaux of Working Groups I and II elected at the second session consist of:

Working Group I

Co-Chairmen: Mr. Nobutoshi Akao (Japan)
Mr. Edmundo de Alba-Alcaraz (Mexico)

Vice-Chairman: M. Mohamed Mahmoud Ould El Ghaouth
(Mauritania)

Working Group II

Co-Chairmen: Ms. Elizabeth Dowdeswell (Canada)
Mr. Robert F. Van Lierop (Vanuatu)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Maciej Sadowski (Poland)

II. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

A. Opening of the session

2. In opening the third session, the Chairman, Mr. Jean Ripert, welcomed delegations to Nairobi and thanked members of the Bureau and the Secretariat for their outstanding support for the inter-sessional work, which should help focus the complex negotiations ahead. He stated that greater momentum was now required to build a new type of cooperation which would provide the next step towards protection of the earth's climate. He recognized the problems posed by delayed availability of documents in all languages, but hoped that the work of the session would not be impeded.

B. Attendance

3. The meeting was attended by representatives of the following States:

Afghanistan	Guyana	Rwanda
Algeria	Holy See	Saint Lucia
Argentina	Honduras	Sao Tome and
Australia	India	Principe
Austria	Indonesia	Saudi Arabia
Bangladesh	Iran (Islamic	Senegal
Belgium	Republic of)	Sierra Leone
Benin	Italy	Singapore
Bhutan	Japan	Solomon Islands
Bolivia	Jordan	Spain
Botswana	Kenya	Sri Lanka
Brazil	Kiribati	Sudan
Burkina Faso	Kuwait	Swaziland
Burundi	Lebanon	Sweden
Canada	Lesotho	Switzerland
Chad	Madagascar	Thailand
Chile	Malawi	Togo
China	Malaysia	Tonga
Colombia	Mali	Trinidad and
Comoros	Malta	Tobago
Cook Islands	Mauritania	Tunisia
Costa Rica	Mexico	Turkey
Cuba	Mongolia	Tuvalu
Cyprus	Morocco	Uganda
Czechoslovakia	Myanmar	Union of Soviet
Denmark	Nauru	Socialist Republics
Dominican Republic	Nepal	United Kingdom
Ecuador	Netherlands	of Great Britain
Egypt	New Zealand	and Northern Ireland
Equatorial Guinea	Nicaragua	United Republic of
Ethiopia	Nigeria	Tanzania
Federated States	Norway	United States of
of Micronesia	Pakistan	America
Fiji	Papua New Guinea	Vanuatu
Finland	Paraguay	Venezuela
France	Peru	Viet Nam
Gambia	Philippines	Yemen
Germany	Poland	Yugoslavia
Ghana	Portugal	Zaire
Greece	Republic of Korea	Zambia
Guatemala	Romania	Zimbabwe
Guinea		

4. The following United Nations offices and programmes were represented at the meeting: Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), United Nations Committee on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNDP/UNSO).

5. The following specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system were represented at the meeting: International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and its Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (UNESCO/IOC), World Bank, World Meteorological Organization (WMO), as well as the WMO/UNEP Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

6. The following intergovernmental organizations were also represented at the meeting: Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (AALCC), European Communities (EC), Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), as well as Caribbean Meteorological Organization and South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP).

7. The following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council were represented: Category II: Greenpeace International, International Council of Environmental Law, International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association, World Coal Institute and World Resources Institute; Roster: International Organization of Automobile Manufacturers, National Audubon Society and Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc.

8. The following other non-governmental organizations were also represented: African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Alternative Fluorocarbon Environmental Acceptability Study (AFEAS), Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies, Central American Commission for Environment and Development (CCAD), Climate Action Network UK, Climate Council, Climate Network Europe, Environmental Defense Fund, Environmental Development Action in the Third World, Environmental Protection Society, Malaysia, Forum of Brazilian NGOs to UNCED, Global Climate Coalition, Indonesia Environmental Forum (WALHI), International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Kenya Consumers' Organization, Kenya Energy and Environment Organizations, Media Natura, Pro-Scientia, Regional Network of Environmental Experts, Save our Rainforest Trust, Tata Energy Research Institute, Union of Concerned Scientists, Woods Hole Research Centre, World Wide Fund for Nature and Worldwide Kenya Forum.

C. Adoption of the agenda

9. At its 1st and 2nd plenary meetings, on 9 September 1991, the Committee adopted the following agenda (A/AC.237/10 and Corr.1):

1. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Adoption of the agenda;
 - (b) Organization of work;
 - (c) Dates and venues of subsequent sessions;
 - (d) Provisional agenda for the fourth session.
2. Preparation of a framework convention on climate change:
 - (a) Elements related to commitments: draft text to be prepared by Working Group I;
 - (b) Elements related to mechanisms: draft text to be prepared by Working Group II;
 - (c) Consideration by the Plenary of progress reports submitted by the Working Groups.
3. Review of extrabudgetary funds:
 - (a) Special voluntary fund to support the participation of developing countries;
 - (b) Trust fund for the negotiating process.
4. Adoption of the report.

D. Documentation

10. The documents before the Committee at its third session are listed in the annex to the present report.

E. Organization of work

11. The Committee approved the organization of work contained in document A/AC.237/10 and Corr.1.

F. Dates and venues of future sessions (to be completed)

12.

G. Provisional Agenda for the fourth session

13. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the Committee took note of the following provisional agenda for the fourth session (A/AC.237/L.8):

1. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Adoption of the agenda;
 - (b) Organization of work;
 - (c) Future work:
 - (i) Calendar
 - (ii) Arrangements for approval of the framework convention;
 - (d) Provisional agenda for the fifth session.
2. Negotiation of a framework convention on climate change:
 - (a) Elements related to commitments: draft text to be prepared by Working Group I;
 - (b) Elements related to mechanisms: draft text to be prepared by Working Group II;
 - (c) Consideration, integration and completion by the Plenary of the draft texts submitted by the Working Groups.
3. Consideration of scientific advice from IPCC.
4. Review of extrabudgetary funds:
 - (a) Special voluntary fund to support the participation of developing countries;
 - (b) Trust fund for the negotiating process.
5. Adoption of the report.

III. PREPARATION OF A FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

A. Statements by representatives of the programmes and organizations of the United Nations system

14. At the 1st plenary meeting, on 9 September 1991, statements were made by the Executive Director of UNEP, the Secretary-General of WMO, the Deputy Secretary-General of UNCED and the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

15. In his address, Dr. Tolba, the Executive Director of UNEP, noted that UNEP and WMO have collaborated in preparing the groundwork for the negotiations notably through the Second World Climate Conference, the IPCC, a joint UNEP/WMO venture, and the World Climate Impacts Studies Programme. He expressed the hope that the negotiations would provide the necessary leadership in avoiding catastrophes which he said were likely to accompany climate change. He stated that the Nairobi session of the INC negotiations should build up momentum towards a concrete treaty text and timely arrangements should be made for the necessary work on legal drafting. He hoped that the convention would set a clear global objective and include legally binding agreements on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, energy efficiency and flexible, innovative and equitable mechanisms for technology transfer and additional financing for developing countries. Dr. Tolba pointed out that scientific uncertainties notwithstanding, the negotiators must proceed without delay on the basis of the precautionary principle of "anticipate and prevent". He emphasized that, while it was important to estimate response costs, it was also important to know the costs of inaction. He pledged to work with IPCC in carrying out country studies to quantify sources and sinks of greenhouse gases in some developing countries, prepare emission inventories of greenhouse gases and assess costs and benefits of emissions reduction strategies. It was his hope that these studies would involve bilateral donors, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the Global Environmental Facility (GEF). In referring to the concept of "common but differentiated responsibility", he remarked that "one should not forget that part of carbon dioxide emissions by oil producing countries come from the process of production rather than consumption by the country concerned and hence should be added to the end users' emission levels."

16. Professor G.O.P. Obasi, Secretary-General of WMO, discussed several of the unresolved issues, both natural and anthropogenic in the science of climate and climate change, including recent new results which were being evaluated by IPCC. He specifically cited major environmental events which have affected climate since the negotiations began, including the oilfield fires in Kuwait and the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo in the Philippines. He

noted that global and regional climate studies and research relied on many years of reliable data and extensive international cooperation. He remarked that such long-term commitments for time periods of 10 to 20 years or more were not an easy task. However, he stated that significant benefits have been received already from those previous commitments, including the scientific information provided to delegations here through their national meteorological and hydrological services. Prof. Obasi said that the eleventh World Meteorological Congress expanded the scope of, and participation in, the World Climate Programme, initiated the multi-agency Global Climate Observing System and reinstated the Special Fund for Climate and Atmospheric Environment Studies to provide the data and information which would be needed for future policy formulation. He encouraged the negotiators to recognize and make optimal use of existing programmes and institutions, and to ensure adequate national commitments to climate monitoring and research in the framework convention.

17. Mr. Nitin Desai, Deputy Secretary General of UNCED, noted that the programmes of UNCED's Agenda 21 should provide the basis for the expeditious and effective implementation of the agreements of the INC process. He emphasized that the energy sector was a crucial element of any broad atmosphere strategy, whose scope must cover more than climate. Consequently the third session of the Preparatory Committee had agreed to propose a set of programme areas, as part of Agenda 21, including: promoting the energy transition; increasing energy efficiency; promoting renewable energy sources and promoting transport systems which are safe and environmentally sound. In addition, he noted that programme areas relating to the impact of industry, agriculture and forestry on climate, consumption patterns and life styles would be taken up at the fourth session. He stated that Agenda 21 would also propose concrete actions in the areas of forestry, oceans, biodiversity, and land-use; all of which are relevant to a convention on climate change.

18. Professor Bolin, Chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) explained the work of the Panel, highlighting those aspects which were of special significance to the negotiation process. He cautioned, however, that some of the work might not be completed in time for UNCED, although it would be useful in further negotiations of longer-term issues. On the use of scenarios in climate change projections, Professor Bolin identified the impact of socio-economic development of the global society on anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases, response of the earth system and the possible timing and magnitude of climate change, as the major uncertainties. He informed the session that the IPCC supplementary assessment would be ready during February 1991, in time for the fifth session of INC. Professor Bolin expressed the hope that the experience and modalities of work by IPCC would be taken advantage of in any future institutional arrangements resulting from the INC process.

B. Report on Working Group I: Commitments

19. At its 2nd session, the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, in accordance with its decision 1/1, allocated item 2(a), of its agenda, entitled "Preparation of a framework convention on climate change: Elements related to commitments", to Working Group I.

20. At the 3rd session of the Committee, the Working Group held 12 formal meetings and 9 informal meetings, between 10 and 19 September 1991, during which it again considered this item. At its 1st meeting, the Working Group agreed that its meetings would be open unless it decided otherwise.

21. At its 1st and 7th meetings, on 10 and 13 September, Working Group I approved its programmes of work for 10 to 14 September and 16 to 19 September, respectively (A/AC.237/WG.I/L.4/Rev.1 and A/AC.237/WG.I/L.5/Rev.1).

1. Principles

22. Working Group I considered this topic at its 1st, 2nd and 3rd meetings, on 10 and 11 September. Statements were made by the representatives of 45 States.

23. Working Group I agreed that, on the basis of its discussion of documents A/AC.237/Misc.6 and A/AC.237/Misc.9, the Bureau would prepare a new document on "Principles", which would be considered in informal meetings (on 14 and 16 September) and, later, at a formal meeting.

24. At its 9th meeting, on 16 September, the Working Group considered the document on "Principles" (A/AC.237/WG.I/CRP.1). Statements were made by representatives of 9 States. The Working Group agreed that the Bureau would prepare a new paper based on document A/AC.237/WG.I/CRP.1, which would reflect, as far as possible, the proposals put forward during the discussions of this item, and that it would be attached to the report on the Working Group as annex I.*

2. Commitments on sources and sinks [6(a)]

25. Working Group I considered matters under this item from its 3rd to 6th meetings, on 11, 12 and 13 September. Statements were made by the representatives of 60 States, including one on behalf of the European Community and its member States.

* The annex is attached to the draft report on Working Group I for information of the Committee, not for adoption.

26. At its 6th meeting, Working Group I agreed that, on the basis of its discussions of documents A/AC.237/Misc.7 and Corr.1 and A/AC.237/Misc.9, the Bureau would prepare a new document on "Commitments on sources and sinks", which it would first consider in informal meetings (on 16, 17 and 18 September).

27. At the 10th meeting of the Working Group, on 18 September, statements on the documents A/AC.237/WG.1/CRP.2 and Add.1 were made by the representatives of 6 States. Two non-governmental organizations also made statements.** The Working Group agreed that the Bureau would revise those documents, so as to reflect, as far as possible, the specific proposals put forward during the discussions on this item, and that they would be attached to the report of the Working Group as annex II.*

3. Commitments on financial resources and technology transfer [6 (b)] and commitments related to paragraph 6 (c) of decision 1/1

28. Working Group I considered this item at its 6th, 7th and 8th meetings, on 13 and 14 September. At its 6th meeting, the Working Group decided to divide the consideration of this item into two sections. Statements on financial resources and technology transfer were made by the representatives of 31 States, including one on behalf of the European Community and its member States, at the 6th and 7th meetings. The Bureau was asked to prepare a new document reflecting, as far as possible, the views on financial resources and technology transfer put forward during these discussions, which it would first consider at informal meetings (on 18 and 19 September). The document A/AC.237/WG.I/CRP.3 was issued pursuant to that request.

29. With regard to commitments related to paragraph 6 (c) of decision 1/1, the Working Group held two meetings on this subject on 13 and 14 September, and heard statements by the representatives of 25 States. The Bureau was asked to prepare a new document reflecting the views put forward on commitments related to paragraph 6 (c) of decision 1/1. This document (A/AC.237/WG.I/CRP.4) was similarly considered first at informal meetings (on 18 and 19 September).

30. At its 11th meeting, on 19 September, the Working Group discussed documents A/AC.237/WG.I/CRP.3 and A/AC.237/WG.I/CRP.4, hearing statements by the representatives of six States. The Working Group agreed that the Bureau would revise those documents so as to reflect, as far as possible, the specific proposals put forward during the discussions on this item, and that they would be attached to the report of the Working Group as annexes III and IV.*

** The representative of a Member State expressed reservations before the non-governmental organizations took the floor.

4. Preparation for the fourth session of INC

31. The Working Group agreed that the Bureau would further prepare a new document which would take into account the proposals and comments made by delegations, including those presented at the third session of the Committee in Working Group I, and would make it available to delegations as soon as possible before the fourth session.

C. Report on Working Group II: Mechanisms

32. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 9 September 1991, the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, in accordance with its decision 1/1, allocated item 2(b) of its agenda, entitled "Preparation of a framework convention on climate change: (b) Elements related to mechanisms" to Working Group II.

33. At its 1st meeting, on 10 September, Working Group II, bearing in mind rule 46 of the rules of procedure of the Committee, maintained the decision taken at its second session (A/AC.237/9, para.36) that its meetings would be open unless it decided otherwise. Subsequently, Working Group II held 16 open meetings from 10 to 19 September 1991.

34. At its 1st and 7th meetings, on 10 and 13 September, Working Group II approved its programme of work for the session (A/AC.237/WG.II/L.3) on the basis of the draft programme of work proposed by the Bureau (A/AC.237/WG.II/L.2).

35. At its 1st meeting, pursuant to the request made by Working Group II and approved by the Committee at the second session, (A/AC.237/9, para.43), Working Group II had before it a single text prepared by its Co-Chairmen (A/AC.237/Misc.8).

36. After introductory statements by the Co-Chairmen, and statements by representatives of 10 States, Working Group II agreed to begin its work on the basis of the Co-Chairmen's text.

37. Working Group II considered the sections of the single text at its 1st to 16th meetings, from 10 to 19 September 1991, as follows:

1. Legal and institutional mechanisms related to scientific cooperation, monitoring and information (decision 1/1, annex, para. 7(b))

38. At its 1st meeting, statements on the general structure of section A were made by representatives of 20 States.

(a) Scientific and technical cooperation

39. At the 2nd meeting, on 11 September, statements or proposals related to this heading were made by the representatives of 33 States.

(b) Exchange of information;
Annex I: Exchange of information

40. At the 3rd meeting on 11 September, statements or proposals relating to these headings were made by representatives of 29 States.

(c) Research and systematic observation
Annex II: Research and systematic observation

41. At the 14th to 16th meetings, on 18 and 19 September, statements or proposals related to this heading were made by representatives of 34 States. A representative of a specialized agency made a statement. The observer of a non-governmental organization also made a statement.

42. At the 15th meeting, on 19 September, two proposals (A/AC.237/WG.II/CRP.3 and 4) were introduced as possible alternatives to the text contained under this heading in the Co-Chairmen's single text (A/AC.237/Misc.8).

43. At the same meeting, general comments were made by representatives of 19 States, including one who spoke on behalf of the European Community and its member States, relating to the conceptual ideas and questions posed by the Co-Chairmen in their note contained in the single text under this heading relating to scientific assessment.

New proposal

44. At the 16th meeting, on 19 September, one delegation orally introduced a draft text on "Education, Training and Public Awareness" for possible inclusion in the single text (A/AC.237/Misc.8, sect.A).

45. The observer for a non-governmental organization made a statement.

2. Legal and institutional mechanisms, including, inter alia, entry into force, withdrawal, compliance and assessment and review (decision 1/1, annex, para. 7 (a))

(a) Conference of the parties

46. At the 4th and 5th meetings, on 12 September, statements or proposals related to this heading were made by representatives of 30 States.

(b) Secretariat

47. At the 5th meeting, statements or proposals related to this heading were made by the representatives of 17 States.

(c) Verification and compliance

48. At the 6th and 9th meetings, on 13 and 16 September, general statements on the concepts and questions posed by the Co-Chairmen in their note contained in the single text under this heading were made by representatives of 37 States.

(d) Settlement of disputes

49. At the 7th meeting, on 13 September, Working Group II held a general exchange of views on the graphic presentation and proposals related to these headings in the Co-Chairmen's single text and heard statements by representatives of 16 States.

(e) Adoption of protocols

50. At the 8th meeting, on 14 September, statements or proposals related to this heading were made by the representatives of 22 States.

(f) Relationship between the Convention and its Protocols

51. At the 8th meeting, statements or proposals related to this heading were made by representatives of 15 States.

(g) Relationship between the Convention and other legal instruments

52. At the 8th meeting, statements or proposals related to this heading were made by representatives of five States.

(h) Amendment of the Convention or its Protocols

53. At the 8th meeting, statements or proposals related to this heading were made by representatives of 18 States.

71. The Working Group expressed the hope that the revised text to be prepared by the Co-Chairmen would be made available to delegations in all the official languages, well in advance of the fourth session of the Committee.

D. Consideration by the Plenary of progress reports submitted by the Working Groups

72. At the 3rd plenary meeting, on 13 September, the Co-Chairman of Working Group I, Mr. Edmundo de Alba-Alcaraz (Mexico) and the Co-Chairman of Working Group II, Mr. Robert F. Van Lierop (Vanuatu), reported orally on their own behalf and on behalf of Co-Chairmen Mr. Nobutoshi Akao (Japan) and Ms. Elizabeth Dowdeswell of Working Groups I and II respectively on the progress on the matters under consideration. The Chairman made a statement. Statements were made by representatives of three States, including one on behalf of the Group of 77.

IV. REVIEW OF EXTRABUDGETARY FUNDS

A. Special voluntary fund to support the participation of developing countries

73. At the 3rd plenary meeting, on 13 September, the Executive Secretary reported on recent changes in the status of contributions to the special voluntary fund; these are recorded in document A/AC.237/11 and Corr.1. He drew attention to contributions forthcoming from UNDP and WMO, as well as the offer of the Executive Director of UNEP to consider providing bridging finance. Arrangements made for financing participation in the third session of the Committee, along the lines endorsed at the second session, had been utilized by some 80 developing countries. The Executive Secretary expressed thanks to the contributors to the fund and to UNDP field offices which continued to be the main channels for issuing tickets and subsistence allowances to funded delegates.

74. The Executive Secretary reported that the expected balance in the fund, after expenditures for the first three sessions, was estimated at \$US370,000, provided that outstanding pledges were paid in. This balance, together with the contribution of \$100,000 from UNDP, appeared to assure the capacity of the fund to finance participation in the fourth session of the Committee. The Executive Secretary hoped that the target of financing 100 delegates could be achieved for that session.

75. With regard to the pre-session seminars and training activities, amounts to be transferred from the Japanese Trust Fund for International Cooperation for Development are estimated at \$US110,000 for the second and third sessions of INC. The balance of the contribution from that Trust Fund should cover the cost of training

activities prior to the fourth session, which will be conducted in the French language.

76. Concerning future funding needs, the Executive Secretary estimated that additional contributions of some \$US200,000 would be required to cover participation in the fifth session projected for 1992. He urged early contributions in order that timely arrangements might be made for participation of developing countries in that session. The delegation of a country announced its intention to complete payment of its outstanding pledge shortly and to contribute further to the fund.

77. Several delegations of developing countries expressed thanks for the support available from the special voluntary fund. One of these requested that further consideration be given to sponsoring two delegates from each country, in order to better facilitate the participation of small developing countries in the negotiating process, and appealed for additional pledges for that purpose. Another requested that further support be provided for participation by regional organizations, as envisaged in Committee decision 1/2. One delegation of a country proposed that the Executive Secretary seek a waiver of the regular deduction of 13 per cent for programme support costs from contributions to the special voluntary fund, noting that waivers had been granted for other intergovernmental bodies in the past.

78. Summing up the discussion, the Chairman conveyed the Committee's gratitude to contributors to the special voluntary fund, its satisfaction with the state of the fund and its endorsement of the use being made of it. He appealed for the additional contributions needed to support the negotiating process in 1992, pointing out that the extra amount needed for the fifth session was reasonable.

B. Trust fund for the negotiating process

79. At the same meeting, the Executive Secretary reported on the status of pledges to this trust fund, recorded in document A/AC. 237/11. He informed the Committee that, in anticipation of payments to the fund, INC secretariat expenses other than staff costs had been met through arrangements with the UNCTAD secretariat, authorized by the United Nations Controller.

80. The Executive Secretary indicated that, now that the secretariat staff had been assembled and been adequately accommodated and equipped in United Nations premises in Geneva, it was his intention to organize a better flow of information to delegations and non-governmental organizations. In this connection, he referred to the circulation of advance texts of documents, which would in no way supplant regular distribution procedures, but could permit an earlier start to preparations for Committee sessions.

81. The delegation of a country announced its intention to contribute to this trust fund, for which the Executive Secretary expressed his thanks.

82. The Executive Secretary drew the attention of the Committee to the intention of the Secretary-General to seek funding for the INC secretariat for 1992 from the regular budget of the United Nations for the 1992-1993 biennium. The statement of programme budget implications would take account of staffing needs, in the light of the tasks set by the Committee, and of the level of contributions to the trust fund for the negotiating process. He expected that costs incurred in other parts of the United Nations Secretariat, for example Conference Services, might also have to be taken into consideration.

83. The Chairman concluded the discussion on this agenda item by expressing the Committee's gratitude to those who had contributed to the trust fund for the negotiating process and asking delegations to note the action expected of them at the General Assembly to ensure adequate staffing for the INC secretariat in 1992 and to provide for the other costs of the negotiating process.

V. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT
(to be completed)

VI. CLOSURE OF THE SESSION
(to be completed)

ANNEX

List of documents before the Committee at its third session

A/AC.237/5	Rules of procedure
A/AC.237/6 and Corr.1	Report of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change on the work of its first session, held at Washington D.C., from 4 to 14 February 1991
A/AC.237/9	Report of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change on the work of its second session, held at Geneva, from 19 to 28 June 1991
A/AC.237/10 and Corr.1	Provisional agenda and annotations to the provisional agenda including suggestions for the organization of work
A/AC.237/11 and Corr.1	Review of extrabudgetary funds established under General Assembly resolution 45/212
A/AC.237/L.8	Provisional agenda for the fourth session
A/AC.237/L.9	Draft report
A/AC.237/Misc.1 and Addenda a/ (English only)	Set of informal papers provided by delegations, including "non-papers", related to the preparation of a framework convention on climate change
A/AC.237/Misc.5 and Add.1-3	Compilation of possible elements for a framework convention on Climate Change submitted by delegations, contained in document A/AC.237/Misc.1, Addenda 1 - 9
A/AC.237/Misc.6	Compilation of texts related to principles: submitted by the Bureau of Working Group I
A/AC.237/Misc.7 and Corr.1	Compilation of texts related to commitments: submitted by the Bureau of Working Group I
A/AC.237/Misc.8	Single text on elements related to mechanisms: submitted by the Co-Chairmen of Working Group II

a/ Add.1-14.

A/AC.237/Misc.9	Consolidated text based on proposals regarding principles and commitments, presented by delegations: submitted by the Bureau of Working Group I
A/AC.237/Misc.10	Report of the International Meeting of Scientific and Technical Experts on Climate Change and Oceans (Malta, 19-21 July 1991)
A/AC.237/Misc.11	Provisional list of participants (Part I)
A/AC.237/Misc.11/Add.1	Provisional list of participants (Part II)
A/AC.237/Misc.11/Rev.1	Revised list of participants
INC/FCCC/INF.5	Practical information for participants

Available for reference purposes

General Assembly resolutions

45/212	Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind (21 December 1990)
45/211	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (21 December 1990)
44/228	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (22 December 1989)
44/207	Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind (22 December 1989)

* * *

A/45/696/Add.1	Progress achieved in the implementation of resolution 44/207 on protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind - Report by the Secretary-General (Final statement of the Scientific/Technical session of the Second World Climate Conference and Ministerial Declaration of the Conference)
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INC/FCCC/None 9	Extracts of decisions adopted by the Governing Council of UNEP at its sixteenth session relating to climate change, May 1991
INC/FCCC/None 12	Relevant decisions adopted by the World Meteorological Congress at its eleventh session
INC/FCCC/None 24	Decisions taken by the third session of the Preparatory Committee for UNCED

Regional intergovernmental meetings

A/CONF.151/PC/10	Action for a common future. Report of the Economic Commission for Europe on the Bergen Conference (8 - 16 May 1990)
A/CONF.151/PC/38	Report of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific on the Ministerial-level Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific (Bangkok, 15 - 16 October 1990)
A/CONF.151/PC/L.30	Tlatelolco Platform on Environment and Development, adopted by ministers of the Latin American and Caribbean Countries at the end of the Regional Preparatory Meeting of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Mexico City, 7 March 1991)
A/CONF.151/PC/85	Beijing Ministerial Declaration on Environment and Development adopted at the Ministerial Conference of Developing Countries on Environment and Development on 19 June 1991

ANNEXES TO DRAFT REPORT ON WORKING GROUP I

1. In order not to delay the issuance of the draft report on the third session, these annexes are being issued separately as follows:

Annex I: Principles (see A/AC.237/WG.I/CRP.1/Rev.1)

Annex II: Commitments on sources and sinks
(see A/AC.237/WG.I/CRP.2/Rev.1)

Annex III: Commitments on financial resources
and technology transfer
(see A/AC.237/WG.I/CRP.3/Rev.1)

Annex IV: Commitments related to paragraph
6(c) of decision 1/1 (see
A/AC.237/WG.I/CRP.4/Rev.1)

2. As noted in the draft report, these annexes are for the information of the Committee, not for adoption.

3. The four annexes will be conveyed to the fourth session of the Committee in an appropriate form.

(i) Adoption and amendment of annexes

54. At the 8th meeting, statements or proposals related to this heading were made by representatives of nine States.

(j) Right to vote

55. At the 10th meeting, on 16 September, statements or proposals related to this heading were made by representatives of 13 States. The representative of an intergovernmental organization made a statement.

(k) Signature

56. At the 10th meeting, statements or proposals related to this heading were made by representatives of two States.

(l) Ratification, acceptance or approval

57. At the 10th meeting, two proposals related to this heading were made by one State .

(m) Accession

58. At the 10th meeting, statements or proposals related to this heading were made by representatives of two States.

(n) Entry into force

59. At the 10th meeting, statements or proposals related to this heading were made by representatives of 25 States, including one who spoke on behalf of the States participating in the Committee which are members of the Alliance of Small Island States. The representative of one intergovernmental organization made a statement.

(o) Reservations and declarations

60. At the 10th meeting, statements or proposals related to this heading were made by representatives of 17 States.

(p) Withdrawal

61. The 16th meeting, on 19 September, statements or proposals related to this heading were made by representatives of seven States.

(q) Depositary

62. At the 16th meeting, a statement related to this heading was made by a representative of one State.

(r) Authentic texts

63. On the 16th meeting, statements or proposals related to this heading were made by representatives of three States.

New proposals

64. At the 16th meeting, two draft texts (A/AC.237/WG.II/CRP.1 and 2) were introduced for possible inclusion under a new heading entitled "Executive Committee" in the single text (A/AC.237/Misc.8, sect.B).

65. Statements on those drafts were made by representatives of eight States.

C. Legal and institutional mechanisms related to adequate and additional financial resources and technological needs and co-operation, and technology transfer to developing countries corresponding to the commitments agreed to in Working Group I (decision 1/1, annex, para. 7(c))

66. At the 11th and 12th meetings, on 17 September, statements or proposals on the concepts and questions posed by the Co-Chairmen in their note contained in the single text related to financial mechanisms were made by representatives of 39 States, including one on behalf of the European Community and its member States, and one on behalf of the States participating in the Committee which are members of the Alliance of Small Island States. A representative of a specialized agency made a statement. A statement was also made by an observer for a non-governmental organization.

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67. At the 12th to 14th meetings on 17 and 18 September, statements or proposals on the question of technology transfer were made by representatives of 22 States.

Terms for possible Definition/Clarification

68. At the 16th meeting, on 19 September, the Co-Chairmen introduced and orally corrected a note submitted by them (A/AC.237/WG.II/L.4) on terms for possible definition/clarification.

69. Statements in connection with that document were made by representatives of two States.

Action taken by Working Group II

70. At the 16th meeting, on 19 September, Working Group II decided to request its Co-Chairmen to prepare a revised single text for consideration at the fourth session of the Committee, taking into account all the views expressed by delegations at the third session and the proposals submitted by them at that session and those which

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Divider Title: _____

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE
FOR A FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE
Third session
Nairobi, 9-20 September 1991
Item 2(a) of the provisional agenda

II. PRINCIPLES

Common concern of mankind

1. Climate change is a common concern of mankind.
2. All inhabitants of the planet have equal rights to the oceanic and other global sinks and to atmospheric resources, subject to provisions of international law.

Universality

All Parties shall participate in the global effort to realize the objectives of the Convention.

Sovereignty

- 1.

Alternative A

States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental policies, and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

Alternative B

Every state has the sovereign right to exploit natural resources in accordance with its national policy and aspirations. In this regard, environmental considerations should not be used as an excuse for interference in the internal affairs of the developing countries, nor should these be used to introduce any forms of conditionality in aid or development financing, or to impose trade barriers affecting the export and development efforts of the developing countries.

2. The principles of sovereignty of States and of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries shall be adhered to in all international affairs, including those relating to the protection of global environment.

Equity/Common but differentiated responsibility/Main responsibility

Alternative A

1. The obligations shall be equitably distributed [between developed and developing]/[among all] countries in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibility and capabilities [and different time frames be set out for implementation, noting that the largest part of the current emission of greenhouse gases originates in developed countries and those countries have the main responsibility for combating [the adverse effects thereof]/[such pollution]]. Policies to counter climate change shall recognize the "polluter pays" principle, the different circumstances of countries, including the particular circumstances of developing countries and countries which will be abnormally affected, as well as differences in economic structures between countries at the same level of development.

2. Countries whose per capita contribution to the increase in the concentration of anthropogenic greenhouse gases has been or is excessive, are required to take measures to combat emissions of greenhouse gases and/or to increase accordingly sinks in their territory or in the territory of other countries wishing to receive such assistance, thereby making it possible finally to balance emissions and sinks.

Alternative B

Action to be taken should be based on equity, in accordance with the [proportionate]/[past, present and future] contributions to the problem, with due regard to the development requirements of developing countries, especially those whose current emissions are low.

Alternative C

There is a global obligation to protect the climate for the benefit of present and future generations based on principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities of countries. [In this context, the efforts already undertaken by a number of countries to meet this goal are acknowledged.]

Alternative D

The principle of equity and the common but differentiated responsibility of countries should be the basis of any global response to climate change, the developed countries taking the lead.

Right to development

1. [The right to development is an inalienable human right. All peoples have an equal right in matters relating to living standards. An appropriate level of economic development is the prerequisite for adopting concrete control measures to address climate change.]
2. Since developing countries have as their main priority the eradication of poverty and achieving social and economic development, their net emissions must grow.

Sustainable development/Sustainability

1. Compatibility of environment and economic development should be ensured, both in developed and developing countries, reflecting the long-term nature of climate change and building the knowledge, technology and resources needed to achieve sustainable development.
2. Environmental protection and economic development shall proceed in an integrated manner in light of country-specific conditions.
3. All countries, particularly developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in exercising their right to choose the best path to ensure their sustainable development and to reach an appropriate standard of living, shall be entitled to choose the forms of energy which suit better their growth need, especially those energy resources which are characterized by security of access, abundance and low-cost.

Precautionary principle

In order to achieve sustainable development in all countries and to meet the needs of present and future generations, precautionary measures to meet the climate challenge must anticipate, prevent, attack, or minimize the causes of and mitigate the adverse consequences of, environmental degradation that might result from climate change. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures [and high priority must be given to solving the remaining major uncertainties regarding causes and effects of climate change] to prevent such environmental degradation. The measures adopted should take into account different socio-economic contexts.

Polluter Pays Principle

Alternative A

[Those responsible for causing damage to the environment should bear the responsibility for rectifying that damage [and compensate for environmental damage suffered by other countries or individuals.]]

Alternative B

The polluter should bear the expenses of carrying out the measures needed to ensure that the environment is in an acceptable state. The cost of these measures should be reflected in the cost of goods and services which cause pollution in production and/or consumption.

Non-conditionality

1. [No environmental conditionalities shall be introduced in aid or development financing.]
2. [No country or group of countries shall introduce barriers to trade on environmental grounds, except on the basis of a decision by the Conference of the Parties.]

Comprehensiveness

1. All greenhouse gases not covered by the Montreal Protocol, all sources and all sinks should be considered in [the most] comprehensive manner [possible] in the elaboration of response strategies. In addition, the limitation and adaptation measures should also be addressed as soon as possible, in a step by step approach and as a part of an integrated and cost-effective package of responses to climate change.
2. The desirability of adopting over time, a comprehensive approach, embracing all greenhouse gases, sources and sinks, in action to combat the adverse effects of climate change as advances in scientific and technological knowledge permit this.
3. The Framework Convention on Climate Change should be comprehensive, recognizing that several greenhouse gases, each with different impacts on the environment, arise from numerous human activities and natural processes worldwide; and that strategies to understand and address climate change will be most environmentally effective and economical if they encompass all the greenhouse gases, their sources and sinks and reservoirs.

Special circumstances

1. All Parties recognize the different circumstances including the particular circumstances of developing countries and countries with economies in transition and shall endeavour to exert all efforts to ensure that those countries [are provided]/[shall be assisted] with [the necessary]/[new and additional] financial resources and the requisite technologies and means in order to adequately address the problem of climate change.
2. Additional financial resources to cover incremental costs of abatement and adaptation measures, and costs of appropriate technological cooperation, shall be provided for developing countries and countries which will be abnormally affected by measures to counter climate change.
3. All Parties shall give special consideration, including the adoption of appropriate measures to the situation of countries, particularly developing countries whose economies are highly dependent on fossil fuels, either because they are not in a position to use substitutes for such fuels or do not possess the flexibility to switch to non fossil fuels or because of their dependence upon the production and exportation of fossil fuels and associated energy intensive products.
4. The particular vulnerability of the least developed countries to the impact and/or potential threat of global climate change needs to be addressed on a priority basis and [similar measures should be adopted to address] the particular problems and needs, including [funding]/[new and additional financial resources], of low-lying coastal areas, small vulnerable island countries, some of whose very existence is placed at risk by the consequences of climate change and areas threatened by desertification.

Liability

This Convention shall be without prejudice to the application of the rules of international law governing the liability of States.

Flexibility

Actions should be undertaken in a phased and flexible manner on the basis of short, medium and long term comprehensive strategies at national, regional or global level, recognizing that strategies to understand and address climate change will be environmentally, socially and economically most effective if they are based on and continually reevaluated in light of relevant scientific, technical and economic considerations. [The flexibility includes the possibility of exchange between different GHGs (in CO2 equivalents)].

International cooperation)

International cooperation should be fostered enabling cooperative arrangements for understanding and addressing potential climate change in the most effective and efficient manner.

Cost-effectiveness

1. Climate policies should be cost-effective to ensure global benefits at lowest possible costs. To achieve this, climate policies should be comprehensive, include all relevant sources and sinks of GHGs, comprise all economic sectors, and may be implemented in cooperation with other Parties.
2. A balance must be struck between potential ecological and socio-economic consequences of climate change, the cost of abatement policies and the cost of adaptation. Climate policies must be combined with policies to foster vigorous economic growth to combat poverty, safeguard the development priorities of developing countries and create the necessary resources to combat local and regional environmental degradation.

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE
FOR A FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE
Third session
Nairobi, 9-20 September 1991
Agenda item 2(a)

Submitted by the Co-Chairmen of Working Group I

[[II. PRINCIPLES]]

Common concern of mankind

1. Climate change is a common concern of mankind, requiring the participation of all States in the international community in any response, in accordance with the means at their disposal and their capabilities.

*(Many delegations were of the view that this should be moved to the preambular section.)

[2. Alternative (i): All inhabitants of the planet have [equal rights to the oceanic and other global sinks and to atmospheric resources, subject to provisions of international law.]/[a common interest to preserve forests and other global sinks and to protect the atmosphere.]]

*(A few delegations stated that this should form part of the preamble)

Alternative (ii): Equal rights of all inhabitants of the planet to global common, in particular to oceans which act as a major source of sinks, and atmospheric resources.

Alternative (iii): Anthropogenic greenhouse gases know no political boundaries. To this end, oceanic and other global sinks of greenhouse gases and atmospheric resources should be conserved and sustained for all the inhabitants of the planet earth.

3. The reduction of the capacity of the planet to limit climate change due to the deterioration of sinks and reservoirs is also a common concern of mankind.

[Universality]

[All Parties shall [participate]/[cooperate] in the global effort, in accordance with their responsibilities and capabilities to realize the objectives of the Convention.]

*(Some delegations proposed that this paragraph should be moved to a preambular section. A few others considered it to be an obligation rather than a principle. One delegation proposed to merge Universality with Common Concern of Mankind.)

Sovereignty

[Alternative A]

[1. States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to [exploit]/[use] their own resources pursuant to their own environmental policies, and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause undue damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. In pursuing environmentally safe and sound development, no form of conditionality in aid or development financing or trade barriers affecting the export and development efforts of the developing countries may be imposed.]

*(Several delegations were of the opinion that this alternative should be included in the preamble.)

[Alternative B]

[1. Every state has the sovereign right to exploit natural resources in accordance with its national policy and aspirations. In this regard, environmental considerations should not be used as an excuse for interference in the internal affairs of developing countries, nor should these be used to introduce any forms of conditionality in aid or development financing, or to impose trade barriers affecting the export and development efforts of the developing countries.]

*(One delegation proposed that a reference to Principle 21 of the Stockholm Declaration in the preamble would be adequate. One delegation would like to see Sovereignty as part of Commitments.)

Alternative C

1. States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental policies and aspirations, [and

the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction [or control] do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.] [In this regard, environmental considerations should not be used as an excuse for interference in the internal affairs of the developing countries, nor should these be used to introduce any forms of conditionality in aid or development financing, or to impose trade barriers affecting the export and development efforts of the developing countries.]

Alternative D

1. The Parties shall conduct effective international cooperation based on the principle of equity to deal jointly with the climate change issue without prejudice to sovereignty of States.

[2. The principles of sovereignty of States and of non-interference as established by international law in the internal affairs of other countries shall be [adhered to]/[respected] in [all international affairs, including those relating to] the protection of global [environment]/[climate]].

[[Equity]/Common but differentiated responsibility/[Main responsibility]]

Alternative A

[1. The obligations shall be equitably distributed [between developed and developing]/[among all] countries in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibility and capabilities [and different time frames be set out for implementation with a view to achieving a common per capita emission level noting that the largest part of the current emission of greenhouse gases originates in developed countries and those countries [have the main responsibility for]/[should take the lead in] combating climate change and [the adverse effects thereof]/[such pollution]]. [Policies to counter climate change shall recognize [the "polluter pays" principle,] the different circumstances of countries, including the particular circumstances of developing countries and countries which will be [abnormally]/[extraordinarily] affected, as well as differences in [economic structures]/[per capita emission levels] between countries [at the same level of development.]]]

[2. Countries whose per capita contribution to the increase in the concentration of anthropogenic greenhouse gases has been or is excessive, are

required to take measures to combat emissions of greenhouse gases and/or to increase accordingly sinks in their territory or in the territory of other countries wishing to receive such assistance, thereby making it possible finally to balance emissions and sinks.]

*(A few delegations stated that paragraph (2) should be dealt with in Commitments, another delegation stated that it would like to see the whole alternative A in commitments.).

[Alternative B]

[Action to be taken should be based on equity, in accordance with the [proportionate]/[past, present and [future]] contributions to the problem, with [due]/[full] regard to the development requirements of developing countries, [especially those whose current emissions are low.]]

[Alternative C]

[There is a [global obligation]/[need] to protect the climate for the benefit of present and future generations based on principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities of countries. [In this context, the efforts already undertaken by a number of countries to meet this goal are acknowledged.]]

*(One delegation suggested that this alternative should be put in Commitments)

[Alternative D]

[The principle of equity and the common but differentiated responsibility of countries [should]/[shall] be [the basis of any global response]/[the basis for response measures]/[taken into account in the global response] to climate change, [the developed countries taking the lead]], [with full regard to]/[with due regard to]/[taking into account] the development requirements of developing countries.

*(One delegation suggested that this alternative should be part of the preamble.)

Alternative E

Developed countries, being the major contributors of greenhouse gases emissions, must bear the main responsibility for the degradation of the global environment. Ever since the Industrial Revolution, developed countries have overexploited the world's natural resources through unsustainable patterns of production and consumption, causing damage to the global environment to the

detriment of developing countries. Developed countries, in view of their main responsibility for environmental degradation and their greater financial and technological capabilities, must take the lead in eliminating the damage to the environment as well as in assisting developing countries to deal with the problems facing them. Responsibility for the emission of greenhouse gases should be viewed both in historical and cumulative terms, and in terms of current emissions. Developed countries must therefore commit themselves to adapting measures to halt human-induced climate change and to setting up mechanisms to guarantee the environmental security and the development of developing countries.

Alternative F

The Parties, within the framework of the present Convention, shall apply the principles of equity and the common but differentiated responsibility of countries, on the basis of the polluter pays principle as applied in the international context.

Equity as regards emissions

Net anthropogenic emissions of carbon dioxide from States should converge at a common per capita level.

[Right to development]

Alternative A

1. [The right to development is an inalienable human right. All peoples have an equal right in matters relating to living standards. An appropriate level of economic development is the prerequisite for adopting concrete control measures to address climate change.] The energy consumption of developing countries must grow. Any limitation of control measures shall take full account of the per capita emission level of various countries and the development needs of developing countries.

[2. Since developing countries have as their main priority the eradication of poverty and achieving sustainable social and economic development, their net emissions [must]/[may need to] grow.]

*(Some delegations were of the view that this should go into the preamble.)

Alternative B

All peoples, of present and future generations, have a right to economic growth and sustainable development.

Sustainable development/Sustainability

[1. [Compatibility of environment and economic]/[sustainable] development should be ensured, both in developed and developing countries, reflecting the long term nature of climate change and building the knowledge, technology and resources needed to achieve sustainable development.]

2. Environmental protection and economic development shall proceed in an integrated manner in the light of country-specific conditions.

[3. All countries, particularly developing countries and least developed countries and countries with economies in transition, in exercising their right to choose the best path to ensure their sustainable development and to reach an appropriate standard of living, shall be entitled to choose the forms of energy which suit their growth need best, especially those energy resources which are characterized by security of access, abundance and low-cost.]/[All efforts should be made to ensure that measures to combat climate change be integrated into the development strategies in particular of developing countries, and be designed so as to reinforce their development efforts, serving a double purpose as well as development and environment.]

*(One delegation was of the view that this belonged to the preamble. Others were of the view that it should go to the section on Commitments. One delegation suggested to merge this principle with the Right to Development.)

[Precautionary [principle]/[approach]]

Alternative A

[In order to achieve sustainable development in all countries and to meet the needs of present and future generations, precautionary measures which are justified in their own right to meet the climate challenge must anticipate, prevent, attack, or minimize the causes of and mitigate the adverse consequences of, environmental degradation that might result from climate change. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures [and high priority [must]/[shall] be given to solving the remaining major uncertainties regarding causes and effects of climate change as well as the efficiency and adequacy of abatement and adaptation measures] to prevent such environmental degradation. The measures adopted should take into account different socio-economic contexts.]

The precautionary principle should not, however, be used to adopt measures that require fundamental changes in the development programmes or the restructuring of the energy infrastructure, without assessment of all technical and management alternatives and economic analysis on a per country basis.

*(One delegation favoured the inclusion of this part in the preamble.)

Alternative B

Precautionary measures approach

1. The need to take, in the light of the best available scientific knowledge on climate change, realistic and feasible measures which are beneficial to the environment without prejudicing opportunities for economic development, and stressing that measures which are likely to have negative impacts upon or to cause damage to economic and other social activities of mankind should of necessity be taken on a sound and scientific basis.
2. High priority must be given to solving the remaining major uncertainties regarding causes and effects of climate change, as well as uncertainties regarding economic projection and cost estimates.

Alternative C

Ministerial Declaration of the SWCC, para. 5.

Alternative D

The Parties are determined to protect the global and regional climate, in accordance with the principle of sustainable development, by taking actions based on the precautionary principle. These actions shall anticipate, prevent, address and minimize the causes of climate change, and its adverse consequences, including environmental degradation and other impacts. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent such adverse impacts. The measures adopted should take into account different historical and socio-economic contexts, and the availability of resources and technical capabilities.

[Polluter Pays Principle]

Alternative A

[Those countries responsible for [causing]/[the] damage to the environment through inducing climate change should, subject to their capacity,

bear the responsibility for rectifying that damage [and compensate for environmental damage suffered by other countries or individuals in other countries.]]

*(Some delegations were of the view that this principle should form part of the operative provisions of the Convention. One delegation would like it to be included in Commitments.)

Alternative B

[[The polluter]/[countries responsible for excessive per capita pollution/emissions] should bear the expenses of carrying out the measures needed to ensure that the environment is in an acceptable state. The cost of these measures should be reflected in the cost of goods and services which cause pollution in production and/or consumption.]

[Non-conditionality]

[1. No environmental conditionalities shall be introduced in aid or development financing.]

[2. No country or group of countries shall introduce unjustified barriers to trade on environmental grounds, [except on the basis of a decision by the Conference of the Parties.]]

*(One delegation was of the view that this should go into the preamble, and others suggested that it should go into Commitments.)

[Comprehensiveness]/[Reduction of emission of GHGs]

Alternative A

[1. All anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases [not covered by the Montreal Protocol], [all]/[their] sources and [all] sinks should be considered in [the most]/[a] comprehensive manner [possible] in [the elaboration of response strategies]/[evaluating the contribution of Parties to net anthropogenic emission and uptakes of GHGs]. [In addition, [the]/[any] [limitation and adaptation]/[response] measures should also be addressed as soon as possible, in a step by step approach [and as a]/[be] part of an integrated and cost-effective package of responses to climate change.]]

*(A few delegations stated that this should be included in the preamble, as other delegations expressed their preference to have it (or part of it) in Commitments.)

1.bis The assessment, protection and enhancement of all GHG sinks and the creation of new sinks should be considered as the principal strategy in increasing the planet's capacity to accommodate the increase in GHGs.

[2. [The desirability of adopting over time,] a comprehensive approach, should be adopted embracing all greenhouse gases, sources and sinks, in action to [combat]/[respond to] the adverse effects of climate change as advances in scientific and technological knowledge permit this.]

*(One delegation suggested that this should be merged with paragraph (1) above.)

[3. The Convention should be comprehensive, recognizing that several greenhouse gases, each with different [impacts]/[effects] on the [environment]/[climate], arise from numerous human activities and natural processes worldwide; and that strategies to understand and address climate change will be most environmentally effective and economical if they encompass all the greenhouse gases, their sources, sinks and reservoirs.]

4. The principle of scientific primacy

The desirability of relying upon the best available scientific evidence, knowledge and principles in arriving at policies to combat the adverse effects of climate change.

Alternative B

Top priority should be put on reduction of emissions of carbon dioxide as the main anthropogenic greenhouse gas. Other gases should be given lower priority.

Special circumstances

Alternative A

[1. Alternative (i): All Parties recognize the different circumstances of different countries, including the particular circumstances of developing countries, newly industrialized countries and countries with economies in transition, and the particular vulnerability of the least developed countries and shall endeavour to exert all efforts as far as necessary, to meet their obligation under the Convention and related protocols, and to ensure that those countries [are provided]/[shall be assisted] with [the necessary]/[new and additional] financial resources and the requisite technologies and means

in order to adequately address the problem of and adapt to climate change, while fully taking into account the particular problems and needs of low lying coastal areas, small vulnerable island countries, some of whose very existence is placed at risk by the consequences of climate change and areas threatened by desertification.]

Alternative (ii): The developing countries need new and additional financial resources from the developed countries to enable them to address effectively the environmental and developmental problems confronting them. There should also be preferential and concessional terms of transfer of best available environmentally sound technologies to these developing countries.

[2. New and additional financial resources to cover full incremental costs of abatement and adaptation measures, and costs of appropriate technological [cooperation]/[transfer], shall be provided for developing countries and countries which will be abnormally affected by measures to counter climate change and its adverse consequences.]

[3. All Parties shall give special consideration, including the adoption of appropriate measures to the situation of countries, particularly developing countries whose economies are highly dependent on fossil fuels, [either because they are not in a position to use substitutes for such fuels or do not possess the flexibility to switch to non fossil fuels or because of their dependence upon the production and exportation of fossil fuels and associated energy intensive products.]] Countries which have made important contributions to global prosperity through exports of fossil fuels, shall not have their development prospects frustrated by obligations under the Convention.

4. In addition to those measures, the particular vulnerability of the least developed countries to the impact and/or potential threat of global climate change needs to be addressed on a priority basis and [similar measures should be adopted to address] the particular problems and needs, including [funding]/[new and additional financial resources], of low lying coastal areas, small vulnerable island countries, some of whose very existence is placed at risk by the consequences of climate change and areas [threatened]/[affected] by desertification and drought. Over and above endogenous efforts to eradicate poverty, international cooperation and

agreement are required in the various interrelated areas of trade, external debt, additionality of financial resources and transfer of technology.

*(A few delegations said that special circumstances should go into the preamble, others suggested its inclusion in Commitments. One delegation wanted it in Main Responsibility. Another one said it should go to CRP.3 and 4.)

5. The Parties in the middle of industrialization process and accordingly possess an energy intensive industrial structure shall take into account the problem of structural adjustment of industry in consideration of their commitments.

Alternative B

The Parties recognize that developing countries, and in particular least developed countries, small vulnerable island countries, low lying coastal areas and areas threatened by desertification, require specific and appropriate assistance on a priority basis to deal with special circumstances and adverse consequences.

Alternative C

All obligations and commitments to be taken by developing countries are conditioned to and dependent upon the provision of new and additional financial resources and the transfer of technology on a non-commercial and preferential basis. The particular circumstances of countries with economies in transition, low lying island States and others which are particularly vulnerable should be taken into consideration in the implementation of this Convention.

Liability

This Convention shall be without prejudice to the application of the rules of international law governing the liability of States.

*(Several delegations were of the view that this should go into the preamble whilst one delegation said it should go to WG.II.)

Flexibility

Alternative A

Actions should be undertaken in a [phased and] flexible manner on the basis of short, medium and long term comprehensive strategies at national,

regional or global level, recognizing that strategies to understand and address climate change will be environmentally, socially and economically most effective if they are based on and continually reevaluated in the light of relevant scientific, technical and economic considerations. [The flexibility includes the possibility of exchange between different GHGs (in CO2 equivalents)].

*(Some delegations proposed to put this in the preamble, others in Commitments. One delegation suggested it be linked with Comprehensiveness.)

Alternative B

The Parties shall take action on the basis of immediate, medium and long term strategies, at national, regional, and global levels, in a phased and flexible comprehensive manner through international cooperation including the transfer of financial, technical and technological resources.

International cooperation

[1. International cooperation should be fostered enabling cooperative arrangements for understanding and addressing potential climate change in the most effective and efficient manner.]

*(Some delegations proposed that this should go into the preamble, others in Commitments.)

2. The international community shall actively support the efforts of developing countries to strengthen their institutional and technical capacities.

3. Developing countries shall be provided with the full scientific, technical and financial cooperation necessary to cope with the adverse impacts of climate change.

4. The need to improve the international economic environment for the developing countries and promotion of their sustained economic development are prerequisites for enabling developing countries to participate effectively in the international efforts to protect the global environment.

Cost-effectiveness

1. Climate policies should [be globally cost-effective]/[also take into account cost-effectiveness] to ensure global benefits at lowest possible

global costs. [To achieve this, climate policies should be comprehensive, [include all relevant anthropogenic sources and sinks of GHGs not covered by the Montreal Protocol, comprise all economic sectors, and may be implemented in cooperation with other Parties.]] This will require transfer of adequate, new and additional financial resources to developing countries as well as transfer of environmentally sound technologies, including state-of-the-art technologies, to developing countries on preferential and concessional terms.

[2. A balance must be struck between potential ecological and socio-economic consequences of climate change, the cost of abatement policies and the cost of adaptation. Climate policies must be combined with policies to foster vigorous economic growth to combat poverty, safeguard the development priorities of developing countries and [create]/[transfer to them] the necessary resources to combat local and regional environmental degradation.]

*(Some delegations were of the view that this text should be put in the preamble, others in Commitments. One delegation suggested it be linked with Comprehensiveness.)

Long term global strategy

Actions should be undertaken on the basis of long term and comprehensive strategies at the global level, by promoting international cooperation.

The principle of interconnectedness

Because all components of the global ecosystem are interactive and interdependent, the adverse effects of climate change can be mitigated only through a holistic, interconnected approach in which the impacts on each component of the natural system are evaluated.]

Alternative for the whole text on Principles contained in this document

The Parties recognize that climate change is a matter of common concern for all humankind, requiring immediate and continuous action based on the precautionary approach.

These actions are to be taken on the basis of equity and the common but differentiated responsibilities of States, their means and their capabilities, and are to be in accordance with the principle of sustainable development.

All States shall cooperate, in exercising their sovereign responsibilities, in developing and pursuing policies and programmes for the protection of the climate, including in the areas of financial, technical and technological cooperation to meet the requirements of developing countries.

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INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE
FOR A FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE
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Item 2(a) of the provisional agenda

COMMITMENTS ON SOURCES AND SINKS

I. GENERAL OBJECTIVE

Long Term Global Objective

Alternative A

The Parties commit themselves to the stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level which minimizes risk to the ecosystem, ecological processes and climatic conditions essential for the functioning of the biosphere and the sustainable development of societies and economies and to minimize the adverse effects of global climate change.

Alternative B

The Parties agree that the ultimate global objective should be to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with climate so as to minimize the impact of such interference on the global community. The anthropogenic emissions of carbon dioxide from States should converge at a common per capita level and would take into account net carbon dioxide emissions during this century. Such a level should be reached within a timetable sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and permit economic activity to develop in a sustainable and environmentally sound manner.

Alternative C

The general objective of the Convention is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations at a level that would prevent dangerous consequences of climate change. Such a level should be reached within a time table sufficient to allow economic activity to develop in a sustainable and environmentally sound manner and to permit ecosystems and humanity to adapt naturally to climate change.

Alternative D

The framework Convention with regard to global climate change should commit to long-term goals and objectives for combating human-induced climate change and its adverse consequences and should set the direction for national and international efforts in support of the following objectives:

- (a) The stabilization of GHG concentrations at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with climate;
- (b) The stabilization of net GHG emission as soon as feasible, recognizing differences among countries in a number of respects;
- (c) The development and dissemination of methods for adapting to climate change, due to either natural or anthropogenic causes;
- (d) The development of specific national action plans or strategies for responding to global climate change and, in particular, for carrying out the obligations of the Convention;
- (e) The identification and encouragement of actions in specific sectors, such as energy, forestry, agriculture and transportation, which will contribute in a meaningful and effective way to limiting net GHG emissions (including the enhancements of sinks) or adapting to climate change, particularly those actions which will have other benefits as well;
- (f) The identification and mobilization of ways and means of providing technical and financial assistance to countries less able to respond to global climate change, in particular, to developing countries;
- (g) The enhancement of cooperative efforts to reduce scientific, technical and economic uncertainties regarding climate change.

II. GENERAL COMMITMENTS

In pursuance of the above global objective the Parties shall:

1. Take appropriate measures in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, in accordance with local specific conditions to limit, reduce, [modify] and control human activities that result or are likely to result, in adverse effects on the global climate.
2. Undertake without undue delay on the basis of the best available technology, in accordance with local specific conditions suitable measures for the effective limitation/reduction of emissions of [all] anthropogenic climate - related gases [in particular CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, NO_x, CO and VOC as precursors of tropospheric ozone].

3. Alternative A: Prepare and update national and/or regional programmes or strategies, develop and periodically update public national inventories of net emissions using an agreed methodology [and adopt measures which are justified for a variety of reasons and which also have the effect of limiting or adapting to any adverse effects of climate change].

Alternative B: Prepare, report and update national and/or regional strategies which include, inter alia, inventories of greenhouse gas emissions using an agreed methodology, and which describe the measures being taken to limit emissions and preserve and enhance sinks for greenhouse gases.

4. Alternative A: Aim at energy conservation, rational use of energy and development of new and renewable energy sources.

Alternative B: (a) The Parties, recognizing the major contribution which renewable sources of energy will need to make in meeting future energy needs, shall, individually, jointly or through competent international bodies, cooperate to promote research, development and promotion of renewable energy technologies both in the development of national strategies and in their assistance to other Parties to the Convention. (b) The Parties, in the preparation of national strategies to meet their obligations under the Convention, and in the preparation of strategies to fulfil their pledges, shall ensure that measures are implemented to promote the development and exploitation of renewable energy sources and to remove barriers to these sources.

Alternative C: Develop and adopt policies to improve practices in all sectors responsible for greenhouse gas emissions, including the promotion of energy efficiency, safe CO₂ zero emission technologies, paying special attention to those exploiting new and renewable energy sources, agriculture and transport.

5. Alternative A: Refrain from subsidizing activities, inter alia, in the energy domain, which contribute to global warming.

Alternative B: Establishing market conditions for promoting activities that do not contribute to global warming, notably - the energy sector.

Alternative C: (a) Each Party to the Convention shall identify national practices and policies which protect, subsidize or otherwise encourage activities which lead to greater levels of global emissions than would otherwise occur. In identifying such practices and policies, the Parties will have regard to activities in, inter alia, the energy, transport, manufacturing, agriculture and forestry sectors. (b) Having identified those practices and policies referred to in (a), each Party to the Convention agrees

to develop, within x months/years of the date of the entry into force of the Convention, a strategy for the phasing out of those practices and policies, to be completed no later than (year x) (x years after the date of the entry into force of the Convention).

6. Alternative A: Aim at conserving national carbon [reservoirs]/[storages] and sinks, developing integrated strategies to increase sinks, achieving sustainable forest management, reducing deforestation and promoting afforestation.

Alternative B: Aim at conserving and enlarging oceanic and land-based carbon reservoirs and sinks and their sequestration of greenhouse gases, utilizing both national and integrated strategies; achieving sustainable forest management, reducing deforestation, promoting afforestation and reducing the degradation of corals and other marine life.

7. Alternative A: Conduct timely environmental impact assessments in order to avoid taking measures which cause or could cause other adverse social and environmental effects and risks.

Alternative B: Conduct environmental impact assessments of actions proposed for the purpose of addressing climate change in order to avoid taking measures which cause or could cause other adverse social and environmental effects and risks; conduct environmental impact assessments of proposals for any activity which may significantly affect the global or regional climate before they are adopted, providing for appropriate assistance to developing countries in making such assessments.

8. Cooperate by means of systematic observations, research and information exchange in order to reduce the remaining uncertainties in the field of science and economics, better understand and assess the effects of human activities on climate and the environmental and socio-economic impact of climate change and the response strategies required to deal with such change; in collaboration with international organizations such as WMO, UNEP, FAO, UNESCO, ICSU, etc.

[9. Adopt appropriate legislative and administrative measures and cooperate in harmonizing appropriate policies to address climate change.]

[10. Develop, coordinate and harmonize market policy instruments.]

Alternatives to 9 & 10: Alternative (a): Harmonize appropriate policies, including market instruments.

Alternative (b): Cooperate effectively with a view to harmonizing implementation measures, such as economic instruments, standards and labelling.

11. Ensure expeditious transfer of the best available environmentally sound and safe technology on [a fair and most favourable]/[a concessional and preferential]/[a preferential and non-commercial] basis to developing countries and promote rapid development of such technology as well as rapid development of endogenous technologies in these countries.
12. Ensure, through appropriate mechanisms, that developing countries have access to [new], adequate and additional [funds]/[financial resources to assist them] to meet their incremental costs of combating climate change.
13. [Prepare for anticipated climate change without delaying preventive measures].
14. Encourage the promotion of public education and awareness of the environment and socio-economic impacts [of greenhouse gas emissions and] of climate change [and cooperate therein].
15. Cooperate effectively with competent international organizations to meet the objectives of the convention.

Suggested alternative for 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 13:

In order to anticipate, prevent and minimize the causes and mitigate the adverse consequences of climate change, the Parties shall adopt measures aimed at the conservation and rational use of energy, and development of its renewable sources, and at the conservation and the enhancement of carbon sinks, in particular forests, seas and oceans. The Parties shall also conduct environmental impact assessments of their main development projects and refrain from subsidizing activities which contribute to global warming, inter alia, in the agricultural and energy fields.]

III. DIFFERENTIATION OF COMMITMENTS

In order to implement the principle of common but differentiated responsibility, commitments shall be structured according to the level of economic development of the Parties.

For these purposes the Parties shall be divided into categories as set out in Annex ... While the general commitments shall form the basis for action of all Parties, specific commitments shall be undertaken only by groups of Parties as indicated in the various sections of the Convention.

The implementation of the system shall be reviewed at regular intervals of ... years to determine i.e. possible modifications of categories or the contents of specific commitments undertaken.

IV. SPECIFIC COMMITMENTS

Sources

IV.1.1. Stabilization of emissions

The [Parties]/[developed countries Parties] shall [commit themselves to the stabilization of]/[make best effort to stabilize]:

Alternative A

Global [energy related] CO₂ emissions at the 1990 level by the year 2000.

Alternative B

CO₂ emissions as soon as possible in general at present levels.

Alternative C

CO₂ emissions by all Parties, developed countries in particular, in a given time frame and drawing out measures for decreasing the other GHGs.

Alternative D

Greenhouse gas emissions, excluding the requirements under the Montreal Protocol at 1989 levels as soon as possible at the latest by 2000.

Alternative E

Stabilization of greenhouse gases should be at a rate commensurate with the capabilities of each country.

Alternative F

Emissions of [CO₂]/[CO₂ and other greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol], as soon as possible, for example by the year 2000 in general at 1990 level, recognizing the differences in approach and in starting point in the formulation of objectives.

Alternative G

Stabilization of emissions of greenhouse gases other than those controlled by the Montreal Protocol, particularly carbon dioxide should be achieved by the developed countries at the latest by year 2000 and should be set at the 1990 emission levels.

Alternatives for Developing Countries

Alternative A

All developing countries Parties shall commit themselves to appropriate action to reduce the threat of human-induced climate change and [take as a guideline] seek to keep future net growth of GHG emissions to the lowest level possible, having due regard to their development requirements and their capabilities.

Alternative B

Developing countries may, in accordance with their national development plans, priorities and objectives, consider feasible measures with regard to climate change provided that the full incremental costs involved are met by provision of new and additional financial resources from developed countries Parties.

Alternative C

All developing countries Parties shall commit themselves to appropriate action to reduce the threat of human-induced climate change and take as a guideline to keep future net growth of GHG emissions to the lowest level possible, having due regard to their development requirements and their capabilities. This action will be dependent upon full incremental costs involved being met by provision of new and additional financial resources from developed countries.

IV.1.2. Reduction

(Quantitative alternatives)

The [Parties]/[developed countries Parties] shall commit themselves to:
Alternative A

reduce CO2 emissions. This objective must be formulated on the premise that emissions from States will converge at a common level expressed in tons per inhabitant. It would correspond, according to the IPCC studies, to an overall reduction of more than 50 per cent compared to present global emissions, i.e. 0.35 of a ton of carbon per inhabitant per year by 2030. The target should be expressed in absolute terms and not in relative terms with respect to a level of emissions in an arbitrarily selected year.

Alternative B

take first steps towards the reduction of all [energy related] CO₂ emissions in the years 2005 and 2010; as well as a definition of the objectives and possible measures to reduce and limit further all [energy-related] emissions, in particular CH₄, NO_x, CO and VOC emissions.

Alternative C

a 20% reduction of CO₂ emissions for the industrialized countries in the year 2005 and further reduction at later stages.

Alternative D

prepare national targets for stabilization and/or reduction of other greenhouse gases or combinations of greenhouse gases not covered by the Montreal Protocol when sufficient knowledge allows and consider proposals for emission reduction targets separately for CO₂ and other greenhouse gases including possible strategy options aimed at progressive reductions at the horizon 2005 and 2010.

Alternative E

stabilize and reduce their per capita emissions of greenhouse gases, particularly carbon dioxide; stabilization of emissions of greenhouse gases, other than those controlled by the Montreal Protocol, particularly carbon dioxide, should be achieved by the developed countries Parties at the latest by the year 2000 and should be set at 1990 emission levels, with the goal of achieving at least a (20%) (30%) (40%) (50%) reduction on these stabilized levels by the year 2005.

(Qualitative)

Alternative F

The implementation of actions designed to reduce CO₂ emissions by pricing, introduction of harmonized incentives or regulatory measures in areas of industry, transport and construction, and the emergence of coordinated international effort for technological developments in energy management.

Alternative G

Developed/all countries should analyze the feasibility of and options for developing programmes, strategies and/or targets for a staged approach for achieving reductions of all greenhouse gas emissions, not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, over the next two decades and beyond.

Alternative H

Developed countries should immediately adopt and implement national strategies to stabilize and reduce emissions, particularly of carbon dioxide; stabilization at 1990 levels should be achieved at the latest by the year 2000, after which significant reductions must be effected.

IV.1.3. Special situations

Parties which are not in a position to use substitutes for fossil fuels, or do not possess the flexibility to switch to non-fossil fuels such as hydroelectric, geothermal, nuclear and wind power shall take into account the prevailing state of technology and levels of attainable efficiency in fossil fuel usage in consideration of their commitments.

IV.2. Sinks

[The Parties shall]/[With regard to the preservation, protection and enhancement of CO2 reservoirs and sinks, particularly in view of the role of forests, the Contracting Parties shall]:

1. Alternative A: Promote the protection and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases through the adoption of appropriate national forest policies, [including minimum tree cover in all countries].

Alternative B: Promote the integrated management of sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases by adopting appropriate national policies for the sustainable use of natural resources.

Alternative C: Manage their forests in a sustainable manner, with the aim of reducing forests degradation, and to maintain and promote their health and ability to absorb as much CO2 as possible.

2. Conserve their forests, as extensively as possible in their best possible structure, by counteracting the causes of the threat posed to them i.e. the emission of pollutants or environmentally damaging use.

3. Alternative A: Set differentiated objectives and measures aiming at the reduction of the annual deforestation rate with a view to ending forest destruction completely.

Alternative B: To reduce the annual deforestation rate, where appropriate, with the primary aim of stabilizing the forest area, and secondly increasing it further.

Alternative C: Reduce the rate of deforestation and set goals to the expected expansion of the green cover as a major part of increasing sinks of GHGs.

4. Carry out site-based afforestation and regeneration measures in order to create additional forests as CO2 sinks and improve the CO2 binding process in existing forests where full incremental costs would be provided from developed country sources and that the commitment is only of a contractual nature in the case of developing countries.

5. Agree first on global targets and further on national targets and on implementation measures for afforestation and reforestation, taking into account local socio-economic needs and land-use patterns, as well as maintaining the ecological balance in the area concerned.

[6. Quantify the forest area required for reasons of climate protection and use this figure as an objective for all activities in the field of forest conservation and afforestation.]

7. Alternative A: Develop measures with regard to other CO2 sinks and reservoirs (in particular oceans and seas).

Alternative B: Recognize the important role of oceans in the carbon cycle and in climate dynamics in general both within and beyond areas under national jurisdiction.

8. Alternative A: Promote additional scientific [information]/[research] on the role of forests and oceans as sinks of carbon dioxide.

Alternative B: Promote the development and exchange of scientific information relative to the function of forests and oceans as sinks for CO2 and its relationship with other greenhouse gases.

9. Practice sustainable forest management and agricultural techniques which reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

10. [Set]/[Develop] appropriate national [forestation target]/[forest policies] which take account of the different national circumstances and which includes the maintenance of existing forest area or reafforestation and afforestation.

11. Develop national forestry programmes taking into account the measures included in this section.

12. Establish integrated management systems for ecosystems with the purpose of avoiding uses that are harmful to the environment.

13. Establish national plans for the sustainable management and use of the forestry resources with the purpose of halting the process of deforestation and induce a process of increase of the productivity potential.

14. Implement activities to restore ecosystems according to the particular situation of each country, with the purpose of increasing their real potential for absorbing CO₂.

15. Establish and promote processes of environmental education with the objective of achieving an effective participation of the community taking into account the particular situation of each country.

16. Promote utilization of long-life wood products.

17. Promote research and monitoring on: (i) forest cover, (ii) forest resource and its sustainable management, and (iii) different roles of forests (raw material of wood products, source of renewable energy, protection against erosion, conservation of biological diversity, etc).

18. Develop regional and global programmes on sustainable forest management.

Alternative text for 1-18

Promote the protection and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases through (i) appropriate coastal and ocean management policies, and (ii) terrestrial ecosystems policies, including national forest policies.

IV.3. [National strategies or programmes]

The Parties shall:

1. Formulate and implement national programmes and strategies with regard to the limitation of greenhouse gas emissions, conservation and enhancement of sinks as well as strategies to mitigate adverse effects of climate change including preventive measures which can also be beneficial for reasons other than climate change. These programmes should [include]/[spell out] information about current and projected emission levels, the current and projected status of forests and other carbon sinks and measures - planned or in force - to combat global warming.
2. Take appropriate measures that prevent, limit, reduce or facilitate adaptation to climate change [to the extent deemed desirable in the light of the scientific, technical, economic and environmental bases].
3. Adopt, as quickly as possible, measures which are beneficial for reasons other than climate change and justified in economic terms.
4. Allow a stepwise approach to a comprehensive solution by providing a framework for setting priorities, taking into account inter alia present knowledge, emission levels, options available to control greenhouse gas emissions and the specific circumstances of certain regions and countries.

5. Enhance the understanding of the global problem and reduce uncertainties and address the issue of climate change in a [realistic], holistic and comprehensive manner, [instead of committing target emissions of CO2 and in the energy sector alone].
6. Strike a balance within the objectives set forth in this Convention between environment and economic development, taking into account the possible impact of measures on the world economy and trade, as well as the economic capabilities of developing countries and their specific energy needs.
7. Take into account the best available estimates of Global Warming Potential in the development of national, regional and international response strategies.
8. Take measures for limiting emissions in certain sectors of the economy.
9. Develop national coastal zone management plan, emergency procedures, coastal zone response mechanisms [and a global ocean-observing network], and undertake assessments of the resilience and adaptability of resources.

[IV.4. Implementation of commitments]

- Note:
1. Mechanism for the implementation of commitments will be considered by WG II as a part of compliance mechanism.
 2. For the implementation of the commitments by developing countries the next section will consider the adequate and additional financial resources to meet the incremental costs and facilitate the transfer of technology.
 3. Section VI will consider the special situation of some developing countries in relation to commitments.

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COMMITMENTS ON SOURCES AND SINKS

II GENERAL COMMITMENTS

Page 2, Alternative to para. 1

Commit themselves to measures to limit and reduce GHG emissions in accordance with the criteria for the distribution of commitments among countries set out in Annex.... to the Convention.

Page 4, Alternative to 9 & 10

Alternative (c): In conformity with the provisions of GATT, implement climate policy measures, such as:

- coordination and, as appropriate, harmonization of subsidies, taxes and charges that affect net greenhouse gas emissions.
- coordination and, as appropriate, harmonization of other relevant instruments aimed at limiting net greenhouse gas emissions.

The means and modalities of such measures, including GHG-related taxation, shall be outlined in an Annex to this Convention.

Page 5, Para. 16

Implementation of the commitments shall be permitted on a comprehensive CO2 equivalent basis for GHGs which are included in GHG Forcing Index in Annex..... to this Convention. All measurable limitations and reductions of net GHG emissions shall be credited to a Party's commitments under this Convention in accordance with the best available scientific knowledge, as agreed by the Scientific Committee.

Page 5, Para. 17

Countries shall have the option to implement specific emission commitments individually or jointly in cooperation with another Party. This

cooperation may take place on a bilateral, regional and global level. When Parties cooperate in implementing commitments, the net reduction in emissions shall be credited to their respective commitments under this Convention in accordance with agreements between the cooperating Parties, and subject to criteria approved by the Parties.

IV. SPECIFIC COMMITMENTS

Sources

IV.1.1. Stabilization of emissions

Page 7, Alternative D

All developing countries shall, as a minimum, establish national strategies to limit GHG emissions, to the extent possible on a net basis, to be financed in accordance with decision 1 para. 6(b). Decisions to base limitations and reductions of GHG emissions on the concept of net emissions shall be based on the best available scientific knowledge, as agreed by the Scientific Committee.

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COMMITMENTS ON FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

1. The [Parties]/[developed country Parties]/[OECD country Parties] agree to commit [new], adequate and additional financial resources to enable developing countries to meet full incremental costs [required to fulfil the commitments referred to in articles ...]/[involved in combating the climate change and for these developing countries to adapt to and mitigate the adverse effects of climate change]/[required to implement agreed projects referred to in ...] and facilitate the transfer of environmentally sound and safe technologies expeditiously on a [fair and most favourable]/[preferential and non-commercial] basis. Countries with an abnormal burden shall receive reasonable compensation.
2. Alternative A: The Parties shall create an international climate fund [to expeditiously mobilize new and additional financial resources for developing country Parties]/[through contribution of new and additional financial resources from developed countries], which shall operate under the authority of the Conference of the Parties and which shall be administered as a Trust Fund by the Global Environment Facility of IBRD/UNDP/UNEP, in order to:
 - (a) Alternative (i): implement obligations under the Convention;
Alternative (ii): provide full incremental costs on a grant basis to developing countries for implementation of agreed projects, in accordance with their national development plans, priorities and objectives;
 - (b) enable developing countries to adapt to and mitigate the adverse effects of climate change;
 - (c) provide assured and easily available access to [appropriate]/[best available] environmentally sound and safe technologies, including "state-of-the-art" technologies on [preferential, concessional and non-commercial]/[fair and most favourable] terms to developing countries;

- (d) support developing countries in their efforts to create and develop their endogenous capacities in scientific and technological research and development, monitoring and information directed at combating climate change;
- (e) strengthen institutional capacities for dealing with climate change at national and regional levels, including human resources development;
- (f) create reference centres to monitor environmentally friendly sound and safe technologies;
- (g) deduct national financial resources devoted to address the climate change issue and improve the environment from the developing countries' debt burden;
- (h) enhance the international climate observation network to facilitate research, monitoring and assessment of climate change, with particular emphasis on regional cooperation;
- (i) support developing countries to enable their full participation in international meetings on climate change;
- (j) facilitate, through provision of clearing house functions, greenhouse gas limitation investments by one Party, in cooperation with other Parties within these Parties' jurisdiction.

Alternative B: The developed countries shall provide financial assistance to developing countries in order to help them to meet the incremental costs required to achieve further limitations of greenhouse gas emissions by promoting and developing the existing mechanisms including GEF and an enlarged UNDP.

3. The OECD country Parties commit themselves to provide contributions in convertible currency according to those countries' obligations under an adjusted UN scale of assessment, or principles of burden sharing in accordance with criteria decided by the Parties, in order to provide funding for developing country Parties to meet all agreed incremental costs in implementing their obligations under the Convention. An indicated list of categories of incremental costs is attached in Annex ... to this Convention. Contributions shall be additional to other financial transfers to Parties listed in Annex ... and separate from development aid budgets.

4. Developed countries shall expeditiously [provide [new], adequate and additional financial resources and] transfer environmentally sound and safe technologies in accordance with national circumstances and support sustainable development, recognizing the need for developing countries to use their natural resources in an environmentally sound manner, in view of improving the quality of life of their populations.

5. Alternative A: The Parties shall cooperate, consistent with their national laws, regulations and practices and taking into account the particular needs of developing countries, in promoting directly or through competent intergovernmental bodies, the development and transfer of environmentally sound and safe technology and knowledge [required to combat the adverse effects of climate change]/[relevant to scientific and technical research]. Such cooperation shall be carried out particularly through:

- (a) Facilitation of the acquisition of environmentally sound and safe technologies by other Parties;
- (b) Provision of information on environmentally sound and safe technologies and equipment, including supply of special manuals or guides, to other Parties;
- (c) The supply of necessary equipment and facilities for research and systematic observations; and
- (d) Appropriate training of scientific, technical and managerial personnel.

Alternative B: The Parties shall take every practicable step, consistent with the programmes supported by the climate fund, to ensure that:

(a) environmentally sound and safe technologies are expeditiously transferred to developing country Parties; and

(b) the transfers referred to in paragraph (a) above should occur under preferential and non-commercial terms.

6. With regard to the transfer of environmentally sound and safe technologies and knowledge, all countries shall develop a methodology for country studies of GHGs emissions and their reduction options, through bilateral and international collaboration and support.

7. The Parties shall consider among other financial assistance alternatives, the arrangement known as "debt for environment", which writes off some of the developing countries' debts, upon their adoption of appropriate measures to combat climate change.

8. To encourage international cooperation to achieve cost effective implementation of commitments a clearing house mechanism shall be established. The clearing house shall assess and recommend projects presented by Parties and match them with funding provided by Parties who wish to implement commitments outside their own territories. The clearing house shall be an integral part of the financing mechanism established under the Convention.

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INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE
FOR A FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE
Third session
Nairobi, 9-20 September 1991
Agenda item 2(a)

COMMITMENTS RELATED TO PARAGRAPH 6(c) OF DECISION 1/1

1. The Parties shall give priority to the specific needs of disaster prone developing countries, small island developing countries, low lying coastal areas, arid and semi-arid areas, tropical regions liable to flooding, areas prone to tropical cyclones, areas liable to drought and desertification, fragile ecosystems and [the least developed countries] [in the transfer of technology and funding, to enable them to combat the adverse effects of climate change, and to enable small island developing countries to identify and, if possible, avert threatened impacts on the biological diversity of marine life in the oceans as a consequence of climate change, including shifts in marine organisms and productive zones and commercially important species therein]/[the Parties recognize that there is need for special support to enable countries concerned to combat the adverse effects of climate change].
2. The Parties agree that the least developed countries require special attention by the international community and that they shall therefore receive particular consideration and support in this Convention.
3. Developed country Parties to the Convention agree to take full account of the special situations stated above in their action with regard to funding and transfer of technology.
4. Alternative A: With regard to transfer of technology and financial resources, Parties shall consider and give priority to the specific needs of countries, whose economies are highly dependent on the production and consumption of fossil fuels, as compensation for economic and social distortions resulting from the implementation of the Convention.

Alternative B: All Parties shall give special consideration, including the adoption of appropriate measures, to the situation of developing countries, whose economies are highly dependent on fossil fuels, either because they are not in a position to use substitutes for such fuels or do not possess the flexibility to switch to non-fossil fuels, or because of their dependency upon the production and exportation of fossil fuels.

Alternative C: The Parties shall take into account the specific difficulties of those countries, particularly developing countries, whose economies are highly dependent on fossil fuel production and exportation, as a consequence of action taken on limiting greenhouse gas emissions.

5. Detailed and precise studies on the special situation of developing countries shall be part of an instrument either in the form of an annex or protocol to the Convention.

COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION

The Parties recognize that in the implementation of the commitments of the Convention [[an additional]/[a certain] degree of freedom to stabilize their economy and modernize their industry and agriculture, has to be given to countries with economies in transition]/[countries with economies in transition need special temporary rules].

Report on Working Group I : Commitments

At its 2nd session, the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, in accordance with its decision 1/1, allocated item 2(a) of its agenda, entitled "Preparation of a framework convention on climate change: Elements related to commitments", to Working Group I.

At the 3rd session of the Committee, the Working Group held 12 formal meetings and 9 informal meetings, between 10 and 19 September 1991, during which it again considered this item. At its 1st meeting, the Working Group agreed that its meetings would be open unless it decided otherwise.

At its 1st and 7th meetings, on 10 and 13 September, Working Group I approved its programmes of work for 10 to 14 September and 16 to 19 September, respectively (A/AC.237/WG.I/L.4/Rev.1 and A/AC.237/WG.I/L.5/Rev.1).

1. Principles

Working Group I considered this topic at its 1st, 2nd and 3rd meetings on 10 and 11 September. Statements were made by the representatives of 45 States.

A/AC.237/WG.II/CRP.1
13 September 1991

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A FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE
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PREPARATION OF A FRAMEWORK CONVENTION
ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Elements related to mechanisms

Legal and institutional mechanisms, including,
inter alia, entry into force, withdrawal,
compliance and assessment and review
(Decision 1/1, para. 7 (a))

Norway: draft text for inclusion in
document A/AC.237/Misc.8, Sect. B

1. Insert the following new subsection (b) between existing subsections (a) "Conference of the Parties" and (b) "Secretariat" of Section B:
 - (b) EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
 1. A standing Executive Committee is hereby established.

2. Functions

The Executive Committee shall between the meetings of the Conference of the Parties act as the representative organ of the Conference of the Parties, and shall constitute the executive organ of the Parties. The Executive Committee shall in particular:

- (a) execute the decisions of the Conference of the Parties,
- (b) receive, analyse and disseminate the national strategies submitted by the Parties,
- (c) examine the Parties' national strategies,
- (d) assess, report and, if appropriate, make recommendations to the Conference of the Parties in the field of implementation, compliance control and verification,
- (e) consider and submit to the Conference of the Parties, if appropriate with its recommendations, reports and recommendations from the Scientific Assessment Committee,
- (f) oversee and give, in accordance with criteria outlined by the Conference of the Parties, policy guidance to the Financial Mechanism.

3. Composition

- (a) The Executive Committee shall be open-ended. Each Party shall designate a permanent representative to the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee shall work on the basis of consensus.

- (b) The Executive Committee shall have a bureau, consisting of (...) members, elected by the Conference of the Parties with due regard to equitable representation of all Parties.

- (c) The Executive Committee may, with the approval of the Conference of the Parties, establish panels or subgroups as required.

2. Renumber the subsequent subsections accordingly.
-

A/AC.237/Misc. 9, the Bureau would prepare a streamlined document on "Commitments on Sources and Sinks", which it would first consider in informal meetings (on 16, 17 and 18 September).

At the 10th meeting of the Working Group, on 18 September, statements on the documents A/AC.237/WG.1/CRP.2 and Add. 1 were made by the representatives of 6 States. The Working Group agreed that the Bureau would revise those documents, so as to reflect, as far as possible, the specific proposals put forward during the discussions on this item, and that they would be attached to the report of the Working Group as Annex II.*

3. Commitments on financial resources and technology transfer [6 (b)] and commitments related to paragraph 6 (c) of decision 1/1

Working Group I considered this item at its 6th, 7th and 8th meetings, on 13 and 14 September. At its 6th meeting, the Working Group decided to divide the consideration of this item into two sections. Statements on financial resources and technology transfer were made by the representative of 31 States at the 6th and 7th meetings. The Bureau was asked to prepare a streamlined document reflecting the views on financial resources and technology transfer put forward during these discussions, which it would first consider

* The Annex is attached for the purpose of information of the Committee, not for adoption.

at informal meetings (on 18 and 19 September). The document A/AC/237/WG.I/CRP.3 was issued pursuant to that request.

With regard to commitments related to paragraph 6 (c) of decision 1/1, the Working Group held two meetings on this subject, on 13 and 14 September, and heard statements by the representatives of 25 States. The Bureau was asked to prepare a streamlined document reflecting the views put forward on commitments related to paragraph 6 (c) of decision 1/1. This document (A/AC.237/WG.I/CRP.4) was similarly considered first at informal meetings (on 18 and 19 September).

At its 11th meeting, on 19 September, the Working Group discussed documents A/AC.237/WG.I/CRP.3 and A/AC/237/WG.I/CRP.4, hearing statements by the representatives of States. The Working Group agreed that the Bureau would revise those documents so as to reflect, as far as possible, the specific proposals put forward during the discussions on this item, and that it would be attached to the report of the Working Group as Annexes III and IV.*

* The Annexes are attached for the purpose of information of the Committee, not for adoption.

(to be completed)

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INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE FOR A
FOR A FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE
WORKING GROUP II
Third session
Nairobi, 9-20 September 1991
Agenda Item 2 (b)

PREPARATION OF A FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Elements relating to mechanisms

Legal and institutional mechanisms related to
scientific cooperation, monitoring and information
(Decision 1/L annex, para. 7(b))

Australia: alternative proposal for Article (c) (Research and
Systematic Observation) of document A/AC.237/Misc.8

Pages 9-11:

Replace sub-paragraphs (a) to (k) by the following:

- (a) Long term systematic observations of the Earth's atmosphere, oceans, terrestrial and socio-economic systems, including documenting the contemporary and historic changes in the Earth's environment;
- (b) Process research of the coupled physical, chemical, biological, geological, social and economic processes that effect the Earth's climate system;
- (c) Modelling and prediction of the magnitude and rate of future climate change, and the links between climate change and social and economic processes;
- (d) Impact research for evaluating the local and regional impacts of climate change, and for identifying the environmental, social and economic consequences;
- (e) Research to develop methodologies for mitigation of and adaptation to climate change.

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PREPARATION OF A FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Elements relating to mechanisms

Legal and institutional mechanisms related to
scientific cooperation, monitoring and information
(Decision 1/1, annex, para. 7(b))

Netherlands: Proposal for an alternative annex to
Annex II (Research and Systematic Observation) of
document A/AC.237/Misc.8

Pages 63-69:

Replace Annex II: Research and Systematic Observation by the
following:

NBO.91-292

/...

ANNEX []

RESEARCH AND SYSTEMATIC OBSERVATIONS

1. [The Parties agree that, in accordance with article [], observing and understanding the natural and anthropogenic changes in the climate system is an essential basis for the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change.]
2. [The Parties recognize the special needs of developing countries in the areas of observational networks, data collection and processing centers, research and training.]
3. The Parties recognize that the major scientific issues related to climate change are:
 - (a) understanding the interactions between changes in the climate system and the physical, chemical, biological and geological processes in the atmosphere, oceans and land;
 - (b) understanding the impacts of climate change on ecosystems and social and economic systems; and
 - (c) evaluating the methodologies for assessing options for mitigation of, and adaptation to climate change, including consideration of costs and benefits of such options.
4. The Parties, in accordance with Article [], recognize the need to cooperate in conducting systematic observations and research in such areas as:
 - (a) Systematic Observations. Long-term systematic observations of the Earth's atmosphere, oceans, terrestrial and socio-economic systems on global and regional scales, including documenting the contemporary and historical changes in the Earth's environment using an integrated space-, land- and ocean-based observing system and relevant paleoenvironmental data. Specifically there is a need for systematic observations to measure and/or estimate:
 - (i) atmospheric parameters, including (a) greenhouse gases, aerosols and their possible precursors; (b) clouds, by type, amount, height, composition and optical properties; (c) precipitation and water vapor, temperature, wind and radiative fields.
 - (ii) oceanic parameters, including (a) ocean fluxes, particularly of heat and of greenhouse gases, aerosols, and their possible precursors between the ocean surface and atmosphere; (b) sea level, temperature, roughness, circulation, ice cover, chemical composition, biological activity and color.
 - (iii) terrestrial parameters, including (a) fluxes of heat and of greenhouse gases, aerosols, and their possible precursors, between ecosystems and the atmosphere; (b) extent, state and productivity of managed and unmanaged ecosystems; and (c) physical surface characteristics, such as temperature, albedo, roughness, soil parameters, snow, ice, permafrost, glaciers, lake levels, and river discharge.

- (iv) socio-economic parameters, including (a) population dynamics; (b) urban development; (c) type, extent and variability of land use practices; (d) economic variables including reserves of natural resources, and geographic characteristics of countries; (e) technology and practices in energy, forestry, agriculture, transport, hydrology, and industry; and (f) human health.
- (b) Process research. Research of the coupled physical, chemical, biological, geological, economic and social processes that affect the Earth's climate system. There is a need for an improved understanding of the processes governing:
 - (i) the sources and sinks of greenhouse gases, aerosols, and their possible precursors, which affect future atmospheric concentrations and the Earth's radiative balance, and how these may be influenced by climate change. Specifically, (a) identification, quantification and development of an understanding of the processes that control, oceanic, terrestrial, and atmospheric sources, sinks and reservoirs of anthropogenic and natural origin; (b) quantitative estimation of radiative properties and lifetimes; (c) improved indices that reflect the radiative forcing of greenhouse gases, e.g., global warming potentials; and (d) development and improvement of methodologies for national inventories of sources, sinks and reservoirs, separately and in a comprehensive manner.
 - (ii) atmospheric cycling of radiation, heat and water, with emphasis on cloud formation, dissipation and radiative properties, which influence the response of the atmosphere to greenhouse forcing. Specifically, research on (a) the atmospheric distribution of water vapor, precipitation, and clouds; (b) evaluating the radiative properties of clouds; (c) evaluating the temporal variability of solar radiative input and atmospheric transmission; and (d) the evaluation and mapping of surface albedo.
 - (iii) oceans, which influence the patterns and rate of climate change. Specifically, studies to establish the mechanisms governing (a) ocean dynamics; (b) the transport of heat and chemicals; (c) exchanges of energy and chemicals with the atmosphere; (d) interactions between the ocean and land; (e) the role of biological processes in the cycling of carbon and sulfur and their response to anthropogenic activities; and (f) sea-level changes.
 - (iv) the role of terrestrial systems in hydrological and ecological processes, which affect regional climate change and water availability. Specifically, studies of the role of terrestrial geophysical and biological processes in the cycling of energy, water and nutrients on land and exchange with the atmosphere, and their response to environmental changes.
 - (v) the cryosphere, particularly in polar regions, which affects global sea level changes and regional climate change. Specifically, studies of (a) the mass balance of polar ice sheets and glaciers and their response to climate change; (b) the role of sea ice in the atmosphere-ocean exchange of energy; (c) the processes controlling snow accumulation, redistribution, and seasonal melting; and (d) the dynamics of permafrost systems.

- (vi) *economic and social processes*, which contribute and react to climate change. Specifically, studies of how the climate system is influenced by (a) economic growth, policies and practices; (b) technology and practices in a wide range of sectors including energy, agriculture, forestry, transportation and industry; and (c) social systems, policies and practices.
- (c) *Modeling and prediction*. Prediction of the magnitude and rate of future climate change, including an assessment of uncertainties, through the development and validation of integrated climate system models with enhanced regional resolution, social and economic models, and the links and feedbacks between them. At a global and regional scale, there is a need for:
 - (i) *improved representation* within models of processes affecting climate;
 - (ii) *evaluation of the predictability* of climate;
 - (iii) *comparison of model output with current observations*, past records and transient climate parameters; and
 - (iv) *development of fully coupled climate models*, which integrate the effects of changing atmospheric radiative properties with changes in physical, chemical, biological, geological processes in and between the atmosphere, oceans and land, linked to social and economic models.
- (d) *Impact research*. Evaluating the local and regional impacts of climate change, and identifying the environmental, economic and social consequences. There is a need for an improved understanding of the impact of climate change on:
 - (i) *natural terrestrial, aquatic and coastal ecosystems and resources*. As a function of rate and magnitude of climate change, determining the sensitivity of (a) ecosystems (e.g., productivity, extent) to changes in temperature, hydrological system (e.g., ground-water, precipitation, soil moisture), atmospheric composition, and sea level; and (b) changes in stability and composition in ecosystems;
 - (ii) *agriculture, forestry and fisheries*. Conducting regional studies of the impacts of climate change on (a) potential productivity of crops; (b) the vulnerability of major crops and their varieties; (c) the abundance and distribution of fisheries; and (d) socio-economics of changed transport, storage, processing and marketing conditions;
 - (iii) *water resources*. Examining, on a regional basis, effects of changes in the hydrological cycle on (a) provision of drinking, irrigation and industrial water supplies, and (b) impact on inland navigation, (c) combined effects of climate change and land use changes on water resources;
 - (iv) *coastal environment*. (a) Evaluating sea level and temperatures, and their subsequent regional impacts on geological and ecological processes, including coral and planktonic populations, (b) the viability and quality of human settlements, and (c) frequency and magnitude of marine disasters such as severe storms and storm surges and their impact on coastal structures; and

- (v) *Social systems and economics.* Investigating the effects of changes in climate, weather, sea-level and -temperature on (a) disease vectors, viability of pathogens, nutrition and other factors relevant to human health; (b) the viability and quality of land use, human settlements, the built environment and all other aspects contributing to the quality of life; and (c) the economic, social and cultural consequences for societies.
- (e) Research to develop methodologies on mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change, including for:
 - (i) *examining options for reducing sources and/or increasing sinks of greenhouse gases, aerosols and their potential precursors* (a) from energy, industrial, commercial, domestic and transport sources through studies of (i) technology options for low emission, high efficiency and alternative technologies, including biomass, wind and solar energy, and technologies for greenhouse gas fixation, (ii) applicability, cost and social factors affecting use of conventional and newly developed technology options; (b) from forestry and agriculture through studies of (i) methods for reducing emissions and/or increasing sinks; and (ii) applicability, cost and social factors affecting use of lower emission or enhanced sink practices; (c) from oceans through studies of methods, costs and consequences of increasing oceanic uptake; (d) by utilizing economic and other policy instruments; and (e) through education and public information techniques;
 - (ii) *examining options for adapting to a changing climate* of (a) natural terrestrial, aquatic and coastal ecosystems and resources, (b) agriculture, forestry and fisheries, (c) water resources, (d) coastal environment, and (e) social systems and economics; and
 - (iii) *assessing the costs, benefits, environmental and social consequences of mitigation and adaptation responses*, including (a) as a function of the timing and magnitude of climate change, (b) the direct and indirect links between responses and economic activity, including trade, and (c) the distributional and other social implications of responses within and between countries and regions.



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PREPARATION OF A FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Elements relating to mechanisms

Terms for possible Definition/Clarification

Note by the Co-Chairmen of Working Group II

1. Further to our covering note to document A/AC.237/Misc.8, throughout the discussions in Working Group II at this session, we have maintained the attached "running list" of terms which might require clarification or formal definition. We have not attempted to be exhaustive. In developing our list, we have drawn on not only the deliberations of Working Group II but also on the written submissions to the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee from various delegations which touched on definitions, e.g., A/AC.237/Misc.1/Add.1 and Misc.1/Add.3 (which were compiled in A/AC.237/Misc.5/Add.3).

2. We expect that subsequent discussion in Working Group I will add terms to the list. Our list is presented in alphabetical order and should be seen as non-exclusive. Some terms may ultimately be part of the definitions section of the Convention. Others may simply require greater clarification in order that all delegations are working from a common understanding as to their meaning. Based on the discussion to date in Working Group II, however, we hope that the attached list helps clarify our own thinking of what should, and should not, be included eventually in the definitions section of a Climate Change Convention.

Elements For Possible Definition/Clarification

Accredited non-governmental organization
Adverse consequences/effects/impacts of climate change
Aerosols
Best available/applicable technologies
Clearing house
Climate
Climate change
Climate system (global or regional)
Commercial and/or business
Countries with economies in transition
Countries with low lying coastal areas
Deforestation/reforestation/afforestation
Developing countries
Developed countries
Economic/market instruments
Endogenous/indigenous capacity building
Energy efficiency/conservation/intensity
Environmentally sound (and safe) technology
Greenhouse gases
(Greenhouse gases and their) precursors
Least developed countries
Net emissions and/or emissions
Party
Parties present and voting
Protocols
Regional economic integration organization
Renewable energy

Reservoirs

Secretariat

Scientific assessment/research

Sinks

Small island developing states/countries

Sources

Technological and/or technical

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Submitted by the Bureau of Working Group I

COMMITMENTS ON SOURCES AND SINKS

I. OBJECTIVE

Alternative A

The Parties [~~commit themselves to the~~]/[agree that the objective is to achieve] stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level which minimizes risk to the ecosystem, ecological processes and climatic conditions essential for the functioning of the biosphere and the sustainable development of societies and economies and to minimize the adverse effects of global climate change, on the basis of convergence of anthropogenic emissions of carbon dioxide from states at a common per capita level, taking into account net carbon dioxide emission during the century.

Alternative B

The Parties agree that the ultimate global objective should be to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with climate [so as to minimize the impact of such interference on the global community]. [Such a level should be reached within a timetable sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and permit economic activity to develop in a sustainable and environmentally sound manner. [The anthropogenic emissions of carbon dioxide from States should converge at a common per capita level and would take into account net carbon dioxide emissions during this century.]]

Alternative C

The general objective of the Convention is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations at a level that would, through preventive actions to minimize damage to ecosystems and ecological processes, prevent dangerous [consequences of]/[interference with] climate change. Such a level should be reached within a time table sufficient to allow economic activity to develop in a sustainable and environmentally sound manner and to permit ecosystems and [humanity]/[human activities] to adapt naturally to climate change. The anthropogenic emissions of carbon dioxide from states should converge at a common per capita level, taking into account net carbon dioxide emissions during the century.

Climate policies shall be combined with policies to foster economic growth to combat poverty, safeguarding the development priorities of developing country Parties and creating the necessary resources to combat local and regional environmental degradation. Climate policies should balance the potential ecological and socioeconomic consequences of climate change, and the costs of abatement policies and adaptation measures.

Alternative D

The general objective of the Convention is to stabilize, and reduce as necessary, greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would minimize risk and minimize the adverse consequences of climate change. Such a level should be reached within a time table sufficient to allow economic activity to develop in a sustainable and environmentally sound manner while at the same time permitting ecosystems and humanity to adapt naturally to climate change.

Alternative E

The Parties agree that the ultimate global objective should be to stabilize atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with climate. Such a level should be reached within a time table sufficient to allow economic activity to develop in a sustainable and environmentally sound manner and to permit ecosystems and humanity to adapt to climate change.

Alternative F

With a view to realizing the objectives of the Convention, the Parties agree to the following global and/or regional targets to be achieved by the

year (2000). The implementation of the targets shall be reviewed before the year (2000) and new targets formulated for further (10 year) periods until the objective of the Convention is met.

Alternative G

The general objective of this Convention is to guarantee permanent climatic conditions without risk to the ecosystem essential for the functioning of the biosphere and the sustainable development of societies. The stabilization of concentration of greenhouse gases is a way to achieve this general objective, which should be reflected as one of the general commitments of the Convention. Therefore, the general objective of the Convention is to guarantee the stabilization of climatic conditions that would not represent any risk to the ecosystem.

Alternative H

The immediate objective is to reduce the current levels of GHG concentrations by the Parties concerned to minimize such interference on the global community.

II. COMMITMENTS

In pursuance of the above global objective, [the Parties]/[the developed country Parties with high per capita emission rates] shall:

1. Alternative A

Take appropriate measures in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, and [in accordance with local specific conditions] to [limit, reduce,]/[modify]/[control] human activities on the best available technology that result or are likely to result, in adverse effects on the global climate.

Alternative B

Commit themselves to measures to limit and reduce GHG emissions in accordance with [criteria for the [distribution]/[differentiation] of commitments among countries set out in Annex... to the Convention]/[their respective responsibility for inducing climate change]. In order to implement the principle of common but differentiated responsibility, commitments shall

be structured according to i) level of economic development of the Parties;
ii) capabilities of the Parties.

2. Cooperate on a global basis and, as appropriate, on a regional basis, directly or through competent international organisations, in formulating and elaborating measures consistent with this Convention that are necessary to prevent, reduce and control human activities which result, or are likely to result, in adverse effects on the global climate.

3. Alternative A

Undertake without [undue] delay on the basis of the best available [safe and] sound appropriate and economically reasonable and appropriate technology, [in accordance with local specific conditions] suitable cost effective measures for the [effective limitation/reduction]/[control] of net emissions of [all] anthropogenic climate-related gases [in particular CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, NO_x, CO and VOC as precursors of tropospheric ozone]/[on a comprehensive CO₂ equivalent basis for GHGs which are included in the GHG Forcing Index in Annex... to this Convention].

Alternative B

Undertake without undue delay on the basis of the best available and economically reasonable and appropriate technology, in accordance with local specific conditions suitable measures for the effective limitation/reduction of net emissions of [all] greenhouse gases in particular CO₂.

[4. Alternative A: Prepare and update national and/or regional programmes [or strategies], develop and periodically update public national inventories of net emissions using an agreed methodology [which describe the measures being taken to modify activities leading to emissions and preserve and enhance sinks for greenhouse gases]/[and adopt measures which are justified for a variety of reasons and which also have the effect of [limiting]/[counterbalancing] or adapting to any adverse effects of climate change].

Alternative B: Prepare, [report and update]/[implement, update and report on] national and/or regional [strategies]/[programmes] which include, inter alia, inventories of net greenhouse gas emissions and sinks using an agreed methodology, and which describe the measures being taken to limit net emissions and preserve and enhance sinks for greenhouse gases.

Alternative C: Prepare and update national and/or regional programmes [or strategies], develop and periodically update public national inventories of net emissions using an agreed methodology, and which describe the measures being taken to limit net emissions and preserve and enhance sinks for greenhouse gases.

5. Alternative A: [Aim at]/[Pursue]/[Promote] energy conservation, rational use of energy, energy efficiency and the development of safe new and renewable energy sources, as well as safe CO2 zero or low emission technologies.

Alternative B: (a) [Aim at energy conservation, rational use of energy and development], recognizing the major contribution which new and renewable sources of energy will need to make in meeting future energy needs, shall, individually, jointly or through competent international bodies, cooperate to promote public domain research, development and [promotion]/[application]/[introduction] of renewable energy technologies both in the development of national strategies and in their assistance to other Parties to the Convention. (b) [The Parties, in]/[In] the preparation of national [strategies]/ [programmes] to meet their [obligations]/[commitments] under the Convention, [and in the preparation of strategies to fulfil their [pledges]/[commitments]], shall ensure that measures are implemented to promote energy conservation, the rational use of energy and the development and exploitation of renewable energy sources and to remove barriers to these sources, inter-alia through transfer of environmentally sound technologies, including state-of-the-art technologies, to developing country Parties on preferential and non-commercial terms.

Alternative C: Develop and adopt policies to improve practices in all sectors responsible for greenhouse gas emissions, including the promotion of energy efficiency, [safe CO2 zero emission technologies, paying special attention to [those exploiting]/[policies that exploit] new and renewable energy sources, agriculture and transport].

Alternative D: Develop and adopt sustainable practices and improve efficiency of activities in all sectors responsible for greenhouse gas emissions.

6. Alternative A: Refrain from subsidizing activities, inter alia, in the energy domain, which contribute to global warming.

Alternative B: Establish market conditions for promoting activities that do not contribute to global warming, notably - the energy and agriculture sector.

Alternative C: Identify harmful national practices and policies which protect, subsidize or otherwise encourage activities which lead to greater levels of global emissions than would otherwise occur. In identifying such practices and policies, the Parties will have regard to activities in, inter alia, the energy, transport, manufacturing, agriculture and forestry sectors. Having identified those practices and policies, each Party to the Convention agrees to develop, individually or jointly [within x months/years of the date of the entry into force of the Convention]/[without undue delay], a strategy for the phasing out of those practices and policies[, to be completed no later than (year x) (x years after the date of the entry into force of the Convention)].

7. Alternative A: Aim at conserving [national carbon]/[carbon]/[greenhouse gas] [reservoirs]/[storages] and sinks of greenhouse gases, developing integrated strategies to increase sinks, including for example achieving sustainable forest management, reducing deforestation, desertification and drought and promoting afforestation and reducing the degradation of corals and of other marine life.

Alternative B: Aim at conserving and [enlarging]/[enhancing] oceanic and land-based [carbon]/[greenhouse gas] reservoirs and sinks and their sequestration of greenhouse gases, utilizing both national and integrated strategies; achieving sustainable forest management, reducing deforestation and desertification and drought, promoting afforestation and reducing the degradation of corals and other marine life.

Alternative C: Aim at conserving national and global GHG reservoirs and sinks, developing integrated strategies to increase terrestrial and marine sinks, achieving sustainable forests and other terrestrial ecosystems, coastal zone and ocean management, reducing deforestation, desertification and encroachment on marine habitats, and promoting afforestation and enhancement of the ocean's capacity as GHG sinks.

8. Alternative A: Conduct timely [environmental impact assessments]/[assessments of environmental impacts] of action proposed for the purpose of addressing climate change in order to avoid taking measures which cause or could cause other significant adverse [social]/[socioeconomic] and environmental effects and risks.

Alternative B: Conduct [environmental impact assessments]/[assessments of environmental impacts] of actions proposed for the purpose of addressing climate change in order to avoid taking measures which cause or could cause other adverse social, health, economic and environmental effects and risks; conduct environmental impact assessments of proposals for any activity which may significantly affect the global or regional climate before they are adopted, [providing for appropriate assistance to developing country Parties in making such assessments on the basis of agreed methods].

Alternative C: Measures to combat climate change should be subject to environmental impact assessments in order to avoid detrimental social and environmental risks and effects.

9. Cooperate by means of systematic observations, research and information exchange in order to [reduce the [remaining] uncertainties in the field of science, technology and economics,] better understand and assess the uptake rate and dynamics of greenhouse gas removal by natural processes, the effects of human activities on climate and the environmental and socio-economic impact of climate change and the response strategies required to deal with such change; in particular in collaboration with relevant international organizations [such as WMO, UNEP, FAO, UNESCO, ICSU, UNDP, etc.]

[10. Adopt appropriate legislative and administrative measures and cooperate in [harmonizing]/[coordinating] appropriate policies to address climate change.]

[11. Develop, coordinate and harmonize market policy instruments.]

Alternatives to 10 & 11: Alternative (a): Harmonize appropriate policies, including market instruments.

Alternative (b): Cooperate [effectively] with a view to [developing, coordinating and harmonizing]/[coordinating]/[exchange information on] implementation measures, such as economic instruments, standards and labelling.

Alternative (c): In conformity with the provisions of GATT, implementation of climate policy measures, such as:

- coordination and, as appropriate, harmonization of subsidies, taxes and charges that affect net greenhouse gas emissions.
- coordination and, as appropriate, harmonization of other relevant instruments aimed at limiting net greenhouse emissions.

The means and modalities of such measures, including GHG-related taxation, shall be outlined in an Annex to this Convention.

Alternative (d): The Parties will develop, coordinate and harmonize appropriate policies to counterbalance climate change.

Alternative to 6, 10, and 11: Develop, coordinate and harmonize if necessary, economic instruments, such as subsidies, taxes and charges, as well as other relevant instruments aimed at limiting net greenhouse emissions.

12. Alternative A: [Ensure]/[Facilitate] [expeditious] [transfer]/[exchange and dissemination] of the best available appropriate, economically reasonable environmentally [safe and] sound technology on [a fair and most favourable]/[a concessional and preferential]/[a preferential and non-commercial] basis to [developing country Parties]/[all]/[all Parties, particularly to developing country Parties] and promote rapid development of [such]/[appropriate] technology for addressing global climate change as well as rapid development of environmentally sound endogenous technologies in these countries.

Alternative B: Ensure [expeditious] [transfer]/[exchange and dissemination of] of the best available appropriate environmentally [safe and] sound technology and promote rapid development of such technology.

13. Alternative A: [Ensure]/[Seek to ensure], through appropriate mechanisms, that developing country Parties have access to adequate, [new] and additional [funds]/[financial resources to assist them]/[financial resources] [to meet their incremental costs of]/[necessary to promote their efforts in projects undertaken by them for combating climate change.

Alternative B: Ensure, through appropriate mechanisms, that adequate, [new] and additional financial resources are transferred to developing country Parties to meet their incremental costs of projects undertaken by them for combatting climate change.

14. [Alternative A: [Prepare for anticipated climate change without delaying preventive measures].

Alternative B: Develop and adopt policies and practices to prepare for climate change, as appropriate to their circumstances and capacities .

15. Encourage the promotion of public education and awareness of the environment and socio-economic impacts [of greenhouse gas emissions and] of climate change [and to cooperate therein, and the role of sinks in

removal of GHGs, and the national/global response strategies, and implications of possible responses to such change and will promote the participation of environmental non-governmental organisations in these activities.

[16. Cooperate effectively with competent international organizations to meet the objectives of the Convention.]

[17. Implementation of the commitments shall be permitted on a comprehensive CO2 equivalent basis for GHGs which are included in GHG Forcing Index in Annex... to this Convention. All measurable limitations and reductions of net GHG emissions shall be credited to a Party's commitments under this Convention in accordance with the best available scientific knowledge, as agreed by the Scientific Committee.]

[18. Countries shall have the option to implement specific emission commitments individually or jointly in cooperation with another Party. This cooperation may take place on a bilateral, regional and global level. When Parties cooperate in implementing commitments, the net reduction in emissions shall be credited to their respective commitments under this Convention in accordance with agreements between the cooperating Parties, and subject to criteria approved by the Parties.].

Suggested alternative for 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 14:

In order to anticipate, prevent and minimize the causes and mitigate the adverse consequences of climate change, the Parties shall adopt measures aimed at the conservation and rational use of energy, and development of its renewable sources, and at the conservation and enhancement of carbon sinks, in particular forests, seas and oceans. The Parties shall also conduct environmental impact assessments of their main development projects and refrain from subsidizing activities which contribute to global warming, inter alia, in the agricultural and energy fields.

Alternative to 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 14:

Undertake without undue delay, measures to modify human activities that result, or are likely to result, in adverse effects on the global climate. The Parties shall adopt measures to limit net greenhouse gas emissions inter alia, conservation and rational use of energy, development of renewable resources, and improving land-use practices and waste disposal.

Alternative to entire section

1. Prepare projects, programmes on a national or regional basis as it is the case, and according to responsibility in causing the problem.
2. Elaborate and update periodically national inventories of net emissions using multilaterally agreed methodology.
3. Aim at rational use of energy, promote the development and use of environmentally and economically feasible new and renewable energy sources, that minimize the net emissions of greenhouse gases taking into account the particular conditions of each country.
4. According to each country's responsibility for global climate change, elaborate projects, programmes and strategies depending on their particular circumstances, to protect and increase sinks and reservoirs provided that these shall not affect the processes of national development or the sustainable use of natural resources, nor the socioeconomic requirements of the communities depending on these resources.
5. Conduct timely environmental impact assessments in order to avoid taking measures which cause or could cause other adverse socioeconomic and environmental effects and risks.
6. Cooperate by means of systematic observations, research and information exchange in order to reduce the remaining uncertainties in the field of science, technology and economics, better understand and assess the effects of human activities on climate and the environmental and socio-economic impact of climate change and the response strategies required to deal with such change, in collaboration with international organizations [such as WMO, UNEP, FAO, UNESCO, ICSU, etc.
7. Adopt appropriate legislative and administrative measures for the commitments of each Party to this Convention.
8. Ensure expeditious transfer of the best available environmentally sound and safe technology on a preferential and non-commercial basis to developing country Parties and promote rapid development of such technology as well as rapid development of endogenous technologies in these countries.
9. Ensure, through appropriate mechanisms, that developing country Parties have access to new and additional financial resources to assist them to meet their incremental costs of combating climate change.
10. Encourage the promotion of public education and awareness of the environment and socio-economic impacts of greenhouse gas emissions and of climate change, cooperate therein and promote the participation of environmental non-governmental organisations in these activities.
11. Cooperate effectively with competent international organisations to meet the objective of the Convention.

[III. DIFFERENTIATION OF COMMITMENTS]

1. In order to implement the principle of common but differentiated responsibility, commitments shall be structured [according to the level of responsibility and [economic] development of the Parties, and to their contribution to climate change, [climate conditions and the degree of imbalance between national greenhouse gases and national sinks]/[in accordance with the criteria for the distribution of commitments among countries set out in Annex... to the Convention]/[according to the historical, cumulative and current emissions of greenhouse gases by the Parties]/[according to the level of emissions per inhabitant]/[according to the respective responsibilities of the Parties for inducing climate change and taking into account, in particular, levels of per capita carbon dioxide emissions and per capita GNP] .

For these purposes the Parties shall be divided into [categories as set out in Annex ...]/[the categories of developed and developing country Parties]. While the general commitments shall form the basis for action of all Parties, specific commitments shall be undertaken only by groups of Parties as indicated in the various sections of the Convention.

The implementation of the system shall be reviewed at regular intervals of ... years to determine [i.e.]/[e.g.] possible modifications of categories or the contents of specific commitments undertaken.

2. In determining commitments to take action to address greenhouse gas emissions, the special circumstance of countries, particularly developing country Parties, whose economies are highly dependent on fossil fuels, either because they are not in a position to use substitutes for such fuels or do not possess the flexibility to switch to non-fossil fuels or because of their dependence on the production and exportation of fossil fuels and associated energy intensive products, shall be taken into account.

IV. SOURCES AND SINKS

[IV.1 Sources]

Quantitative and Qualitative Alternatives

1.

The [Parties]/[developed country Parties]/[contracting Parties, in particular the developed country Parties] shall [commit themselves to the stabilization of]/[make best effort to stabilize]:

Alternative A

Global [energy related] CO2 emissions at the 1990 level by the year 2000, as a first step.

Alternative B

CO2 emissions as soon as possible in general at present levels.

Alternative C

CO2 emissions by all Parties, developed country Parties in particular, in a given time frame and drawing out measures for decreasing the other GHGs.

Alternative D

Greenhouse gas emissions, excluding the requirements under the Montreal Protocol at 1989 levels as soon as possible and at the latest by 2000.

Alternative E

Stabilization of greenhouse gases including those controlled by the Montreal Protocol should be at a rate commensurate with the [capabilities]/[responsibilities] of each country.

Alternative F

Emissions of [CO2]/[CO2 and other greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol], as soon as possible, for example by the year 2000 in general at 1990 level, recognizing the differences in approach and in starting point in the formulation of objectives.

Alternative G

Stabilization of emissions of [all] greenhouse gases [other than those controlled by the Montreal Protocol], particularly carbon dioxide should be achieved by the developed country Parties at the latest by year 2000 and should be set at the 1990 emission levels. Developed country Parties should achieve a 20% reduction from 1990 levels by 2005.

Alternative H

In order to meet the global and/or regional targets referred to in Section I.2, Parties to the Convention shall commit themselves to measures to limit and reduce GHG emissions in accordance with the criteria for the distribution of commitments among countries set out in Annex ... to the Convention.

The comparable national commitments by industrialized countries referred to in Annex ... to limit and reduce GHG emissions, to the extent possible on a net basis, shall be based on national strategies. Other Parties shall, as a minimum, establish national strategies to limit GHG emissions, to the extent possible on a net basis, to be financed in accordance with the provision of Section III. Decisions to base limitations and reductions of GHG emissions on the concept of net emissions shall be based on the best available scientific knowledge, as agreed by the Scientific Committee.

Implementation of the commitments shall be permitted on a comprehensive CO2 equivalent basis for GHGs which are included in GHG Forcing Index in Annex ... to this Convention. All measurable limitations and reductions of net GHG emissions shall be credited to a Party's commitments under this Convention in accordance with the best available scientific knowledge, as agreed by the Scientific Committee.

Countries shall have the option to implement specific emission commitments individually or jointly in cooperation with another Party. This cooperation may take place on a bilateral, regional and global level. When Parties cooperate in implementing commitments, the net reduction in emissions shall be credited to their respective commitments under this Convention in accordance with agreement with the cooperating Parties, and subject to criteria approved by the Parties.

To encourage international cooperation to achieve cost-effective implementation of commitments a Clearing House mechanism shall be established. The Clearing House shall assess and recommend projects presented by Parties and match the funding provided by Parties who wish to implement commitments outside their own territories. The Clearing House shall be an integral part of the Financing Mechanism under the Convention.

Alternative I: As a first step, individually or as groups of countries, CO2 emissions at, in general, the 1990 level as soon as possible but not later than the year 2000.

Alternative J: Their CO2 emissions by the year 2000 in general at 1990 levels, individually or jointly.

2. The [Parties]/[developed country Parties] shall commit themselves to:
Alternative A

Reduce CO2 emissions in accordance with the most authoritative scientific advice available. This objective must be formulated on the premise that emissions from States will converge at a common level expressed in tons

per inhabitant. It would correspond, according to the IPCC studies, to an overall reduction of more than 50 per cent compared to present global emissions, i.e. 0.35 of a ton of carbon per inhabitant per year by 2030. The target should be expressed in absolute terms and not in relative terms with respect to a level of emissions in an arbitrarily selected year.

Alternative B

Take first steps towards the reduction of all [energy related] CO₂ emissions in the years 2005 and 2010; as well as a definition of the objectives and possible measures to reduce and limit further all [energy-related] emissions, in particular CH₄, NO_x, CO and VOC emissions.

Alternative C

A 20% reduction of CO₂ emissions for the industrialized countries in the year 2005 and further reduction at later stages.

Alternative D

Prepare and adopt national targets for stabilization and/or reduction of other greenhouse gases or combinations of greenhouse gases not covered by the Montreal Protocol [when sufficient knowledge allows] and [consider proposals]/[developed country Parties shall implement action plans] for emission reduction targets separately for CO₂ and other greenhouse gases including possible strategy options aimed at progressive reductions at the horizon 2005 and 2010.

Alternative E

Stabilize and reduce their per capita emissions of greenhouse gases, particularly carbon dioxide; stabilization of emissions of greenhouse gases, other than those controlled by the Montreal Protocol, particularly carbon dioxide, should be achieved by the developed country Parties at the latest by the year 2000 and should be set at 1990 emission levels, with the goal of achieving at least a (20%) (30%) (40%) (50%) reduction on these stabilized levels by the year 2005.

Alternative F

Implementation of actions designed to reduce CO₂ emissions by pricing, introduction of harmonized incentives or regulatory measures in areas of industry, transport and construction, and the emergence of coordinated international effort for technological developments in energy management.

Alternative G

Analyze the feasibility of and options for developing [strategies and] programmes, [strategies and]/or targets for a staged approach for achieving [reductions of all]/[modification of activities leading to] greenhouse gas emissions, [not]/[including those] controlled by the Montreal Protocol, over the next two decades and beyond.

Alternative H

Developed country Parties should immediately adopt and implement national strategies to stabilize and reduce emissions, particularly of carbon dioxide; stabilization at 1990 levels should be achieved at the latest by the year 2000, after which significant reductions must be effected.

Alternative I

Developed country Parties recognize the need for further reductions and agree to continue negotiations on this matter.]

Alternative J

The developed country Parties shall develop targets for the reduction of emissions of CO₂ and other greenhouse gases, not covered by Montreal Protocol including strategy options for achieving such reductions over a time frame of one to two decades. The Parties shall consider such targets annually.

Alternatives for Developing Country Parties [and other Parties]

1.

Alternative A

[All developing country Parties]/[Other Parties] [in accordance with the above mentioned differentiation] shall commit themselves to appropriate action to reduce the threat of human-induced climate change and [take as a guideline] seek to keep future net growth of GHG emissions to the lowest level possible, having due regard to their development requirements and their capabilities, and recognizing the need for technology cooperation and financial assistance by developed country Parties to facilitate meeting their commitments.

Alternative B

Developing country Parties may, in accordance with their national development plans, priorities and objectives, consider feasible measures with regard to climate change provided that the full incremental costs involved are

met by provision of new and additional financial resources from developed country Parties. Developing country Parties may increase fossil fuel use to enable the orderly transition to non-fossil fuel economies.

Alternative C

All developing country Parties shall [commit themselves]/[consider feasible measures] to appropriate action [to reduce the threat of human-induced climate change and take as a guideline to] keep future net growth of GHG emissions to the lowest level possible, [having due regard to their development requirements and their capabilities]/[without affecting their process of development and the achievement of their needs for economic growth]. [This action will be dependent upon full incremental costs involved being met by provision of new and additional financial resources from developed country Parties.]

Alternative D

While recognizing that many countries will have to increase their GHG emissions as part of their development efforts, developing country Parties should however adopt, as appropriate, measures on inter alia, energy efficiency and land use practices; and could take as a guideline for their national strategies, that they will keep their future net growth in their GHG emissions to the lowest level possible, compatible with development aims and capabilities.

2. Parties which are not in a position to use substitutes for fossil fuels, or do not possess the flexibility to switch to non-fossil fuels [such as hydroelectric, geothermal, nuclear, solar and wind power] shall take into account the prevailing state of safe and sound technology and levels of attainable efficiency in fossil fuel usage in consideration of their commitments.]

IV.2. Sinks

Alternative A: [The Parties shall]/[With regard to the preservation, protection and enhancement of [CO₂]/[GHG] reservoirs and sinks, particularly in view of the role of forests and other ecosystems, the Parties shall]:

Alternative B: Agree to promote the protection and enhancement of carbon reservoirs and sinks of greenhouse gases through appropriate coastal and ocean management policies including national forest policies:

1. Alternative A: Promote the protection and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases through the adoption of appropriate national forest policies, land-use planning and coastal zone management strategies [including minimum tree cover in all countries].

Alternative B: Promote the integrated management of sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases by adopting appropriate national policies for the sustainable use of natural resources.

Alternative C: Manage their [forests]/[natural resources] in a sustainable manner, with the aim of reducing forests degradation, and to maintain and promote their health and ability to absorb as much CO₂ as possible.

Alternative D: Promote the protection and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases through the integrated management and the adoption of appropriate national forest policies, aiming at maintaining and promoting their health and ability to absorb as much CO₂ as possible.

[2. [Conserve]/[Protect] their forests, as extensively as possible in their best possible structure, by counteracting the causes of the threat posed to them i.e. the emission of pollutants or environmentally damaging use.]

3. Alternative A: Set differentiated objectives and measures aiming at the reduction of the annual deforestation rate with a view to ending forest destruction completely.

Alternative B: Reduce the annual deforestation and desertification rate, [where appropriate,] with the primary aim of stabilizing the forest area, and secondly increasing it further.

Alternative C: Reduce the rate of deforestation and set goals to the expected expansion of the green cover as a major part of increasing sinks of GHGs.

4. Carry out site-based afforestation and regeneration measures of damaged ecosystems including wetlands, marine habitats, deserts and others in order to create additional forests as [CO₂]/[GHG] sinks and improve the [CO₂]/[GHG] binding process in existing forests where [full] incremental costs would be provided from developed country sources and that the commitment is only of a contractual nature in the case of developing country Parties.

5. [Agree first on global targets]/[Develop global strategies] and further on national [targets]/[programmes] and on implementation measures for afforestation and reforestation, taking into account local socio-economic needs and land-use patterns, as well as maintaining the ecological balance in the area concerned.

Proposed merger of 4. and 5. : Carry out site-based afforestation and regeneration measures in order to create additional forests as CO₂ sinks and improve the CO₂ binding process in existing forests, taking into account local socio-economic needs and land-use patterns, as well as maintaining the ecological balance in the area concerned.

[6. Quantify the forest area required for reasons of climate protection and use this figure as an objective for all activities in the field of forest conservation and afforestation.]

7. Alternative A: Develop measures with regard to other CO₂ sinks and reservoirs (in particular soil, oceans and seas).

Alternative B: [Recognize]/[Develop measures utilizing] the important role of oceans in the carbon cycle and in climate dynamics in general both within and beyond areas under national jurisdiction.

8. Alternative A: Promote additional scientific [information]/[research] on the role of soil, forests and oceans as sinks of carbon dioxide.

Alternative B: Promote the development, research programmes, and exchange of scientific information relative to the function of forests and oceans as sinks for CO₂ and its relationship with other greenhouse gases.

9. Practice sustainable forest management and agricultural techniques which reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

10. [Set]/[Develop] appropriate national [forestation targets]/[forests policies] which take account of the different national circumstances and which include the maintenance of existing forest area or reafforestation and afforestation.

11. Develop national forestry programmes taking into account the measures included in this section.

12. Establish integrated development management systems [for ecosystems] with the purpose of avoiding uses that are harmful to the environment.

13. Establish national plans for the sustainable management and use of the forestry resources with the purpose of halting the process of deforestation and induce a process of increase of the productivity potential.

14. Implement activities to restore ecosystems according to the particular situation of each country, with the purpose of increasing their real potential for absorbing [CO₂]/[GHG].

[15. Establish and promote processes of environmental education with the objective of achieving an effective participation of the community taking into account the particular situation of each country.]

16. Promote utilization of long-life wood products.

17. Promote research and monitoring on: (i) forest cover, (ii) forest resource and its sustainable management, and (iii) different roles of forests (raw material of wood products, source of renewable energy, protection against erosion, conservation of biological diversity, etc).
18. Develop regional and global programmes on sustainable forest management.

Alternative text for 1-18

Alternative A: Promote the protection and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases through (i) appropriate coastal and ocean management policies including coral reefs, and (ii) terrestrial ecosystems policies, including national forest policies.

Alternative B: Sustain and enhance sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases through, inter alia, sustainable forest management practices, promotion of reforestation and afforestation, and utilization of long-life wood products; sustainable agricultural practices such as low or no tillage, crop selection, organic fertilization, and agroforestry; and monitor and research the role of oceans as sinks and take appropriate measures in light of the results.

Alternative C

1. Promote the protection and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases through the adoption of appropriate and environmentally sound policies.
2. Manage their forests in a sustainable manner and practice appropriate agricultural techniques, with the aim of reducing the degradation of forests and other ecosystems, taking into account local socio-economic needs and land-use patterns as well as maintaining the ecological balance in the area concerned.
3. Maintain and enhance the amount of biomass in forest ecosystems and promote their health and ability to absorb CO₂ and other greenhouse gases.
4. Manage their forest ecosystems, as extensively as possible in their best possible structure, by counteracting the causes of the threat posed to them i.e. the emissions of pollutants or environmentally damaging use.
5. To reduce the rate of deforestation, where appropriate, with the primary aim of stabilizing the forest area, and secondly increasing it further.
6. Develop measures with regard to other sinks and reservoirs (such as oceans and seas) of CO₂ and other greenhouse gases.
7. Promote additional scientific research and monitoring, and improve the exchange of information on: a) the role of ecosystems (oceans, forests etc.) as sinks and reservoirs of CO₂ and other greenhouse gases, and b) the sustainable management of ecosystems.

8. To agree first on global targets and further on national targets and on implementation measures for afforestation and reforestation.

9. It should be borne in mind, when commitments are adopted by countries to limit greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, that the enhancement of sinks of greenhouse gases is equal to the limitation of emissions of these gases.

Alternative D

1. The Parties shall contribute proportionally to their historical responsibility in the generation of global climate change and taking into account the economic development level of each country and the actual and potential conditions of their ecosystems in the following areas: a) Promote the ecological zoning of the sinks to determine, on the basis of the best available knowledge, the balance between socioeconomic conditions and the actual and potential conditions of the ecosystems to achieve the objectives of this Convention; b) On the basis of ecological zoning, promote the integral management of the sinks to allow the sustainable use of the components of the ecosystems as established by national environmental policies to avoid harmful uses of environment; c) Establish recovery programmes of ecosystems in conformity with its particular situation in order to increase the real possibilities of absorbing greenhouses gases; d) Promote the development and exchange of scientific information on the function of terrestrial ecosystems and oceans as CO₂ sinks and the relation with other greenhouse gases; e) Establish and promote environmental education processes to achieve effective community participation, taking into account the particular situation of each country.

2. The developing country Parties shall commit themselves as cited above in addition to their present efforts, subject to the provision of full incremental costs of new projects and activities by the financial mechanism provided for in this Convention.

IV.3. [National strategies or programmes]

[The Parties]/[The developed country Parties] shall:

1. Alternative A: Formulate and implement national or regional programmes and strategies with regard to the [limitation]/[modification of activities leading to] of greenhouse gas emissions, conservation and enhancement of sinks as well as strategies to mitigate adverse effects of climate change including preventive measures which can also be beneficial for reasons other than climate change. The programme should [include]/[spell out] information

about current and projected emission levels, the current and projected status of forests and other carbon sinks and measures - planned or in force - to combat global warming.

Alternative B: Formulate and announce national strategies or programs to implement the commitments provided for in this Convention within (certain feasible time period) in accordance with Article () or Annex (). The national strategies or programs should include the following:

(a) objectives to limit the GHG emissions, to protect and enhance sinks, and to adapt to climate changes as provided for in the sections of the general commitments and the specific commitments of this Convention.

(b) specific measures to implement the objectives referred to in (a).

(c) other relevant matters.

2. Take appropriate measures that prevent, limit, reduce or facilitate adaptation to climate change [to the extent deemed [desirable]/[feasible] in the light of the scientific, technical, economic and environmental bases].

3. Adopt, as quickly as possible, measures which are beneficial for reasons other than climate change and justified in economic terms.

4. [Allow a stepwise approach to a comprehensive solution by providing]/[Adopt a comprehensive approach to provide] a framework for setting priorities, taking into account inter alia present knowledge, emission levels, options available to control greenhouse gas emissions and the specific circumstances of certain regions and countries.

[5. Enhance the understanding of the global problem and reduce uncertainties through cooperation in systematic observation and research and address the issue of climate change in a [realistic], holistic and comprehensive manner, [instead of committing target emissions of CO₂ and in the energy sector alone].]

[6. Strike a balance within the objectives set forth in this Convention between environment and economic development, taking into account the possible impact of measures on the world economy and trade, as well as the economic capabilities of developing country Parties and their specific energy needs.]

7. Take into account the best available estimates of Global Warming Potential in the development of national, regional and international response strategies.

[8. Take measures for limiting emissions in [certain]/[the energy, transport, forestry, agriculture, and industry] sectors of the economy.]

9. Develop national coastal zone management plan, emergency procedures, coastal zone response mechanisms [and a global ocean-observing network], and undertake assessments of the resilience and adaptability of resources.

ANNEX

The following are alternative structures proposed for arranging material.

Alternative A

Commitments on Sources Sinks

I. General Objective

II. Common Commitments

- sources
- sinks
- national/regional plans
- environmental reviews
- science
- cooperation to avoid trade distortions
- public education
- cooperation with international organisations

III. Differentiated Commitments

- Developed Countries
 - stabilization and reduction
- Developing Countries
- Special Situations

Annexes

National/Regional Plans

Sinks

Alternative B

Within section II, arrange the paragraphs as follows:

- 1: Prepare national inventories of GHG emissions and sinks.
- 2: Identify potential measures for reduction and limitations of GHG emissions and for the enhancement of sinks in order to meet convention obligations and commitments.

- 3: Decide on measures related to the opportunities identified.
- 4: Assess the impact of national policies and strategies in the relevant sectors on future GHG emissions and future sinks.
- 5: Establish a strategy and develop a national plan and report which would indicate and specify the measures planned for.
- 6: Assess the need for technology cooperation and financial resources to implement the plan.
- 7: Cooperate by means of systematic observations, research and information exchange etc.

This proposal would also entail deleting section IV.3 National Strategies

Alternative C

I. General Objective

1. Stabilization of concentrations.
2. Short, medium and long term goals.
3. New and additional resources.
4. Technology transfer.

II. Principles

III. General Commitments

IV. Specific Commitments

- IV.1.1. Stabilization of emissions.
- IV.1.2. Special situations.
- IV.2. Sinks.

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COMMITMENTS ON FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND
TECHNOLOGY [TRANSFER]/[COOPERATION]

1. The [Parties]/[developed country Parties] agree to [commit]/[provide on a voluntary basis] adequate [, new] and additional financial resources to the ones that are disbursed for development at the time of the signing of the Convention, to enable developing country Parties to [meet [[full]/[agreed] incremental costs] [[required]/[in order] to fulfil the commitments referred to in articles ...]/[involved in combating the climate change and for these [developing country] Parties to adapt to and mitigate the adverse social and economic effects of climate change and those resulting from the measures agreed under the Convention]/[required to implement agreed projects referred to in ...] and [facilitate]/[ensure] the transfer of [appropriate]/[environmentally [safe and] sound] technologies to developing country Parties expeditiously on a [fair and most favourable]/[preferential and non-commercial] basis. [Parties with an abnormal burden shall, in accordance with the section on the special circumstances in this Convention receive [reasonable]/[consequent] compensation.]

2. [Alternative A: The Parties shall [create]/[identify] [a separate international climate fund specific to this Convention]/[a finance mechanism] [[to expeditiously mobilize [new and additional] financial resources from developed country Parties [for]/[to assist] developing country Parties]/[through contribution of [new and additional] financial resources from [developed country]/[all] Parties mentioned above on a voluntary basis], [which]/[and this fund] shall operate under the [authority]/[policy

guidance] of the Conference of the Parties [and which shall be governed and administered as a Trust Fund by the Global Environment Facility of IBRD/UNDP/UNEP,]]/[distinct from GEF] in order to:

(a) Alternative (i): implement obligations under the Convention; the availability of such financial resources will condition the fulfilment of specific objectives eventually assumed by developing country Parties in the area of climate change.

Alternative (ii): [provide [full]/[agreed] incremental costs [on a grant basis] to developing country Parties for implementation of agreed projects, [in accordance with their national development plans, priorities and objectives;]]/[which contribute to the implementation of obligations under the Convention;]]

Alternative (iii): implement obligations under the Convention and provide full incremental costs on a grant basis to developing country Parties for implementation of agreed projects, in accordance with their national development plans, priorities and objectives;

Alternative (iv): assist developing country Parties to implement obligations under the Convention, while fully taking into account their national plans, priorities and objectives;

(b) enable developing country Parties to adapt to and mitigate the adverse effects of climate change in accordance with their national development plans, priorities and objectives, and compensate the social and economic imbalances that result from the implementation of the Convention;

(c) [[provide]/[facilitate] [assured and easily available]/[technology cooperation, including]]/[facilitate and promote through the implementation of projects] access to [appropriate]/[best available] environmentally [safe and] sound technologies for specific local situations, [including "state-of-the-art" technologies on [preferential, concessional and non-commercial]/[fair and most favourable] terms to developing country Parties including the corresponding technical know-how;]

[(d) [support developing country Parties in their efforts]/[complement the efforts of developing country Parties] to create and develop their endogenous capacities in scientific and technological research and development, monitoring and information directed at combating climate change;]

[(e) strengthen operative institutional capacities for dealing with climate change at national and regional levels, including human resources development;]

[(f) create reference centres to [monitor]/[evaluate] environmentally [friendly] [safe and] sound technologies;]

- [(g) deduct national financial resources devoted to address the climate change issue and improve the environment from the developing country Parties' debt burden;]
- [(h) enhance the international climate observation network to facilitate research, monitoring and assessment of climate change, with particular emphasis on regional cooperation;]
- [(i) support developing country Parties to enable their full participation in international meetings on climate change;]
- [(j) facilitate, through provision of clearing house functions, [greenhouse gas]/[climate change] limitation investments by one Party, in cooperation with other Parties within [these]/[the latter] Parties' jurisdiction.]
- (k) promote research on emission control of GHGs from existing activities especially in the energy, transport, agriculture and industrial sectors;
- (l) conduct research and pilot projects on the enhancement of natural GHG sinks including afforestation of deserts and other ecosystems, halophyte afforestation and expansion of coral reef and oyster bank ranges.

[Alternative B: The developed country Parties shall provide financial assistance to developing country Parties in order to help them to meet the incremental costs required to [achieve further limitations of greenhouse gas emissions]/[fulfil their obligations under the Convention] [by promoting and developing the existing mechanisms including GEF [and an enlarged UNDP.]]]

[3. The developed country Parties [commit themselves to provide]/[shall make]/[are urged to provide on a voluntary basis] [financial contributions]/[their financial commitments] in convertible currency according to [those Parties' obligations under an adjusted UN scale of assessment, or] principles of burden sharing in accordance with criteria decided by the Parties, [in order to provide the necessary funding for]/[with a view to allow] developing country Parties to meet [[all] agreed incremental costs in implementing] [their] obligations under the Convention. [An indicative list of categories of incremental costs is attached in Annex ... to this Convention.] [Contributions shall be additional to other financial transfers to Parties listed in Annex ... [and separate from development aid budgets.]]]

[4. Developed country Parties shall expeditiously [provide adequate, [new] and additional financial resources and] [transfer]/[facilitate the transfer of appropriate] environmentally [safe and] sound economically reasonable

technologies on a preferential and non-concessional basis, [in accordance with national circumstances and shall support sustainable development], recognizing the need for developing country Parties to use their natural resources in an environmentally sound manner, in view of improving the quality of life of their populations. In this regard, they should also encourage their transnational corporations to transfer state-of-the-art environmentally safe and sound technologies to their subsidiaries in developing countries.]

5. [Alternative A: (a) The Parties shall [cooperate, consistent]/[commit themselves in accordance] with their national laws, regulations and practices and taking into account the particular needs of developing country Parties, in promoting directly or through competent intergovernmental bodies, the development and [transfer]/[wide utilization] of environmentally [safe and] sound technology and knowledge [required to combat the adverse effects of climate change]/[relevant to scientific and technical research]. [Such cooperation shall be carried out particularly through:

(i) [Facilitation of the acquisition of [environmentally [safe and] sound]/[appropriate] technologies by other Parties;]

(ii) Provision of information on [up to date environmentally [safe and] sound technologies and equipment, including supply of special manuals or guides]/[appropriate technologies], to other Parties;

(iii) The supply of necessary equipment and facilities for research and systematic observations; and

(iv) Appropriate training of scientific, technical and managerial personnel.]

(b) The Parties shall take every practicable step to ensure that requisite environmentally [safe and] sound technologies are expeditiously transferred so as to meet the technological needs of the Parties that are developing countries in implementing the obligations set out in Article ... ;

(c) The Parties shall have the obligations to ensure that the transfer referred to in paragraph (b) above be made to the Parties that are developing country Parties under fair and most favourable conditions;

(d) The Parties shall agree at a meeting of the Conference of the Parties, through appropriate procedures, upon the specific measures to implement the obligations set out in paragraphs (b) and (c) above. Such measures shall be included, as appropriate, in the relevant protocols to the Convention;

(e) The Parties shall ensure the effective implementation of the provisions of this Article by adopting appropriate measures.]

Alternative B: [The Parties shall take every practicable step, consistent with the programmes supported by the climate fund:

(a) Alternative (i): to ensure that environmentally [safe and] sound technologies, including state-of-the-art technologies are expeditiously transferred to developing country Parties; and

Alternative (ii): to facilitate the transfer of environmentally [safe and] sound technologies to developing country Parties;

(b) to ensure that the transfers referred to in paragraph (a)(i) above should occur under [preferential and non-commercial terms.]

(c) to ensure that the transfer referred to in paragraph (a)(i) above includes the necessary flexibility within the limits of international law, of intellectual property rights, including specific exceptions to proprietary rights to facilitate the use of environmentally [safe and] sound technologies to developing country Parties.]

[6. [With regard to the transfer of environmentally [safe and] sound technologies and knowledge], all Parties shall [develop]/[apply] a [common]/[internationally agreed] methodology for country studies of GHGs emissions and sink capacity [and their [reduction]/[management] options,]/[reservoirs and sinks and respective response options to combat climate change] through bilateral and international collaboration and support, with a view to identifying technological needs, and ways and means to meet these needs.]

[7. The developed country Parties shall consider among other financial [assistance]/[cooperation] alternatives, the arrangement known as "debt for environment", which writes off some of the developing country Parties' debts, upon their adoption of appropriate measures to combat climate change, giving due regard to agreed priorities (e.g. IPCC recommendations).]

[8. To encourage international cooperation to achieve cost effective implementation of commitments [a clearing house]/[special] mechanism shall be established under the Conference of the Parties, on a provisional basis. The [clearing house]/[mechanism] shall assess and recommend projects presented by developing country Parties and match them with funding provided by developed country Parties who wish to implement commitments outside their own territories. [The [clearing house]/[mechanism] shall [be an integral]/[form] part of the [general financing mechanism]/[international climate fund]

established under the Convention.]/[conditioned to the acceptance of this project by States Parties where these projects would be implemented.]

9. Non-compliance procedure and intellectual property rights should not be applied against developing country Parties if patented technology mandated by convention is not accessible to them.

10. To facilitate technology cooperation between the Parties, a Special Task Group shall evaluate and recommend environmentally [safe and] sound technologies for all Parties to use. The group shall develop measures to widen, as much as possible, the range of applicable technologies under compulsory licensing with appropriate compensation.

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Agenda item 2(a)

Submitted by the Bureau of Working Group I

COMMITMENTS RELATED TO PARAGRAPH 6(c) OF DECISION 1/1

1. The Parties shall give [priority]/[full consideration] to the specific needs of developing country Parties including especially [natural disaster prone developing countries], small island developing countries, low lying coastal areas, arid and semi-arid areas, tropical regions liable to flooding, areas prone to tropical cyclones, areas liable to drought and desertification, urban pollution, fragile ecosystems including mountainous ecosystems and [the least developed countries] [in the transfer of technology and funding, to enable them to combat the adverse effects of climate change [and to enable small island developing countries to identify and, if possible, avert threatened impacts on the biological diversity of marine life in the oceans as a consequence of climate change, including shifts in marine organisms and productive zones and commercially important species therein]]/[the Parties recognize that there is the need for special support financially and technologically to enable developing country Parties concerned to combat the adverse effects of climate change].

2. [The Parties agree that the least developed country Parties require special attention by the international community and that they shall therefore receive particular consideration and support in this Convention.]

[3. [Developed country Parties to the Convention agree to take full account of the special situations stated above in their action with regard to funding and transfer of appropriate safe and sound technology.]

4. [Alternative A: With regard to transfer of technology and financial resources, Parties shall consider and give priority to the specific needs of countries, whose economies are highly dependent on the production and consumption of fossil fuels, as compensation for economic and social distortions resulting from the implementation of the Convention.]

[Alternative B: All Parties shall give special consideration, including the adoption of appropriate measures, to the situation of [developing country Parties]/[Parties]/[particularly developing country Parties] whose economies are highly dependent on fossil fuels, either because they are not in a position to use substitutes for such fuels or do not possess the flexibility to switch to non-fossil fuels, or because of their dependency upon the production and exportation of fossil fuels and associated energy intensive products.]

[Alternative C: The Parties shall take into account the specific difficulties of those Parties, particularly developing country Parties, [whose economies are highly dependent on fossil fuel production and exportation,]/[either whose economies are highly dependent on energy-intensive industries or whose economies are highly dependent on the production, exportation or consumption of fossil fuels] as a consequence of [action taken on limiting greenhouse gas emissions.]/[the implementation of the Convention.]]

5. Detailed and precise studies on the special situation of developing countries shall be part of an instrument either in the form of an annex or protocol to the Convention.

COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION

The Parties recognize that in the implementation of the specific commitments of the Convention [[[an additional]/[a certain] degree of freedom]/[temporary rules] to stabilize their economy and modernize their industry and agriculture, has to be given to countries with economies in transition]/[countries with economies in transition may need [special] temporary rules].