



MÉMOIRE DE LA COALITION BOIS QUÉBEC
PRÉSENTÉ AUX AUDIENCES
DE LA COMMISSION DU TRANSPORT ET DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT
PORTANT SUR LE DOCUMENT :

LE QUÉBEC ET LES CHANGEMENTS CLIMATIQUES
QUELLE CIBLE DE RÉDUCTION D'ÉMISSIONS DE GAZ À EFFET DE SERRE À
L'HORIZON 2020 ?

INTRODUCTION

La Coalition BOIS Québec a été lancée officiellement le 15 septembre dernier. Elle constitue le lieu de rassemblement et le point de contact privilégié des personnes, groupes, institutions et organismes souhaitant contribuer à la lutte contre les changements climatiques ainsi qu'au développement de l'économie québécoise par l'utilisation accrue du matériau bois dans la construction. Par ses actions, la Coalition compte assumer un véritable leadership dans la création d'une culture d'utilisation du bois dans la construction au Québec, tout en implantant un réseau d'intervenants en mesure d'agir efficacement.

La Coalition travaille à amener la population et les différents intervenants industriels, commerciaux et institutionnels à considérer l'utilisation du bois dans leurs projets de construction ou de rénovation, tout en faisant valoir les attributs environnementaux du matériau bois dans la lutte contre les changements climatiques. La Coalition souhaite également promouvoir l'utilisation du bois pour des applications structurales et d'apparence dans la construction au Québec, faciliter son utilisation auprès de ceux qui ont fait ce choix, ainsi que positionner et promouvoir le bois dans les concepts de bâtiments verts et de développement durable.

Les membres de la Coalition adhèrent aux principes généraux énoncés dans la chartre de l'organisation (annexe 1) et prennent des engagements en vue de réaliser des actions concrètes à l'intérieur de leurs réseaux d'influence respectifs. Parmi les objectifs qu'elle poursuit, la Coalition vise à rassembler les donneurs d'ordre en maîtrise d'ouvrage (pouvoirs publics, secteur privé, collectivités locales), les receveurs d'ordre en maîtrise d'ouvrage (industrie de la construction, entreprises de fabrication) et tout autre organisme ou groupe intéressé (syndicats, groupes environnementaux, institutions financières, institutions d'enseignement et de recherche) dans des initiatives conjointes de promotion et d'utilisation accrue du bois dans la construction au Québec. La liste des membres est présentée à l'annexe 2.

UN ENJEU IMPORTANT

Compte tenu de la mission qu'elle s'est donnée, la Coalition BOIS Québec jugeait essentiel de soumettre ses commentaires et ses propositions dans le cadre de la présente consultation. Elle remercie la ministre Line Beauchamp, de même que tous les membres de la Commission, de lui avoir permis d'apporter sa contribution à cette réflexion importante à propos d'une question se situant désormais au cœur des préoccupations des populations du monde entier et constituant un défi majeur pour leurs gouvernements.

En effet, tel qu'il est fort bien exprimé dans le document déposé par le ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement et des Parcs (MDDEP), s'il est aujourd'hui un sujet de préoccupation commun à l'échelle planétaire, c'est bien celui des changements climatiques. Même si le climat et ses fluctuations à l'échelle mondiale demeureront toujours des sujets d'une grande complexité, il est maintenant acquis que nous faisons désormais face à des changements d'une ampleur telle qu'ils menacent la pérennité de sociétés, de même que la vie même de populations humaines entières et d'un grand nombre d'espèces animales et végétales.

Les signaux se constatent et se mesurent actuellement lorsqu'on analyse les données touchant les températures de l'air au sol et sur la couche superficielle des océans, l'élévation moyenne du niveau des mers, la fonte des glaciers ainsi que les modifications observées de nombreux systèmes biologiques et physiques. Or, comme il est maintenant bien établi par le Groupe d'experts intergouvernemental sur l'évolution du climat (GIEC), le réchauffement planétaire responsable de ces phénomènes est du à l'activité humaine.

Ainsi, c'est notre mode de vie et l'équilibre entre nos besoins et l'intégrité de l'environnement planétaire, dont nous constatons de plus en plus la grande fragilité, qui sont remis en question. Il apparaît de plus en plus clairement que le *statu quo* n'est pas une option. Il faut agir et agir résolument.

Le document de consultation illustre que le Québec est bien conscient d'une telle nécessité et que des initiatives importantes ont déjà été menées au cours des dernières années. Ces efforts doivent cependant se poursuivre et de nouvelles cibles doivent être définies, alors que la communauté internationale se prépare activement au rendez-vous de Copenhague.



LE MATÉRIAU BOIS : UN OUTIL IMPORTANT DANS LE CADRE DE LA LUTTE AUX CHANGEMENTS CLIMATIQUES RECONNU PAR LE GIEC ET PAR LE PROTOCOLE DE KYOTO

Les données soumises par le MDDEP démontrent que le Québec figure parmi les économies mondiales qui affichent des résultats probants au chapitre des réductions de GES effectuées depuis quelques années. Il y a lieu d'être fier d'une telle performance. Cependant, nous sommes tous conscients qu'il faut faire encore davantage à l'horizon post-Kyoto qui nous mène à 2020.

Dans un premier temps, la Coalition BOIS Québec veut attirer l'attention de la Commission et du gouvernement du Québec sur fait qu'il est déjà reconnu par le GIEC¹ et dans le cadre du Protocole de Kyoto que l'utilisation accrue du bois fait partie des solutions concrètes qui s'offrent pour abaisser les émissions de CO₂ dans l'atmosphère. La substitution de combustibles fossiles par la biomasse forestière, un carburant reconnu comme carbone-neutre de même que la substitution par le bois de matériaux responsables de fortes émissions de gaz à effet de serre (GES), tels que le béton et l'acier, sont des mesures d'atténuation reconnues par le GIEC et acceptées dans le cadre de Kyoto. Le document de consultation *Le Québec et les changements climatiques* mentionne par ailleurs l'importance dans le contexte québécois des émissions dues au secteur manufacturier notamment en provenance des procédés fixes des alumineries et des cimenteries. La reconnaissance du bois comme substitut au béton notamment prend toute son importance dans ce contexte.

La Coalition a été quelque peu surprise de constater que le document de consultation n'y fasse à peu près pas référence. Cela est d'autant plus surprenant que le gouvernement du Québec a adopté en 2008 une *Stratégie d'utilisation du bois dans la construction*² qui table notamment sur les retombées positives de la substitution de ce matériau à d'autres dont la production entraîne des émissions très importantes de GES.

Rappelons que le bois est le seul matériau de construction qui soit à la fois renouvelable, recyclable et réutilisable. De plus, il se distingue par le fait qu'il soit le seul matériau qui puisse séquestrer du carbone et abaisser les niveaux d'émissions de GES. Par ailleurs, le bois est un produit local, nécessitant peu de transport et stimulant directement l'économie du Québec. Enfin, il est le champion toute catégorie quant à la performance dans le cadre d'une analyse de cycle de vie. Aucun autre matériau

¹ GIEC 2007. Quatrième rapport d'évaluation: Rapport du groupe de travail III *Atténuation des changements climatiques*, <http://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/ar4-wg3.htm>.

² MRNF 2008. *Stratégie d'utilisation du bois dans la construction au Québec*. Mai 2008. ISBN 978-2-550-52869-2 (PDF), Code de diffusion : 2008-3027.



concurrent ne peut prétendre détenir autant d'atouts pour aider le Québec dans sa lutte aux changements climatiques.

Les produits du bois sont fabriqués à partir d'une ressource renouvelable. Ils nécessitent moins d'énergie pour leur transformation que les produits en béton, en acier, en aluminium ou de plastique. C'est ce qui fait que lorsque l'on substitue des produits du bois à des produits plus énergivores, qui ne sont pas renouvelables ou, encore, qui produisent des déchets, on pose le bon geste au point de vue environnemental, notamment dans le contexte de la lutte contre les changements climatiques.

Le fait d'employer des ossatures en bois, du gros bois d'œuvre et d'autres produits du bois, en lieu et place d'autres matériaux exigeant plus d'énergie pour leur production et donc produisant plus de CO₂, contribue à réduire les émissions de ce gaz à effet de serre. Ainsi, chaque mètre cube de bois utilisé comme produit de remplacement d'autres matériaux de construction réduit les émissions de CO₂ dans l'atmosphère de 1,1 tonne en moyenne.

De plus, l'utilisation du bois permet de réduire les émissions de CO₂ au cours de la vie d'un bâtiment. Ceci est possible par le fait que la structure cellulaire du bois fournit une isolation thermique supérieure : 10 fois supérieure à celle du béton et 400 fois meilleure que celle de l'acier. Un panneau de bois de 2,5 centimètres d'épaisseur offre une meilleure résistance thermique qu'un mur de briques de 11,4 centimètres.

En plus des avantages de la substitution et de l'isolation thermique, le matériau bois joue un rôle grâce à sa capacité de séquestration. Un arbre absorbe au cours de sa vie l'équivalent d'une tonne de CO₂ pour chaque m³ de bois produit et envoie dans l'atmosphère 0,7 tonne d'oxygène.

Évidemment, le taux d'absorption varie tout au long de la vie de l'arbre. Un arbre plus jeune et en pleine croissance va capter et séquestrer davantage de CO₂ que celui qui est rendu à maturité et qui a cessé de croître, par exemple.

Lorsque les arbres sont récoltés et que la matière ligneuse est transformée en produits forestiers, ces derniers constituent des stocks temporaires de CO₂ pour la durée de vie des produits. Par conséquent, le CO₂ ne sera retourné dans l'atmosphère que lorsque ces produits, à la fin de leur vie utile, commenceront à se décomposer. Et encore là, les résidus des produits du bois sont recyclables en d'autres produits tels les panneaux de particules ou de fibre de bois. Ils peuvent également servir à la production d'énergie (biomasse) en remplacement des combustibles fossiles, ce qui est une autre contribution à la réduction des émissions de CO₂.

C'est pourquoi la Coalition juge que le recours à la biomasse forestière en remplacement des combustibles fossiles devrait aussi occuper une place significative dans la réflexion gouvernementale, ce que nous ne voyons pas beaucoup dans le



document soumis à la consultation. Des programmes d'encouragement à l'utilisation de la biomasse devraient faire partie intégrante du virage vers une économie plus verte dont veut se doter le Québec. Nous notons que l'effet de substitution des combustibles fossiles par la biomasse est reconnu par le plan d'action du MRNF pour la valorisation de la biomasse forestière³ mais qu'il est à peine effleuré dans le présent document de consultation.

À ces éléments s'ajoute une opportunité exceptionnelle pour l'économie du Québec. Le développement du secteur de la construction en bois et de l'industrie des produits d'ingénierie permettant, entre autres, la création de bâtiments passifs, ne consommant pas ou très peu d'énergie du réseau, est une occasion de développer une expertise qui ouvrira de nouveaux marchés aux producteurs québécois.

Rappelons que bien que 80 % des bâtiments commerciaux pourraient être construits en bois en tout respect des codes du bâtiment et incendie, seuls 15 % le sont. Augmenter le parc immobilier commercial et institutionnel en bois, voilà une façon concrète de lutter contre les changements climatiques.

Nous pouvons de ce fait non seulement contribuer à améliorer notre performance collective en efficacité énergétique et à mettre en œuvre des matériaux carbone-neutres, mais aussi contribuer à l'émergence de concepts de bâtiments carbone-neutres. Le dernier rapport du GIEC affirme que le bâtiment est à la source de 40% des émissions de GES anthropique à l'échelle planétaire. Développer une solution alternative carbone-neutre pour l'industrie du bâtiment serait une contribution notable en provenance du Québec. Le réseau industriel à l'origine d'un tel développement serait en mesure de non seulement mettre en œuvre au Québec ces solutions innovantes de construction, mais de les exporter à l'international, contribuant de ce fait au développement économique du Québec. Cette perspective s'inscrit en droite ligne avec la vision exprimée dans le document de consultation lorsqu'on réfère à la « création d'emplois durables », au « développement économique du Québec » et à la nécessité de réaliser davantage d'actions « structurantes ».

QUELLE CIBLE POUR LE QUÉBEC À L'HORIZON 2020 ?

La Coalition Bois Québec salue la volonté exprimée dans le document de consultation *Le Québec et les changements climatiques* de reconnaître le leadership européen en matière de lutte aux changements climatiques. Le Québec est en bonne position pour agir comme il le fait souvent, comme un pont entre l'Europe et l'Amérique du Nord. Il serait dommage qu'il soit moins proactif que l'Europe à reconnaître le rôle et la place

³ MRNF 2009. Vers la valorisation de la biomasse forestière – Plan d'action. Février 2009. ISBN 978-2-550-54984-0 (PDF), Code de diffusion : 2009-3000.

que jouent l'aménagement des forêts et l'utilisation des produits de la récolte du bois dans l'atténuation des changements climatiques.

Il faut que le Québec réalise les opportunités qui peuvent s'offrir dans la foulée des discussions et des décisions qui se prendront à Copenhague. Déjà nous savons que la position annoncée de la Communauté européenne fait une place significative à l'aménagement forestier et à l'utilisation du bois dans les orientations proposés⁴ (annexe 3 p. 8). L'Europe, depuis la parution du 4^e rapport du GIEC, réalise que les forêts et les océans constituent les deux principaux puits de carbone naturels de la planète. Ils ne peuvent être considérés à la légère.

La traduction libre d'un extrait de ce document est évocatrice à ce sujet :

Le Conseil de l'environnement du Conseil de l'Europe :

32. RÉITÈRE que les règles de la comptabilité pour le traitement de l'utilisation du territoire et les changements à l'utilisation du territoire et la foresterie (LULUCF) dans les pays développés, dans les engagements futurs, devraient stimuler les actions visant l'atténuation dans ces secteurs et viser à assurer la permanence et l'intégrité environnementales, CONSIDÈRE que le GIEC dans son 4^e rapport conclut que les stratégies d'aménagement durable des forêts, dont le but est de maintenir ou d'augmenter les stocks de carbone forestiers, tout en produisant un rendement annuel soutenu de bois, de fibre ou d'énergie de la forêt, est l'option qui générera à long terme les plus grands bénéfices d'atténuation ; SOULIGNE dans ce contexte le rôle de la production durable de produits du bois en tant que matériau carbone-neutre du point de vue du climat et en conséquent il propose d'inclure les produits de la récolte du bois (harvested wood products) dans les modalités de la comptabilité de l'entente de Copenhague, tout en soulignant le besoin de données et de méthodologies robustes, transparentes et cohérentes.

33. RECONNAÎT que les futures règles de comptabilité pour l'aménagement forestier devraient permettre un équilibre adéquat entre des incitatifs futurs à la séquestration, à l'utilisation des produits du bois et à la biomasse énergie ; MET L'EMPHASE sur la nécessité, dans les règles de comptabilité futures, d'assurer l'intégrité environnementale d'une future entente de Copenhague ; SE REND COMPTE qu'il y a toujours des difficultés associées aux méthodologies pour la mesure et la prédiction correcte et précise des flux de GES associés à LULUCF ; ACCUEILLE toutes discussions à venir avec toute partie intéressée par les règles de comptabilité visant l'aménagement des forêts, alors que l'UE est ouverte à tenir des discussions à propos de cadres

⁴ Council of the European Union, 2009. Council Conclusions on EU position for the Copenhagen Climate Conference (7-18 December 2009). 2968th Environment Council meeting, Luxembourg, 21 October 2009, Press release. P. 8.



de références basés sur le concept de niveau de référence, incluant de robustes intervalles de confiance, tout en étant CONSCIENT que des circonstances nationales, telles que des effets de classes d'âge sur-représentées, puissent requérir de la flexibilité...; CONSIDÈRE que ces règles de comptabilité devraient prévoir des règles visant à prendre en compte les émissions et les puits associées à des événements extrêmes (force majeure) de façon à réduire le risque à l'effet que des parties puissent ne pas être en mesure d'atteindre leurs objectifs d'atténuation à cause de tels événements. CONSIDÈRE que, prenant en compte une telle flexibilité, la comptabilité des résultats de l'aménagement forestier devrait devenir obligatoire pour toutes les parties à un éventuel accord à Copenhague.

Pour le Québec, où les forêts occupent de vastes superficies et où le secteur forestier est si important, il importe de prendre position dans ce débat et d'accepter de considérer, comme le fait l'Europe, le principe de la comptabilité du bilan de carbone de l'aménagement forestier et de l'utilisation des produits de la récolte de bois. Dans son positionnement à l'échelle internationale, le Québec devrait manifester, comme le fait l'Europe, un appui vigoureux à la contribution de la filière forestière à la lutte aux changements climatiques, et ce, depuis l'aménagement durable des forêts jusqu'à l'utilisation de la fibre pour la génération d'énergie, sous toutes ses formes, en passant par la substitution de matériaux polluants par les produits du bois. Cette opportunité pourrait ajouter des millions de tonnes équivalentes de CO₂ au profit de la comptabilité québécoise.

La Coalition partage par ailleurs le point de vue exprimé dans le document de consultation à l'effet que l'on ne doit pas imputer de trop lourdes charges aux entreprises et à la population en général. Des choix éclairés doivent donc être faits en toute connaissance de cause.

Nous croyons par ailleurs que les investissements et les mesures prises peuvent avoir aussi des effets très positifs pour l'économie du Québec. Le développement chez nous de nouvelles technologies, comme il a été évoqué plus haut, pourra permettre de nous positionner, ultimement, comme exportateur d'une expertise dont de nombreux pays auront besoin tôt ou tard. Le Québec a déjà une position de chef de file au Canada dans le secteur des produits d'ingénierie tant à l'exportation que dans notre marché local.

Nous suggérons par conséquent que les cibles soient ambitieuses, et ce, même si nous savons que les objectifs du Québec seront peut-être plus difficile à atteindre car nous sommes déjà en avance en Amérique du Nord. Cependant, nous suggérons aussi, si nous voulons que la population supporte et participe, plutôt que subisse les changements nécessaires, que les retombées potentielles positives soient énoncées avec force et clarté. L'Allemagne et la Suède démontrent en Europe qu'on peut occuper la position de leader en lutte aux changements climatiques, tout en développant une



vigoureuse industrie manufacturière basée sur l'innovation dans le développement de solutions technologiques pour la lutte aux changements climatiques. C'est le défi que nous devrions nous donner.

Il importe que l'ensemble de nos entreprises de transformation du bois prennent le virage de l'innovation et de la diversification. La crise économique mondiale nous offre une opportunité d'entreprendre un virage qui sortira le Québec du giron d'un marché d'exportation trop sujet à des fluctuations économiques hors de notre contrôle. Le seul fait de diversifier les produits de transformation du bois fera en sorte que ce secteur sera moins exposé aux caprices de la mondialisation.

En se positionnant à l'avant-garde de la transformation et de la valorisation environnementale du bois, le Québec s'ouvre d'autant plus aux marchés des pays signataires de Kyoto et à l'avant-garde des engagements qui découleront des négociations de Copenhague.

Les produits du bois séquestrent du carbone durant leur vie utile, l'utilisation du bois permet de substituer des matériaux polluants, il permet de substituer des combustibles fossiles, c'est une ressource renouvelable. Dans une stratégie d'aménagement forestier durable, la production de bois constitue donc une formidable opportunité pour passer à une économie verte au bénéfice de tous les Québécois parce que le Québec forestier, c'est 975 îles de Montréal.

Robert Beaugard
Président
Coalition BOIS Québec



Annexe 1

Charte

Attendu que :

- › le gouvernement du Québec a inclus l'atteinte du développement durable dans ses orientations stratégiques ;
- › de plus en plus, le consommateur exige de connaître l'origine des biens qu'il se procure et est plus sensible à leur empreinte écologique ;
- › il est dans l'intérêt des métiers de la foresterie et du bois que le Québec se distingue par son engagement envers des pratiques respectueuses de l'environnement ;
- › les matériaux conçus de façon respectueuse de l'environnement prendront une place grandissante sur les marchés et qu'il convient d'utiliser les bons matériaux pour les meilleurs usages ;
- › les élus, les décideurs, les concepteurs, les fabricants et les constructeurs désirent lancer un signal fort quant à leur engagement envers le développement durable ;
- › l'intérêt manifeste des milieux concernés justifie la création d'une coalition québécoise du bois.

Les signataires de la présente charte déclarent que :

- › ils considèrent que l'usage accru du bois dans la construction est prioritaire ;
- › le bois peut jouer un rôle important dans la séquestration du carbone et qu'il est renouvelable et recyclable ;
- › l'utilisation prioritaire du bois, là où elle est appropriée, contribue à la réduction des gaz à effet de serre ;
- › l'utilisation du bois provenant de forêts aménagées selon les principes du développement durable va dans le sens des objectifs sociaux, environnementaux et économiques du Protocole de Kyoto ;
- › l'accroissement de la part du bois dans la construction au Québec pourra contribuer à réduire l'empreinte écologique des bâtiments ;
- › ils désirent poursuivre la recherche d'une conjugaison optimale des différents matériaux de construction en valorisant pour chacun ses qualités énergétique, écologique, sociale et environnementale ;
- › ils s'engagent, chacun dans leur champ d'expertise et en collaboration avec les autres signataires de la Charte, à créer des conditions permettant une utilisation accrue des produits du bois.



Annexe 2

Liste des membres

À Hauteur d'homme
Arbre évolution
Association forestière bas-laurentienne
Association forestière de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue
Association forestière de la vallée du Saint-Maurice
Association forestière des Cantons de l'Est
Association québécoise de la quincaillerie et des matériaux de construction (AQMAT)
Association québécoise des fabricants de structures en bois (AQFSB)
Au pont de bois
Bois Ronds Excellence
Bureau de promotion des produits forestiers (Quebec Wood Export Bureau)
Centre d'expertise sur la construction commerciale en bois (cecobois)
Confédération des syndicats nationaux (CSN)
Conférence régionale des élus de la Baie-James
Conférence régionale des élus de la Mauricie
Conseil d'agglomération de Montréal
Conseil de l'industrie forestière du Québec
Consortium de recherche FORAC
Contact Innovation
Équiterre
Fédération des producteurs de bois du Québec (FPBQ)
Fédération des travailleurs du Québec (FTQ)
Fédération québécoise des municipalités (FQM)
FPIInnovations - Forintek
Groupe régions du Q-WEB
IC2 technologies
Linéaire éco-construction
Maison du 21e siècle
Municipalité de Dixville
Municipalité de la Paroisse de Saint-Joseph-de-Ham-Sud
Municipalité de Saint-Herménégilde
Municipalité régionale de comté de Coaticook
Municipalité régionale de comté d'Antoine-Labelle
Municipalité régionale de comté du Granit
Nature Québec
Office municipal d'habitation de Québec
Ordre des architectes du Québec (OAQ)



Pomerleau inc.

Provencher Roy Associés Architectes

Quincaillerie Maurice (1980) inc.

Regroupement national des conseils régionaux de l'environnement du Québec (RNCREQ)

Systèmes de construction Innovations Solutions Applications (SCISA)

Société immobilière du Québec (SIQ)

SSQ, Société immobilière

Université du Québec à Chicoutimi

Université Laval

Ville de Rivière-du-Loup



**COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION**



Council Conclusions on EU position for the Copenhagen Climate Conference (7-18 December 2009)

*2968th ENVIRONMENT Council meeting
Luxembourg, 21 October 2009*

The Council adopted the following conclusions:

"The Council of the European Union

I. INTRODUCTION

1. RECALLS the conclusions of the Council (Environment) on 3 March 2009, of the March and June Councils (Ecofin), the March Council (GAERC) and the March and June European Councils.
2. RECOGNIZES that preventing dangerous climate change requires sustainable economic growth and social development with a minimum of greenhouse gas emissions; EMPHASISES that such a low-emission development path is possible but that it requires a concerted global cooperative effort enabled and supported by a comprehensive international regulatory framework under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
3. RECOGNIZES in this context the right to sustainable development in developing countries; ACKNOWLEDGES that climate change is seriously undermining efforts to reduce poverty and hunger and is a major threat to achieving the Millennium Development Goals; RECALLS its intention to strengthen its alliances and partnerships with developing countries, in particular with Africa, the Latin American countries, the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and the small island developing states (SIDS) in this regard; REAFFIRMS its commitment to reaching a global, ambitious and comprehensive climate agreement in Copenhagen in December 2009 building on the Bali Roadmap.

P R E S S

4. STRESSES the mutual co-benefits for developed and developing countries of reaching such an agreement; and that gender as well as social and employment aspects need to be integrated into efforts to combat climate change; RECOGNIZES that a successful outcome in Copenhagen is important for securing biodiversity and ecosystem services in the future; HIGHLIGHTS the role which local authorities will play in implementing mitigation and adaptation actions and CALLS for recognition of that role in a Copenhagen agreement.
5. WELCOMES declarations on climate change by the Major Economies Forum on Climate and Energy (MEF) and G8 in L'Aquila; WISHES especially to highlight the importance of the outcome in MEF where participating countries, including key developing countries, recognized the scientific view that global warming ought not to exceed 2°C above the pre-industrial level and that peaking of global and national emissions should take place as soon as possible, the recognition by G8 of a global goal of achieving at least a 50% reduction of global emissions by 2050 and that developed countries should reduce their emissions in aggregate by 80% or more by 2050 as part of that goal; WELCOMES ALSO the willingness of all MEF countries to promptly undertake actions whose projected effects on emissions represent a meaningful deviation from business as usual in the mid-term, to prepare low-carbon growth plans, to take steps to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and to establish a Global Partnership to drive transformational low-carbon, climate-friendly technologies.
6. WELCOMES the determination expressed by many leaders at the UNGA high level event to urgently speed up negotiations and for reaching an ambitious and comprehensive agreement in Copenhagen; STRESSES the urgency for constructive political input from processes outside the UNFCCC which must contribute to the UNFCCC process; and EMPHASISES that, although some progress was made at the UNFCCC negotiation session in Bangkok, the pace of negotiations needs to be further increased in order to reach an ambitious agreement at the Copenhagen conference; in this context, STRESSES the need to focus the upcoming negotiation sessions on all core substantive elements of an agreement in Copenhagen.

II. MITIGATION

7. REITERATES that a Copenhagen agreement must be based on the best available scientific evidence as presented by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in its Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) as well as by scientific studies published since then; RECOGNIZES that meeting the 2°C objective requires that global greenhouse gas emissions peak by 2020 at the latest and be reduced by at least 50% as compared with 1990 levels by 2050 and continue to decline thereafter; CONCLUDES that these goals require that all Parties take bold, cost effective and expeditious action so as to create the basis for a successful outcome in Copenhagen.
8. RECOGNIZES that the 2°C objective sets the level of ambition for global mitigation action; UNDERLINES that, in accordance with the findings by the IPCC in its AR4 and more recent studies, developed countries as a group should reduce their GHG emissions below 1990 levels through domestic and complementary international efforts by 25 to 40% by 2020 and by 80 to 95% by 2050 while developing countries as a group should achieve a substantial deviation below the currently predicted emissions growth rate, in the order of 15-30% by 2020.

9. CALLS upon all Parties, as part of a Copenhagen agreement, to embrace the 2°C objective and to agree to global emission reductions of at least 50%, and aggregate developed country emission reductions of at least 80-95%, as part of such global emission reductions, by 2050 compared to 1990 levels; such objectives should provide both the aspiration and the yardstick to establish mid-term goals, subject to regular scientific review.
10. NOTES that, based on available elements such as current population projections, global average greenhouse gas emissions per capita should be reduced to around two tonnes CO₂ equivalent by 2050, and that, in the long term, gradual convergence of national per capita emissions between developed and developing countries would be necessary, taking into account national circumstances.
11. REAFFIRMS that developed countries should take the lead in combating climate change and the adverse effects thereof and RECALLS the EU proposal that aggregate emission reduction commitments of developed countries should be in the order of 30% below 1990 by 2020; NOTES with CONCERN that the sum of proposals by developed country Parties for mid-term emission reductions remains insufficient to meet the abovementioned scientifically-based requirements and therefore URGES developed country Parties to announce more ambitious proposals for emission reductions ahead of Copenhagen.
12. WELCOMES the fact that the latest inventories for the year 2007 clearly show that the EU's aggregated emissions continue to decline; UNDERLINES that the EU is on track to meet its targets under the Kyoto Protocol's first commitment period.
13. REAFFIRMS its commitment to move to a 30% reduction compared to 1990 levels as its contribution to a global and comprehensive agreement for the period beyond 2012, provided that other developed countries commit themselves to comparable emission reductions and that developing countries contribute adequately according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities.
14. STRESSES that the EU will conduct further analysis of all other Parties' proposed commitments / actions and contributions; CONFIRMS that the EU should be guided by considerations of capability and responsibility and, for assessing developed countries' proposed commitments, making use of a balanced combination of criteria such as:
 - the capability to pay for domestic emission reductions and to purchase emission reduction credits from developing countries;
 - the greenhouse gas emission reduction potential;
 - domestic early action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions;
 - population trends and total greenhouse gas emissions,in order to prepare the EU for a decision whether to step up to a 30% emission reduction commitment; UNDERLINES that the analysis of comparability of commitments, actions and contributions will be conducted also using the 2°C objective as yardstick.
15. SUPPORTS an EU objective, in the context of necessary reductions according to the IPCC by developed countries as a group, to reduce emissions by 80-95% by 2050 compared to 1990.

16. REITERATES that at least all Parties listed in Annex I to the UNFCCC and all current EU Member States, EU candidate countries and potential candidate countries that are not included in Annex I to the UNFCCC should commit to ambitious binding quantified emission limitation or reduction commitments; CALLS UPON other non-Annex I Parties that are at levels of development and GDP/capita comparable to those of the group of developed countries, notably OECD member countries and candidates for membership thereof, to consider making similar commitments commensurate with their responsibilities, capabilities and national circumstances.
17. ACKNOWLEDGES that many developing countries are already making strong and increasing efforts to limit their greenhouse gas emissions; CONSIDERS that developing countries' proposals for action will need to be further substantiated, encouraged and strengthened; UNDERLINES that there is considerable scope to combine mitigation actions with sustainable economic growth, especially in the advanced developing countries and that an ambitious global deal could bring significant financial flows to developing countries through a scaled up carbon market; URGES advanced developing countries to come forward, already before Copenhagen, with proposals for ambitious mitigation actions as part of their contributions to the global effort, consistent with the level of global ambition required to keep the 2°C objective within reach; CALLS in particular on advanced developing countries to include in their low-carbon growth plans ambitious mitigation actions, including through the adoption of sectoral thresholds and targets, and to indicate how emission growth will be decoupled from economic growth and make these actions, thresholds and targets part of the international agreement in Copenhagen; IS CONVINCED that in several advanced developing countries such actions combined could lead to reduced emissions by as much as 30% or more below the currently predicted emissions growth rate by 2020.
18. WISHES TO RECALL that, in a global context of competitive markets, the risk of carbon leakage is a concern in certain sectors such as energy intensive industries particularly exposed to international competition; further RECALLS that this risk is analysed and addressed in the new ETS Directive so that, to preserve the environmental integrity of the EU's policies, in the light of the outcome of the international negotiations and the extent to which these lead to global greenhouse gas reductions, it is possible to consider appropriate measures to be taken in compliance with international trade rules; STRESSES that an ambitious international agreement remains the best way of addressing this issue.
19. REITERATES that global emission reduction targets for international aviation and maritime transport, consistent with a global reduction path towards meeting the 2°C objective, should be incorporated into a Copenhagen agreement and that Parties should commit to work through ICAO and IMO to enable an agreement that does not lead to competitive distortions or carbon leakage, that is agreed in 2010 and approved by 2011; CONSIDERS that for negotiating purposes at COP 15, global reduction targets for greenhouse gas emissions from international aviation and maritime transport should be set by UNFCCC to -10 per cent for the aviation sector and to -20 per cent for the maritime sector below 2005 levels by 2020 to be implemented globally in a manner that ensures a level playing field; REAFFIRMS that, in this context, the EU supports the use of global market-based instruments to reduce emissions from these sectors and that such instruments should be developed within ICAO and IMO, respectively.

20. RECOGNIZES that the accelerated phase-out of HCFCs mandated under the Montreal Protocol may lead to a rapid increase in the use of HFCs, many of which are very potent GHGs; REITERATES its proposal to include an HFC emissions reduction arrangement in the Copenhagen agreement, whereby HFCs remain in the basket of gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol or its successor; CONSIDERS that such an arrangement should be elaborated in close cooperation with the Montreal Protocol, aiming to make use of its existing implementing structures and mechanisms.
21. WISHES TO HIGHLIGHT the potential of mitigation actions in agriculture and the need for more emission-efficient agricultural production; UNDERLINES the significant linkages between reducing deforestation, reducing poverty and ensuring sustainable global food production; REITERATES the need to ensure food security; STRESSES therefore the need to adequately consider agriculture in a Copenhagen agreement, and in the long term; UNDERLINES in this context the need to encourage mitigation and adaptation in the agricultural sector in developing countries; COMMITS itself to further exploring the relevant options for such encouragement, taking into account measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) requirements.

III. ADAPTATION

22. RECOGNIZES that climate change is already occurring, that many vulnerable countries are already experiencing the impact of climate change and that the ability to cope with adverse climate change effects varies considerably among countries; UNDERLINES that adaptation is a necessary complement to mitigation; REITERATES therefore that adaptation must be comprehensively addressed by all Parties in a Copenhagen agreement; and in this context RECALLS its proposal to create a Framework for Action on Adaptation as part of this agreement, with the aim of building a more climate-resilient society through effective adaptation actions as integral part of sustainable development in all parts of the world; STRESSES the need to effectively integrate adaptation into national and sectoral planning, sustainable development policies and strategies at all levels and into development co-operation, fostering a decentralised bottom-up approach building on existing and if necessary reformed institutions and developing countries' own structures, and promoting enhanced regional cooperation, cross-sectoral approaches as well as stakeholder involvement; RECOGNIZES that adaptation needs and responses are context-specific and should be addressed in line with specific circumstances and priorities.
23. RECALLS the Bali Action Plan, in particular on enhanced action on the provisions of new and additional financial resources; RECOGNIZES that development cooperation has an important role to play in supporting developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change, especially the LDCs and SIDS, and countries in Africa affected by drought, desertification and floods as is stated in the Bali Action Plan, and that such cooperation should build on support currently provided through bilateral and multilateral channels (including UNFCCC funds); and EMPHASIZES the need for a shift towards a long-term strategic approach to integrating climate resilience into national policies, supported by public finance where necessary.

24. **NOTES WITH CONCERN** that unavoidable climate change impacts will affect the delivery of ecosystem services which can be crucial for resilience against and adaptation to climate change as well as of the regulatory role of ecosystems in the climate system; **UNDERLINES** coherence and linkages with other international, regional and national programmes, bodies and stakeholders that are implementing adaptation, risk assessment and management and related activities; **EMPHASISES** in this respect the prompt implementation of the EU strategy on Disaster Risk Reduction in developing countries; **RECOGNIZES** the potential impacts of climate change on, inter alia, water resources and management, sustainable forest management, land management, health, soil conditions, biodiversity, agricultural production, food security and efforts on disaster risk reduction; therefore **STRESSES** the need to step up efforts to further exploit synergies between the UNFCCC and other UN Conventions, in particular the UN Convention on Biological Diversity and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, as well as between the UNFCCC and processes and programmes carried out by United Nations Agencies and other organisations; and **URGES** all international stakeholders, bodies and institutions involved in adaptation, risk assessment and management and related activities, to cooperate and integrate effects of climate change in their work in line with a Copenhagen agreement.
25. **FURTHER STRESSES** the need to continue to cooperate to improve research and systematic observation and to strengthen capacities in vulnerable developing countries, and to develop and transfer technology and knowledge on adaptation, including climate systematic observation and development of regional climate scenarios; and to enable the provision of high quality climate services; in this context **SUPPORTS** the establishment of a Global Framework for Climate Services, as recently decided by the World Meteorological Organization's 3rd World Climate Conference.
26. **WELCOMES** the operationalisation of the Kyoto Protocol Adaptation Fund and looks forward to the disbursement of funds to support concrete adaptation actions; **RECOGNIZES** that further financing will be needed to support adaptation in developing countries and therefore **UNDERLINES** the need to scale up support for adaptation in developing countries, until and beyond 2012, focusing on countries and regions that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, especially SIDS, LDCs and African countries prone to drought, desertification and floods; **STATES** that such support would be first provided for urgent needs, as identified in National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) and other relevant documents, making effective use of both UNFCCC and non-UNFCCC institutions and channels by inter alia building capacity in partner countries to start integration of adaptation into national development planning, improving the knowledge base for adaptation and building up experience in areas such as designed pilot programmes on insurance as a tool for risk management.
27. **REITERATES** the need to monitor and review adaptation action and support involving all stakeholders to allow the sharing of information and lessons learned with a view to continuously improving the effectiveness and efficiency of adaptation actions and ensuring the adequacy of support provided; and **PROPOSES** that the financial support provided and received for adaptation should be reported in Parties' National Communications.

IV. REDUCTION OF EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION (REDD), PROMOTION OF CONSERVATION, SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF FORESTS AND ENHANCEMENT OF FOREST CARBON STOCKS (REDD+), ACCOUNTING OF LAND USE, LAND USE CHANGE AND FORESTRY (LULUCF), ASSIGNED AMOUNT UNITSs (AAUs), AND COMMITMENT PERIODS

28. REAFFIRMS its conclusions of 8 December 2008; RECALLS the importance of action to reduce deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) and also of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries (REDD+), as well as the EU's objectives of reducing gross tropical deforestation by at least 50% by 2020 compared to current levels and to halt global forest cover loss by 2030 at the latest.
29. STRESSES that REDD+ activities must take into account and avoid creating conflicts with practices of indigenous peoples and local communities and must ensure preservation of biodiversity, ecosystem services and social co-benefits.
30. UNDERLINES that, in general, assistance to developing countries will be necessary in order to produce accurate data and build capacity to establish and implement an effective and reliable framework for including REDD+ in their low carbon growth plans; in this context NOTES the contribution of initiatives such as the EU Action plan on Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT).
31. TAKES THE VIEW that a step-by-step approach, respecting the environmental integrity and the 2°C objective, is appropriate; CONSIDERS that a preparatory phase should involve, inter alia, the development of REDD+ strategies, the establishment of national forest inventories and monitoring and demonstration activities; NOTES that some countries could soon be ready for a second phase which could involve measures related to forest governance including biodiversity conservation, such as land tenure reforms and forest law enforcement accommodated through public funds; CONSIDERS that a third phase should entail a performance-based mechanism where emission reductions are assessed against an independently reviewed and verified national reference level set on the basis of historical trends and projections; CONSIDERS that verified emission reductions could in the medium term be used for compliance subject to strict quantitative limitations and could, in light of experience gained, and after thorough review, in the medium to long term be phased into the international carbon market under the condition that market integrity is preserved, and robust measurement, reporting and verification requirements are met; FURTHER CONSIDERS that the EU should be open to the use of simplified reporting requirements combined with conservative estimates of emission reductions before the third phase of such a performance-based mechanism.

32. REITERATES that the accounting rules for the treatment of land use, land-use change and forestry in developed countries in future commitments should stimulate mitigation actions in these sectors and ensure permanence and environmental integrity, while ensuring that early action is recognized and CONSIDERS that these rules should be taken into account in individual countries target setting; EMPHASIZES that the IPCC in its AR4 concludes that in the long-term, a sustainable forest management strategy aimed at maintaining or increasing forest carbon stocks, while producing an annual sustained yield of timber, fibre or energy from the forest, will generate the largest sustained mitigation benefit; UNDERLINES in this context the role of sustainably produced wood products as a climate friendly material and therefore proposes to include harvested wood products in the accounting modalities of a Copenhagen agreement, while stressing the need for robust, transparent and consistent data and methodologies.
33. RECOGNIZES that future accounting rules for forest management should provide an adequate balance between further incentives for sequestration, for use of wood products and for biomass energy; STRESSES the need for future accounting rules to secure that the environmental integrity of a Copenhagen agreement is preserved; ACKNOWLEDGES that there are still difficulties associated with methodologies for measuring and predicting LULUCF GHG flows with a high degree of accuracy; WELCOMES further discussions with other Parties on accounting rules for forest management where the EU is open to discuss schemes based on the use of a reference level (bar), which includes an environmentally robust interval (band) while being CONSCIOUS that national circumstances, such as age class legacy effects, may require some flexibility for countries regarding the choice of reference level including allowing for historic data or robust and transparent projections open to independent review and verification; the use of gross-net accounting with a discount could also be considered in these discussions; CONSIDERS that accounting rules need to deal with emissions and removals associated with extreme events (force majeure) to reduce the risk that Parties cannot comply with their mitigation objectives because of such events. CONSIDERS that subject to such flexibility being provided for, accounting for forest management should become mandatory for all Parties taking on quantified commitments in a Copenhagen agreement.
34. STRESSES that any setting up of commitment periods must include a mechanism for incorporating regular reviews of commitments and actions, both with regard to the scale of reduction targets and the nature of commitments and actions including a comprehensive review by no later than 2016 with consideration of future emission reduction requirements and targets in light of the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report.
35. UNDERLINES the importance of AAUs in the common accounting framework under the current commitment period within the Kyoto Protocol (2008-2012); NOTES that, during the current commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol a significant amount of unused AAUs are likely to accrue as a consequence of emissions lower than the assigned amount; NOTES that the AAU surplus could affect the environmental integrity of a Copenhagen agreement if it is not addressed appropriately; WISHES TO CLARIFY that the EU will further consider options in view of discussions with other Parties.
36. RECOGNIZES that the starting level for determining allocation of assigned amounts for future commitment periods is important for environmental integrity; CONSIDERS that ambitious emission reduction pathways are needed for all Parties and that the starting level, as well as the treatment of AAU surplus have significant implications for the comparability of efforts by developed countries and should therefore be considered alongside broader criteria for comparability.

V. LOW CARBON DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES/GROWTH PLANS (LCDS/LCGP) AND NATIONALLY APPROPRIATE MITIGATION ACTIONS (NAMAs)

37. WISHES TO CLARIFY its view that, in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, all countries, except LDCs, should commit themselves to preparing ambitious, credible and country-owned low-carbon development strategies/growth plans (LCDS/LCGP); UNDERLINES that the EC and its Member States will develop such strategies / plans, building on the energy and climate package.
38. EMPHASIZES that LCDS/LCGPs play a crucial role in providing the basis for effectively and efficiently matching actions by developing countries with financial and technological support; NOTES that LCDS/LCGPs should include Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) which provide the information for identifying the needs for financial, capacity-building and technology support to developing countries; LCDS/LCGP should provide a basis for independent analysis of the adequacy of the global level of ambition of actions.
39. UNDERLINES the need for measuring, reporting and verification (MRV) of mitigation actions in order to ensure transparency, accountability and enhance public and private confidence for the achievement of global and national objectives.
40. EMPHASISES that regular, internationally reviewed National Communications and annual national emission inventories provide a foundation for strengthened mutual responsibility and accountability in line with the concept of MRV; HIGHLIGHTS that national emission inventories from developed and developing countries should have the best possible coverage of global emissions; PROPOSES that developing countries, except for LDCs, should put forward national emission inventories, which for advanced developing countries and other developing countries with a sufficient capacity should be produced on an annual basis, starting at the latest in 2011; in this context, EMPHASIZES the need to develop comparable inventory reporting guidelines for developed and developing countries, taking into account their respective capabilities; RECOGNIZES that flexibility for developing countries may be provided with these guidelines. UNDERLINES the need for capacity building in developing countries to assist them in preparing LCDS/LCGP and national inventories.

VI. CARBON MARKET

41. RECALLS the crucial importance of carbon markets and, in this context, REITERATES that putting a price on GHG emissions through cap-and-trade systems and other market-based mechanisms is imperative for driving low-carbon investments and for achieving global mitigation objectives in a cost-efficient manner; in this context, WELCOMES the continued development of cap-and-trade legislation in a number of OECD countries; REITERATES its call for an OECD-wide carbon market through the linking of cap-and-trade systems comparable in ambition and compatible in design as soon as practicable and preferably by no later than 2015 and the extension of this market to more advanced developing countries by 2020 as important steps towards achieving a fully integrated global carbon market which at the same time will promote a level-playing field.

42. RECALLS that maintaining a continuing strong role for the project-based mechanisms Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM) and Joint Implementation (JI), including programmatic approaches, is important for broadening carbon markets and maintaining the trust of carbon market investors; EMPHASISES the importance of reforming the CDM and JI mechanisms, including through enhancing their effectiveness, efficiency, environmental integrity and governance; CONSIDERS to this end that the use of ambitious standardised benchmarks for baseline setting and additionality testing for specific CDM project types should be adopted where possible; FURTHER EMPHASIZES the importance of enhancing the contribution to sustainable development and to global emission reductions of the CDM and the importance of strengthening the participation of the Least Developed Countries.
43. REITERATES its proposal that the more advanced developing countries should identify, as part of their LCDS/LCGPs, ambitious thresholds and targets for specific sectors, subject to agreed international governance procedures, with a view to participating in sectoral crediting and sectoral trading mechanisms, obtaining financing and promoting large-scale emissions reductions as well as facilitating their progressive participation in internationally linked carbon markets based on cap-and-trade systems by 2020; UNDERLINES the importance of strong requirements for measuring, reporting and verification as part of such sector-specific mechanisms.
44. TAKES THE VIEW that, in light of the importance of the creation of sector-specific mechanisms, an orderly transition to such mechanisms should be initiated in a Copenhagen agreement to provide clarity to investors and ensure the continuing stability of the market; EXPRESSES therefore its willingness to work with other Parties, particularly with more advanced developing countries, in identifying sectors, such as key emitting sectors and sectors vulnerable to international carbon leakage, that could be appropriate for a sectoral crediting or trading mechanism; PROPOSES that the objectives of such a process should be specified in a Copenhagen agreement and that an indicative time-line for the sectors and countries concerned should be agreed by COP 16, including a date by which new CDM registration would no longer be eligible in these sectors and countries, while existing CDM investments need to be honoured; EXPRESSES its willingness to facilitate the sectoral carbon market mechanisms by recognizing the use of sectoral credits and units in the EU ETS, at the appropriate time.
45. CONSIDERS that additional assistance is needed to further enhance the capacity of developing countries to participate in the carbon market and its mechanisms, including on measuring, reporting and verification of data, in particular for sectoral mechanisms in advanced developing countries and capacity building for CDM in countries currently underrepresented, particularly the LDCs.
46. CONSIDERS that no new CDM projects involving HFC-23 emission reductions from HCFC-22 production should be available and that other incentives for HFC-23 destruction should be found, while existing CDM projects should be honoured.

VII. CLIMATE FINANCE, GOVERNANCE AND DELIVERY

47. RECOGNIZES that a Copenhagen agreement will require a gradual but significant scaling up of both public and private financial flows to developing countries – including through the carbon market – for adaptation, mitigation, deforestation reduction, technology and capacity-building activities and that current institutional arrangements for climate finance were not designed to handle the disbursement of finance at the pace and scale that will be necessary post 2012; ACKNOWLEDGES that one key to a successful outcome in Copenhagen is to design a more efficient institutional system that is acceptable to all; PROPOSES to draw on the experiences and principles of development cooperation and make use of institutions and channels both inside and outside the UNFCCC, reforming these where necessary; STRESSES that the overall governance structure should be decentralised, country-driven, transparent, allowing effective monitoring, and should fulfil standards for aid effectiveness; WELCOMES the Commission's communication "Stepping up international climate finance: A European blueprint for the Copenhagen deal".
48. UNDERLINES that adequate, predictable and timely financial support for implementation of a Copenhagen agreement is crucial and that the EU is prepared to take on its fair share, in the framework of a global and comprehensive Copenhagen agreement which entails appropriate and adequate contributions by Parties;
49. SUPPORTS the establishment of a high-level forum or body to inter alia provide a consolidated overview of international sources for financing climate-related investments in developing countries, review the balanced distribution of international public finance across priorities, involve all relevant actors, and encourage synergies with other environmental agreements; PROPOSES that this forum or body should be created under the guidance of the UNFCCC and involve all relevant actors, including International Financial Institutions (IFIs); EMPHASISES the need for balanced representation in such a forum or body; PROPOSES also that a coordination mechanism be established that includes i. a. a registry of LCDS/LCGPs and NAMAs to provide transparency on mitigation efforts and support and to facilitate the matching between finance and needs as identified in developing countries' NAMAs and LCDS/LCGPs.
50. STRESSES the need for enhancing efforts to prepare for effective action and avoiding delay of ambitious action due to capacity constraints and to facilitate the integration of climate change issues into national development planning and strategies, EMPHASIZES that capacity building should be a country-driven process and respond to national circumstances; RECOGNIZES that fast-start financing will be required pre-2013, financing to enable capacity building and early actions, including for developing LCDC/LCGPs, readiness for REDD, annual emission inventories, pilot projects, access to energy for poor countries, cooperation in technology research, development and demonstration and immediate adaptation concerns including disaster risk reduction; WELCOMES the establishment of the Climate Investment Funds administered by the World Bank that contributes to such fast start finance.
51. STRESSES that all official development assistance (ODA) expenditure should take climate considerations into account with a view to making it climate-proof; EMPHASIZES that synergies in the implementation of international climate finance and other assistance in developing countries should be used as much as possible, that the experience of existing institutions, including multilateral and bilateral development financial institutions, in delivering aid in developing countries should be used and the agreed principles of aid effectiveness should be applied.

52. UNDERLINES that, while support to mitigation and adaptation in developing countries will require additional resource mobilization from a wide range of financial sources, ODA will continue to play a role, particularly for support to adaptation, including disaster risk reduction, in the most vulnerable and least developed countries; UNDERLINES that developed countries should honour their respective commitments of ODA contributions and REAFFIRMS its commitments in this respect as set out in the European Council conclusions of June 2005.
53. REAFFIRMS the Global Environment Facility's role as the current operational entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention, and WELCOMES the progress in the fifth replenishment negotiations; STRESSES the need for reforms to improve the GEF's effectiveness and efficiency.

VIII. TECHNOLOGY

54. REITERATES the importance of development, deployment and diffusion, including transfer of safe and sustainable technologies, for mitigation and adaptation; PROPOSES that developing countries perform national assessments of their needs and barriers related to technology and use those assessments in order to make strategic choices in their LCDS/LCGPs; EMPHASISES that LCDS/LCGPs should set out what support is needed to implement actions and policy frameworks that lead to enhanced technology development and deployment; RECALLS that the design and implementation of national policy frameworks are essential to provide enabling environments with a view to re-directing and scaling up private investments as well as playing a major role in driving research, development, demonstration, deployment and diffusion, including transfer of technologies at the scale needed, STRESSES the importance of creating in all countries, developed as well as developing, incentives and mechanisms to engage the private sector in technology cooperation; UNDERLINES the important role that carbon markets should play.
55. RECOGNISES the need for further international cooperation to promote promising safe and sustainable technologies for mitigation and adaptation, including increased R&D cooperation and information sharing; WELCOMES in this context actions and support outside the UNFCCC such as the MEF initiative of establishing a "Global partnership to drive transformational low carbon climate-friendly technologies", as well as actions taken in IRENA, IEA and other fora; UNDERLINES that these actions should be recognized and built upon in a Copenhagen Agreement; CALLS ON all parties to agree global technology objectives to guide national and international development towards low carbon and climate resilient economies; PROPOSES that the establishment and monitoring of these objectives, through inter alia roadmaps, as well as cooperation and capacity building on climate technologies should be facilitated; PROPOSES in this regard consideration of a technology mechanism, as an integral part of a Copenhagen Agreement, that includes the necessary measures and activities needed in order to appropriately support the development and transfer of technology; ACKNOWLEDGES the importance of innovation centres for research collaboration, capacity building, information sharing and training of experts and PROPOSES to explore together with other parties how this function should best be established.

56. REAFFIRMS the importance of increasing private and public energy-related RD&D compared to current levels, working towards at least a doubling of global energy related RD&D by 2012 and increasing it to four times its current level by 2020 with a significant shift in emphasis towards safe and sustainable low greenhouse-gas-emitting technologies, especially renewable energy and energy efficiency; and STRESSES the necessity of protecting and enforcing intellectual property rights (IPRs) for promoting technological innovation and incentivising investments from the private sector.
57. TAKES NOTE of the recent Commission communication “Investing in the Development of Low-Carbon Technologies (SET-Plan).
58. SUPPORTS further initiatives for international cooperation on demonstration and deployment of energy efficiency, safe and sustainable technologies and renewable energy sources inside or outside a Copenhagen Agreement; RECOGNIZES the importance of public-private partnerships and access to carbon market financing and knowledge sharing between projects to increase demonstration and deployment of such technologies in developing countries; WELCOMES the Communication by the European Commission “Demonstrating Carbon Capture and Geological Storage (CCS) in emerging developing countries: financing the EU-China Near-Zero Emissions Coal Plant (NZE) project”; and the European Commission pledge of €57m to the project; INVITES the European Commission to continue the cooperation together with Member States, stakeholders and financial institutions with a view to the further development of environmentally safe climate change mitigation technologies and finding ways for financing demonstration.

IX. LEGAL ISSUES

59. EMPHASIZES the need for a legally binding agreement for the period starting 1 January 2013 that builds on the Kyoto Protocol and incorporates all its essentials, as an outcome from Copenhagen in December 2009.
 60. CONSIDERS that a single legally binding instrument would provide the best basis for enhancing the implementation and ensuring consistency in the application of the international climate regime post-2012 and facilitating ratification by Parties and entry into force of the agreement with a view to achieving universal participation and expresses its willingness to an open discussion with other Parties on different options to the same ends.
 61. EMPHASIZES the importance of a strong and effective compliance regime, building on the Kyoto Protocol’s approach."
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