

academic and research communities; recommends actions to address barriers to technology transfer; and catalyzes the development and use of technology for road maps or actions plans, including technology centers and networks.

- A Technology Mechanism to facilitate a Network of national, regional, sectoral and international technology networks, organizations and initiatives on technology dissemination.
- Establishes the Cancun Adaptation Framework, with the objective to enhance actions on adaptation, including international cooperation and coherent consideration of matters related to adaptation under the Convention.
- Expects to reach rules and procedures for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries.

The Kyoto Protocol and Long-term Cooperation Act (LCA) texts are available at the UNFCCC page (<http://unfccc.int>).

Sources:

- Earth Negotiations Bulletin - www.iisd.ca/climate/cop16/
- IPIECA Secretariat Report on the COP 16 meetings - CMNUCC - <http://unfccc.int>

Author:

- Vicente Schmall, Chair of the ARPEL Climate Change and Energy Efficiency Committee

Reviewers:

- Cruz Ernesto Hernández and Jimmy Fernández Zuñiga, Vice Chairs of the ARPEL Climate Change and Energy Efficiency Committee
- Luis Alberto Leal, José Manuel Perea and Jaime Martín, Delegates to the ARPEL Climate Change and Energy Efficiency Committee

These companies place their trust in ARPEL:



Javier de Viana 1018 - 11200 Montevideo - URUGUAY
 Phone: +598 - 24106993 - Fax: +598 - 24109207
 e-mail: info@arpel.org.uy - <http://www.arpel.org>



ARPEL Upper Management Report on Climate Change

March 2011



Summary of the 16th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 16)

Overview:

COP 16 Conference, which took place in Cancun, Mexico, between November 29 and December 10, 2010, held together almost 12,000 participants and, among them, almost 5,200 government officials, 5,400 representatives of UN bodies and agencies, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, and 1,270 accredited members of the press. These numbers considerably dropped compared to the Copenhagen Conference, held in December 2009, in which 40,000 participants were registered.

Cancun was on a two-track negotiating process under the mandates of the two Ad hoc Working Groups: “Long Term Cooperative Action under the Convention” - AWG-LCA and “Further Commitments for Annex I countries under The Kyoto Protocol” AWGKP. These Groups aim to enhance long-term cooperation under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol, and complete key issues from the Copenhagen Conference.

Leading up to the conference, several matters were widely identified as areas where a balanced “package” of outcomes could be agreed upon. These issues included mitigation, adaptation, financing, technology, reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries including conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+). Other issues detected were monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV), international consultation and analysis (ICA), the second emission reduction commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol and CDM modalities and procedures.



By the end of the two weeks, parties finalized the “Cancun Agreements”, with decisions under both the Convention and Protocol negotiating tracks, and containing provisions on adaptation, REDD+, technology, mitigation and financing, as follow:



Kyoto Protocol:

The most important decision to Cancun Agreement parties is that flexibility mechanisms continue to be available to Annex I parties as a means to meet their emission reduction commitments. To the oil industry, another relevant decision is the possibility to consider Carbon Capture and Geological Sequestration CCGS as a GHG mitigation option to be eligible to the CDM project, according to a set of criteria to be determined during 2011, such as permanence and liability. This mitigation option will give the oil industry the opportunity to increase Enhanced Oil Recovery activities related to CCGS.

Additionally, the main improvements refer to the introduction of standardized baselines for each kind of project and the goal of simplifying the calculations of such baselines and the demonstration of additionality, which had been problematic in the initial phase of the CDM. Moreover, it increases the variety of projects which could apply for the Fast Track Additionality.

Long-Term Cooperation Action under the Convention and Shared Vision:

- Reaffirms a commitment to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Climate Convention beyond 2012.
- Reaffirms developing countries' needs to sustain economic growth and eradicate poverty; and notes resolution 10/4 of the UN Human Rights Council on human rights and climate change.
- Includes the developed and developing countries' mitigation pledges, anchoring those agreed in Copenhagen, and urges for greater ambition from developed countries on the basis of equity and in accordance with common but differentiated responsibilities and capabilities.
- Recognizes the goals of developing countries to mobilize 30 billion USD in short-term finance by 2012, and 100 billion USD per year by 2020.
- Considers measurement, reporting and verification of Nationally Appropriate Measures to reduce emission supported by international finance, and international consultation and analysis (ICA) for those supported by national resources.
- Incentives the creation of a green climate funds to support developing countries, under Convention guidance with the World Bank acting as interim trustee, under revision every three years.
- Establishes and outlines:
 - A technology center
 - A technology executive committee which, among other functions, facilitates collaboration between governments, the private sector, NGOs, and

