

**THE AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON  
LONG-TERM COOPERATIVE ACTION UNDER THE  
CONVENTION**

**Singapore's Submission on Shared Vision**

1 Climate change is a global challenge which affects all countries. It is a problem which has to be addressed by long-term cooperative action by all countries, in accordance with the principle of “Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR).” In this respect, action on mitigation must recognise the importance of economic growth and reduction of poverty in developing countries.

2 Developed countries, which are responsible for the bulk of historical greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, have to take the lead in cutting emissions. The developed countries also possess greater technological and financial capacities to implement emissions reduction measures. A commitment to emissions reduction by all developed countries must, by necessity, be agreed to and implemented.

3 Developing countries also have an important role to play in this effort. Bearing in mind the principle of CBDR and the vital importance of economic growth, developing countries should take on voluntary mitigation actions in the context of sustainable development, such as through energy efficiency. This will allow developing countries the flexibility to adopt practical measures to mitigate the growth of emissions without adversely affecting economic development.

4 Actions on mitigation must be equitable and must fully take into account the diverse and unique national circumstances of developing countries. Full consideration must be given to the specific needs and concerns of developing countries as spelt out in Articles 4.8 and 4.9 of the Framework Convention. These Articles are unequivocal recognition of the unique circumstances of developing countries.

5 Similarly, Article 4.10 which gives special consideration to countries, particularly developing countries, which face serious difficulties in switching to alternatives from fossil fuels must be fully taken into account. Small states, in particular, are constrained by their size from having the flexibility of using alternative sources of energy to reduce their dependence on fossil fuels.

6 Any long-term cooperative action should also include enhanced action on adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change. In particular, the small island developing states (SIDS) are most vulnerable to threats from the effects of climate change such as rising sea levels and extreme weather events. They will require urgent and immediate assistance for implementing effective adaptation measures.

7 In the effort to give full consideration to what actions are necessary to meet the specific needs and concerns of developing countries arising from the adverse effects of climate change, developed countries should provide developing countries with adequate, predictable, and sustainable financial and technical support and where appropriate, technology transfer in accordance with Article 4.3 of the Convention. It is essential that information on (i) the availability of the technology; (ii) the costs of adopting the technology; (iii) the funds available to support mitigation actions in developing countries, and (iv) how to access these funds (such as eligibility criteria and procedures) are properly documented and readily available when needed. However, as far as possible, new bureaucracies and organisations should be avoided so that available financial resources may be effectively utilized. Where possible, existing international financial organisations should be used and their lending policies tailored to meet the specific requirements of climate change in developing countries.

8 An international cooperative effort in which every country can effectively play a part in addressing climate change will be necessary. Singapore is prepared to do its part if there is a global agreement. We are fully committed to implementing the Bali Action Plan to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention.

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