

[Informal translation - revised version 18 October 2008]

The Russian Federation welcomes an opportunity to submit the ideas and proposals on the elements of paragraph 1 of the decision 1/CP.13 (Bali Action Plan). The views regarding p. 1(a) and p.1(b) of the Plan are presented in this submission.

1. We believe that in order to the progress should be made on further consideration of the Bali Action Plan elements AWG-LCA should come to joint understanding of "shared vision" in order to achieve the coherent results regarding long-term cooperative measures. The "shared vision" should be based on the ultimate objective of the Convention stated in its Article 2.

2. The achievement of this objective is subject to common determination of all major economies over an appropriate time frame to slow, stop and reverse global growth of emissions and move towards a low-carbon society.

3. We share a vision of 50 % reductions of global GHG emissions by 2050 as a goal and we express our readiness to consider this goal under the UNFCCC negotiations, recognizing that this global challenge can only be met by a global efforts, in particular, by the contributions from all major economies, consistent with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.

Herewith, the understanding of the basic principle of the Convention should be enriched with a new content based on the recent and available knowledge of the climate science and changing social and economic situation in the world.

4. The specified long-term goal should be aspirational and should not be a starting point for a "top-down" approach in the distribution of GHG emissions reduction commitments among the countries.

5. In order to achieve this global goal, a new climate regime should be improved with regard to its effectiveness and fairness, and first of all based upon national circumstances and real capabilities of the countries.

6. In our opinion the Bali Action Plan is the basis for further development of the UNFCCC which opens an opportunity for improvement of it's implementation. We consider a grouping of countries by "Annex I Parties" and "non-Annex I Parties" obsolete and irrelative to present-day realities. This was also recognized in the Bali Action Plan, wherein the Parties had agreed to handle with such terms as "developed countries" and "developing countries". These terms needs to be further defined, and this is where AWG-LCA should focus its further activities on.

7. Without a new vision of the differentiation of the countries it is impossible to develop further long-term cooperative measures under the Convention. Parameters, such as GDP per capita and other standard criteria describing social and economic distinctions between the countries, should be elaborated for a new regrouping of the countries. Such authorized organizations as the UN Statistical Commission, the World Bank, etc. could be involved into development of such criteria.

8. The Article 4.10 of the Convention about circumstances of Parties "with economies that are highly dependent on income generated from the production, processing and export and/or consumption of fossil fuels and associated energy-intensive products and/or the use of fossil fuels for which such Parties have serious difficulties in switching to alternatives" should be taken into account while considering differentiation of countries.

9. Mid-term targets should be based on the national initiatives and measures in the sectors. We consider it effective to develop a sectoral system of national commitments, including a set of target values of "clean development" that should be formed by the countries themselves and are subject to the international verification.

We consider it is unreasonable to set a collective range for reduction of emissions for a country group, whether they are Annex I Parties or those who are referred to as developed countries, including a range of 25-40 % emissions reductions by 2020 in comparison to 1990 levels by the developed countries.

10. Flexibility in designing new global post-2012 regime will be required. Setting of new legally binding commitments for this period will be possible only under the following conditions:

- the regime should not be punitive and enforceable;
- it should envisage the effective incentives for the participants to fulfill their commitments;
- it should contain procedures and mechanisms allowing, if necessary, to adjust these commitments in a course of their implementation.

11. We also believe that a new climate regime should provide for continuity of the efforts of the world community – it is necessary to preserve the base starting points for setting the commitments and to assess the implementation of the commitments under the Convention and Kyoto protocol.

12. Market approaches are one of the effective means to reduce costs of mitigation actions, but not a panacea in tackling climate change. The latest events in the global stock market or food market show that we have not yet

entered the era when global market would be a reliable mechanism of international efforts regulation in response to global challenges of the mankind. The balance of supply and demand over the carbon market could become a tool of speculative actions and might not serve as an indicator of real measures of business-community aimed at combating climate change.

13. As a country with economy in transition Russia is confined to the implementation of the commitments fixed in the Convention and has duly fulfilled those set in Article 4.2 of the Convention on stabilization of GHG emissions at a level of 1990 by 2000.

14. The Russian Federation has repeatedly emphasized the urgency of the development of measures to broaden the participation of the developing countries in climate change mitigation actions.

We welcome the recent statements of a number of the major developing countries related to the necessity of recognition of their voluntary actions in climate regime. This is particularly what our efforts on promotion of so called "the Russian proposal" have been directed to since COP-11 in Montreal, 2005\*.

The proposals of the Russian Federation made at a workshop during the UNFCCC SBs-26 session in Bonn, May 2007 ([http://unfccc.int/meetings/workshops/other\\_meetings/items/3971.php](http://unfccc.int/meetings/workshops/other_meetings/items/3971.php)) could provide a basis for further discussion various forms of recognition and encouragement of voluntary actions of the developing countries

---

\* FCCC/KP/CMP/2005/8, proceedings, item 75.

FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/10, agenda item 21, Report of the President on consultations concerning the proposal of the Russian Federation to develop appropriate procedures for the approval of voluntary commitments.

FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/9, agenda item 20(a), Report of the President of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its second session on the workshop on the proposal by the Russian Federation.