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UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

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

**Tenth session**

**Bonn, 1–11 June 2010**

**Item 3 of the provisional agenda**

**Preparation of an outcome to be presented to the Conference of the Parties for adoption at its sixteenth session to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action now, up to and beyond 2012**

## **Additional views on which the Chair may draw in preparing text to facilitate negotiations among Parties**

### **Submissions from Parties**

#### **Addendum**

1. In addition to the 24 submissions from Parties contained in documents FCCC/AWGLCA/2010/MISC.2 and Add.1, two further submissions have been received.
2. In accordance with the procedure for miscellaneous documents, these submissions are attached and reproduced\* in the language in which they were received and without formal editing.

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\* These submissions have been electronically imported in order to make them available on electronic systems, including the World Wide Web. The secretariat has made every effort to ensure the correct reproduction of the texts as submitted.

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PAPER NO. 1: RUSSIAN FEDERATION

**Представление Российской Федерации по переговорному тексту СРГ-ДМС  
FCCC/AWGLCA/2010/6 от 17 мая 2010 г.**

Российская Федерация представляет краткие комментарии к переговорному тексту, подготовленному председателем СРГ-ДМС.

Считаем, что в новом соглашении (разрабатываемом СРГ-ДМС) необходимо учесть усилия стран в киотский период (для стран-Сторон Киотского протокола). Таким образом сохранится преемственность обязательств, будет продемонстрирована ответственность стран за взятые прежде обязательства. Речь идет как о «перевыполнении», так и невыполнении обязательств.

В течение последних нескольких лет уровень выбросов в Российской Федерации составляет порядка 65-70% уровня 1990 года при обязательствах по Киотскому протоколу 100%. Аналогичные тенденции прослеживаются и в других странах Восточной Европы. Таким образом, к концу Киотского периода, при условии реализации мер по сокращению выбросов, в Российской Федерации, возможно, останется часть установленного количества выбросов (assigned amount units), которая могла бы быть прибавлена к установленному количеству в новом соглашении.

Статья ст. 3.13 Киотского протокола, а также решения 13/СМР.1 и 27/СМР.1 определяют детали переноса единиц сокращений на последующие периоды обязательств. ***При разработке подходов по установлению обязательств стран по сокращению антропогенных выбросов Российская Федерация полагает целесообразным опираться на проработанные, имеющие практическое применение элементы Киотского протокола, в частности по вопросам соблюдения обязательств.***

Новый переговорный текст содержит несколько предложений по учету в новом соглашении действий стран Приложения I в рамках Киотского протокола (в частности, параграфы 7 и 9). Считаем необходимым продолжить работу в этом направлении.

Российская Федерация выступает за адекватный учет роли лесов в стабилизации климата. Подробное изложение нашей позиции направлено в секретариат РКИК ООН 7 мая 2010 г. и размещено на Интернет-сайте РКИК ООН в разделе «AWG-KP». ***Российская Федерация выступает за полный учет выбросов и стоков парниковых газов антропогенного***

*происхождения, считает неприемлемым введение искусственных фиксированных ограничений на зачет антропогенного поглощения на территории управляемых лесов.*

Российская Федерация – сторонник построения нового соглашения на основе адекватного учета всех принципов Конвенции, одним из которых является предоставление определенной степени гибкости странам, осуществляющим переход к рыночной экономике. Российская Федерация с удовлетворением отмечает, что новый переговорный текст содержит ссылку на соответствующую статью Конвенции и решения Конференции Сторон. *Далее, необходимо определить практические элементы долгосрочного сотрудничества по укреплению способности стран с переходной экономикой заниматься проблемами, связанными с изменением климата.*

Российская Федерация продолжит работу над переговорным текстом в составе контактной группы, которая будет сформирована в соответствии со сценарием десятой сессии СРГ-ДМС, подготовленном Председателем СРГ-ДМС.

PAPER NO. 2: TUVALU

**Submission by Tuvalu with respect to the preparation of a draft AWG LCA text by the Chair for consideration by the AWG LCA at its 10<sup>th</sup> Session**

As indicated in previous submissions, Tuvalu believes that the work of the AWG LCA should be directed towards a legally binding outcome. This outcome should be preceded by amendments to the Kyoto Protocol so that the Protocol can continue into and beyond the second commitment period. A new legal instrument under the AWG LCA track should not be construed as an alternative to amendments to the Kyoto Protocol under the AWG KP track. It is important that both tracks continue as separate entities, each with the aim of coming forward with respective legal instruments.

The level of detail to be prescribed within the Chair's text should be commensurate with that needed for a legally binding instrument. In this context we believe that the text to be prepared by the Chair should be based on ten key texts (1 developed in Barcelona and 9 developed at COP 15), namely:

- a) [FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/L.7/Add.1](#) (*Enhanced action on adaptation*)
- b) [FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/L.7/Add.2/Rev.1](#) (*Enhanced action on the provision of financial resources and investment*)
- c) [FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/L.7/Add.3](#) (*Enhanced action on technology development and transfer*)
- d) [FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/L.7/Add.4](#) (*Enhanced action on capacity-building*)
- e) [FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/L.7/Add.5](#) (*Nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties: mechanism to record nationally appropriate mitigation actions and facilitate provision and recording of support*)
- f) [FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/L.7/Add.6](#) (*Policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries*)
- g) [FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/L.7/Add.7](#) (*Enhanced national/international action on mitigation of climate change: economic and social consequences of response measures*)
- h) [FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/L.7/Add.8/Rev.1](#) (*Various approaches, including opportunities for using markets, to enhance the cost/effectiveness of, and to promote, mitigation action*)
- i) [FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/L.7/Add.9](#), *Cooperative sectoral approaches and sector-specific actions in agriculture*)
- j) FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/14 (III. A. *Nationally appropriate mitigation commitments or actions by developed country Parties (paragraph 1 (b) (i) of the Bali Action Plan)* (Pages 74-81)

The elements of a preamble text for a new legal instrument could be derived from preamble text found in document FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/L.7/Rev.1 (*Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention, Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair*). The Chair may also wish to draw on elements from the same text relating to shared vision.

To streamline the work and to establish consistency among the elements the Chair may wish to consolidate all of the mitigation elements into one text. The consolidation process should not constitute a redrafting of the text.

Within this context, Tuvalu is disappointed that more progress was not made on the text based around Bali Action Plan paragraph 1(b)i. A new spirit of cooperation and sense of willingness to reach an outcome must return to the negotiations. Annex I Parties must be ready to take the lead and address

commitments, commensurate with those taken, and to be taken, under the Kyoto Protocol. With respect to work relating to BAP 1(b)i, negotiations will need to revert to the text completed in Barcelona (indicated as (j) above). This text should focus on mitigation commitments by developed country Parties only. There should not be a blurring of boundaries between text relating to 1(b)i and 1(b)ii into what some have called the “cloud” text. It is Tuvalu’s view that the two elements of the BAP text 1(b)i and 1(b)ii are quite distinct and should not be merged.

Without wishing to delve too deeply into points of contention with the texts, it is important to note that the Chair’s text should be consistent with the Bali Action Plan and not reorientate elements of the text. This is particularly important in the context to adaptation to the impacts of climate change. Issues relating to response measures should be addressed in the context of BAP paragraph 1(b)vi.

As an important point of principle, it is Tuvalu’s firm view that the Copenhagen Accord should not be the basis for, or have any influencing role, on the Chair’s text. The Copenhagen Accord is a fundamentally flawed document for a number of reasons. For example, the target temperature setting based around 2 deg C is not in step with the latest science. A 2 deg C target would have catastrophic consequences for Tuvalu, other coral atoll nations and low lying islands and coastal areas. Aspects relating to adaptation are not consistent with the Bali Action Plan and are inadequate to meet the needs of vulnerable developing countries. The absence of any mention of an insurance mechanism is a significant omission. It is unclear what a REDD mechanism is and how it is envisaged to work. The REDD reference omits significant assurances relating to safeguards for indigenous peoples and local communities. It makes no mention of means to address the drivers of deforestation. The reference to finance and technology transfer is inadequate and is inconsistent with proposals on the table for a new financial institutional framework. Furthermore, the Accord effectively abandons the Kyoto Protocol.

To date the pledges made under the Accord are totally inadequate and potentially could lead to 3 deg C temperature increase (*See Nature, Vol 464 No. 7292, 2010*). It was patently obvious to many astute observers that the principle purpose of the Accord was to provide a document for domestic consumption by the legislature of one key developed country. Its utility for other purposes is questionable. The Accord’s relationship to ongoing negotiations under the AWGLCA was and continues to be a significant and unnecessary distraction. Sadly, a considerable amount of coercion has been applied, particularly to developing countries, to sign up to the Accord, even though the outcomes of the Accord are likely to lead to very serious climatic effects on those countries.

Tuvalu hopes that this regrettable phase in climate change negotiations can be put aside and the real work of the AWGLCA, under the auspices of the UN, be allowed to return and be reinvigorated. Tuvalu stands ready to make a constructive input into ongoing negotiations and hopes that other Parties come with a similar intention.

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