

17 May 2010

ENGLISH/RUSSIAN ONLY

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 18 submissions from Parties contained in document FCCC/AWGLCA/2010/MISC.2, six 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.

* 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.

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
1. AUSTRALIA (Submission received 6 May 2010)	3
2. CHILE (Submission received 4 May 2010)	6
3. COOK ISLANDS (Submission received 10 May 2010)	8
4. INDIA (Submission received 30 April 2010)	10
5. MARSHALL ISLANDS (Submission received 7 May 2010)	15
6. RUSSIAN FEDERATION (Submission received 7 May 2010)	17

PAPER NO. 1: AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIA

Additional views on draft text to facilitate negotiations at the 10th session of the AWG-LCA

Submission to the AWG-LCA

This submission responds to the invitation of the AWG-LCA, for Parties to provide additional views on the preparation of a text to facilitate negotiations at the tenth session of the AWG-LCA.

Australia is committed to achieving a, fair and effective global outcome that holds global temperature increase to below two degrees Celsius. The Copenhagen Accord is a welcome and major step toward this outcome. The Accord represents the political agreement of 123 countries from both developed and developing countries across all regional groups. It represents significant progress on a number of complex issues, including mitigation, MRV, REDD and finance.

It is critical we capitalise on the Accord's achievements and use it as the core of a new text to move negotiations forward. The undertakings in the Accord were reached as part of a package, and it will be important that all elements are addressed effectively. Progressing work in a single contact group will improve the efficiency of our work, allow us to better consider issues in a holistic fashion, and minimise duplication. Specific technical issues could be taken forward in well-targeted, topic-specific sub-groups.

Adaptation

Adaptation is a critical aspect of the negotiations and we welcome the progress made in Copenhagen. The text on adaptation in Annex II of FCCC/CP/2010/2 reflects this progress and is a sound basis for future negotiations on adaptation.

We welcome agreement by Parties to establish an Adaptation Framework to encompass all Parties and guide enhanced action on adaptation. The key outstanding issues for discussion include details of the framework, institutional arrangements and risk management approaches. In Australia's view, the issue of the impact of response measures is a separate issue to that of adaptation. It is possible to make significant progress on adaptation in 2010 and Australia is determined to see a strong outcome on adaptation in Cancun.

Mitigation

Australia welcomes the mitigation pledges put forward by many countries – both developed and developing – recorded in the Appendices to the Accord. There is a need for further discussion on countries' mitigation pledges in order to increase ambition and foster transparency and understanding of the global effort to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions. As has been the case in AWG-KP discussions on the quantum of emission reductions for Annex I countries under the Kyoto Protocol, Australia anticipates that the AWG-LCA will dedicate a significant proportion of contact group time at the next, and subsequent, meetings to allow countries to discuss their mitigation pledges.

Establishing a vehicle for recognising and recording mitigation actions by all Parties will be key to a strong outcome. The Accord creates a common architecture for mitigation commitments and actions by all Parties, such that developed and developing country efforts are recorded in separate appendices in a single instrument. The format and character for recording mitigation contributions is the same for all Parties (inscription in Appendices to the final outcome). Continued negotiations in the AWG-LCA should build on the Accord's approach with the aim of developing a durable, legally-binding architecture.

Previous discussions and proposals considered in the AWG-LCA negotiations provide useful context for this work. Australia's National Schedules proposal¹ is a natural elaboration of the Appendices device in the Accord. Like the Accord, Schedules establish a common vehicle for recording mitigation contributions with different expectations for developed and developing countries in accordance with national circumstances and respective capabilities.

The Schedules proposal seeks to create a single durable and flexible framework that maximises the range of mitigation commitments and actions that Parties can record. The single vehicle format also acts to increase the transparency of mitigation actions by creating a degree of standardisation that will facilitate accessibility of the commitments provided. This will allow Parties to be recognised internationally for the full spectrum of their mitigation efforts. The Accord provides a strong endorsement for this approach and the Schedules proposal should be included in the negotiating text.

The Accord also provides useful guidance on the relationship between the vehicle for recording mitigation commitments and actions and a Registry to record proposed actions seeking international support. Going forward it would be useful to elaborate on this relationship, including the mechanics of how they would interact with each other.

Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV)

The measurement, reporting and verification of mitigation actions is fundamental to the environmental integrity of the climate regime. Australia is of the view that by COP16 Parties should be in a position to agree on the guidelines that will operationalise the aspects of the Copenhagen Accord that relate to measurement, reporting and verification of mitigation actions. In this regard, the draft negotiating text should reflect the outcomes of the Accord, to allow Parties to progress discussions on the form and contents of the guidelines. Settling the details of these arrangements will be a critical task in 2010.

Finance

Australia recognizes the pivotal role financing has to play in furthering climate change action. As such we are committed to working actively to operationalise all financing elements of the Accord, including the immediate implementation of fast-start financing over 2010-2012. A pragmatic approach to discussions on the technical elements, including the flexibility to use a range of fora, could assist to secure faster progress on climate change financing.

Australia welcomes the establishment of the United Nations Secretary General's High-level Advisory Group on Climate Change Financing and its role in examining long-term sources of financing. We endorse measures to enhance the transparency and broad ownership of the work undertaken. The proposed work program for the High-level Advisory Group is consistent with the agreement by leaders under the Accord and should help to progress issues within the UNFCCC context.

Markets

The Accord clearly endorses the use of markets to enhance the cost-effectiveness of, and to promote, mitigation actions. The negotiating texts in both groups should reflect this outcome by acknowledging the central role of market mechanisms. Work on the draft text contained in FCCC/AWGLCA/2010/2, Annex VII should focus on the market-based approaches section with the aim of providing an operational framework for the post-2012 market mechanisms. In Australia's view, the core elements of this framework are:

- continuation and reform of the Kyoto Protocol flexibility mechanisms (the clean development mechanism, joint implementation and international emissions trading);

¹ For further information, see Australia's May 2009 submission "*Legal Architecture for a Post-2012 Outcome*" at: <http://www.climatechange.gov.au/en/government/initiatives/unfccc/submissions.aspx>

- establishment of new mechanisms, including a sectoral market mechanism incorporating a REDD market mechanism, to assist developing country Parties to take mitigation actions that contribute a net mitigation benefit;
- provisions to allow all Parties to participate in any market mechanisms appropriate for their mitigation contribution and to use units generated by any market mechanisms to meet their mitigation contributions; and
- provisions to ensure environmental integrity and prevent the double-counting of emissions reductions and removals.

Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+)

Substantive progress was made on REDD+ at Copenhagen. The text on REDD+ in Annex V of FCCC/CP/2010/2 reflects this progress and is a sound basis for future negotiations on REDD+. In order to operationalise a REDD+ mechanism under the UNFCCC, significant progress on carbon markets and the aspects of measurement, reporting and verification that relate to REDD+ will be necessary.

Technology

International cooperation on technology is critical to our efforts to decouple emissions growth from economic growth. We are pleased that Parties are close to agreement on a Technology Mechanism to accelerate the development and diffusion of key technologies. We look forward to finalising the details of this mechanism this year.

Other issues for inclusion in the draft text

Consideration will need to be given to the inclusion of the land and forestry sector under the AWG-LCA. Additionally, the draft text should ensure consistency of coverage of emissions and in accounting across both Ad-hoc Working Groups. Finally, we look to the UNFCCC to provide a clear mandate to progress negotiations on bunker fuels.

PAPER NO. 2: CHILE

**Views on the Draft Text
AWG-LCA**

The Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA) in its 9th Session adopted a document containing conclusions regarding the organization and methods of work in 2010. In paragraph 5 of this document, the AWG-LCA invited Parties to submit their respective views for the Chair to draw upon in the preparation of her draft text for consideration by Parties at the 10th AWG-LCA Session.

In this connection, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chile, focal point of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, hereby submits the following views, with the aim of assisting the AWG-LCA Chair in the preparation of a draft text.

On a Global Goal for Reducing Emissions:

In order to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention of stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system, the increase in global temperature should be kept below 2 degrees Celsius. It is of utmost importance that the level of commitments and actions taken by the Parties to reach the stated objective are developed with careful consideration of the IPCC's recommended greenhouse gases concentration level and corresponding percentage reduction needed to reach this objective.

In order to strengthen the long-term global goal, specifically to consider whether the increase in global temperature should be kept below 1.5 degrees Celsius, the Parties should complete a review before 2015 based on the best available scientific information. Periodical reviews of the long-term goal (i.e. every five years) should be established thereafter.

On MRV and NAMAs:

Reductions in greenhouse gas emissions by developed countries and the financing provided to developing countries will be measured, reported and verified in accordance with the guidelines adopted by the Conference of the Parties. These guidelines must ensure the rigorous, robust and transparent accounting of such reductions and financing.

Nationally appropriate mitigation actions seeking international support shall be recorded in a registry along with the required technology, finance and capacity building support. These nationally appropriate mitigation actions with international support will be subject to international measurement, reporting and verification in accordance with the guidelines adopted by the Conference of the Parties.

Nationally appropriate mitigation actions implemented unilaterally by Non-Annex I Parties will be subject to their domestic measurement, reporting, and verification procedures. Non-Annex I Parties shall report these actions, their implementation and the results of each action through a National Communication every two years. These communications will be subject to international consultations and analysis under clearly defined guidelines that will ensure that national sovereignty is respected. In addition, nationally appropriate mitigation actions implemented unilaterally could be registered on a voluntary basis in a registry.

It is important that actions already being implemented by Non-Annex I Parties also be recognized as unilateral nationally appropriate mitigation actions.

On Market Mechanisms:

In order to enhance the cost-effectiveness of mitigation actions and to promote countries to take ambitious mitigation actions, the design of a long-term cooperative agreement must consider various approaches, including the use of markets mechanisms.

On Financing:

Scaled up, new and additional, predictable and adequate funding, as well as improved access should be provided to developing countries in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention.

Developed countries should collectively commit to providing new and additional resources, including forestry and investments through international institutions, approaching USD 30 billion for the period 2010–2012 with balanced allocation between adaptation and mitigation.

In the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation, developed countries should commit to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion dollars a year by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries. This funding could come from a wide variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including alternative sources of finance such as market mechanisms.

On REDD:

There exists a critical need to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and enhance the removal of greenhouse gas emissions by forests. There is a need to provide positive incentives for such actions through the immediate establishment of a mechanism including REDD-plus, to enable the mobilization of financial resources from developed countries.

On Adaptation:

Enhanced action and international cooperation on adaptation is urgently required to ensure the implementation of the Convention by enabling and supporting the implementation of adaptation actions aimed at reducing vulnerability and building resilience in developing countries, especially in those that are particularly vulnerable, especially least developed countries, small island developing states and Africa. Developed countries shall provide adequate, predictable and sustainable financial resources, technology and capacity-building to support the implementation of adaptation action in developing countries.

PAPER NO. 3: COOK ISLANDS

COOK ISLANDS

Submission to the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long- Term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA)

May 2010

In its ninth session, held in Bonn from the 9th to the 11th April 2010, the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long- Term Cooperative Action under the Convention invited the Parties to submit additional views upon which the Chair may draw upon in the preparation of her draft text for consideration by Parties at its tenth session. Therefore, the **Government of the Cook Islands** welcomes the opportunity to submit its views to the AWG-LCA on sectoral approaches only and hopes this note will assist her in the preparation of her draft text for consideration by Parties at the tenth session of the AWG-LCA.

Sectoral approaches

Below, we offer a suggested text for addressing emissions from international aviation and maritime bunker fuels. The text draws on the co-facilitators' text under discussion at COP15 and contained in document FCCC/CP/2010/2.

The Conference of the Parties,

Agrees that the limitation and reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol from aviation and marine bunker fuels should be addressed, working through the International Civil Aviation Organization and International Maritime Organization, respectively.

Encourages the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization to

- (1) develop without delay policy approaches and technical and operational measures to limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions from aviation and marine bunker fuels respectively, to levels consistent with keeping the increase in global temperature to well below 1.5 degrees Celsius;

- (2) ensure that revenue from the implementation of such policy approaches and measures shall be made available to support climate change adaptation and mitigation in small islands developing states and least developed countries;
- (3) carry out their work in accordance with their respective Conventions and customary practices, taking into account applicable principles and provisions of the Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Invites these organizations to inform the Conference of the Parties, at its seventeenth session, and its subsidiary bodies as appropriate at regular intervals, of activities, policy approaches and measures established and under development, emission estimates and other achievements relevant to limiting and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

PAPER NO. 4: INDIA

Submission by India to AWG-LCA on

**Organisation and Methods of Work in 2010
(for guidance to AWG-LCA Chair for preparation
of text for consideration of Parties)**

Ad-hoc Working Group on Long Term Co-operative Action, in its 9th Session has invited the Chair to prepare, under her own responsibility, a text to facilitate negotiations among Parties, drawing on the report of the AWG-LCA presented to the COP at its 15th Session, as well as work undertaken by the COP on the basis of that report.

India submits the following views in this regard:-

General

The draft text prepared by the Chair of the AWG-LCA and included in the report of the COP at its 15th Session is a legitimate basis for negotiations. The mandate given by the COP 15 to the Chair to draw on the Report provides the authority to the Chair to use the text for negotiations and enhance it with other useful inputs that may come from the work undertaken by the COP on the basis of that report.

India regards the Copenhagen Accord that was not 'adopted' but only 'noted' by the Parties as an input to negotiations on the text. The Copenhagen Accord is a political document. It is not legally binding and is not to be treated as the basis of a negotiating text unless it is agreed and adopted by all the Parties. The political understanding among the participants as reflected in the Copenhagen Accord should facilitate the two-track process of negotiations under the Long Term Cooperative Action and the Kyoto Protocol and lead to a successful conclusion of ongoing negotiations.

The negotiating text should cover all elements of the Bali Action Plan and lead to a balanced, comprehensive and ambitious outcome. A balance in all elements is necessary in order to arrive at an agreed outcome. The negotiating text as available to the Parties in the report of the COP at its 15th Session covers all elements of the negotiations. While there is some degree of consensus in some of the specific areas, further work is necessary in several other areas. The available text provides place-holders for many ideas. In this context, the Copenhagen Accord could have value if the areas of convergence reflected in the Accord are used to help reach an agreement on the specific issues under negotiations.

The outcomes must enhance and not diminish Bali Action Plan and must be comprehensive i.e., they should advance actions together on all of its building blocks, i.e., adaptation, mitigation, technology and finance. Any outcome that erodes the differentiation amongst developed and developing countries as set forth in the UNFCCC and Bali Action Plan or creates new differentiation amongst the developing countries is not acceptable. UNFCCC and the Bali Action Plan should continue to be the basis for further work and for constructing a legally binding outcome at a future date.

India is of the view that, while it is useful for the aggregate emission reductions objectives of Annex I Parties to be inscribed in a protocol or an agreement, it is not necessary for a legally binding outcome to take place in form of an agreement or a protocol in order to conclude the process of negotiations at CoP16. A set of decisions by COP on several issues including those relating to aggregate emission reduction levels applicable to Annex I countries will be legally binding and enforceable on all Parties as

per the principles and provisions of the Convention. On the other hand, the commitments of Annex I countries that are Party to KP should be finalized and inscribed under the Kyoto Protocol.

India's views² on elements of negotiation under the Bali Action Plan for full effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through Long Term Cooperative Action are further elaborated below:-

Shared Vision and Long Term Goal

While the global goal of climate stabilization in terms of limiting the temperature rise to 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, as supported by broad scientific view, is acceptable, it must be preceded by a paradigm for equitable sharing of carbon space based on per capita accumulative emissions. Global atmospheric resource is the common property of all mankind and each human being has equal entitlement to use of this resource on the basis of per capita accumulative convergence of emissions. The achievement of such a goal must not compromise the growth imperatives of developing countries and must fully take into account the overriding priority of social and economic development and poverty eradication in such countries.

Adaptation:

India supports the demand of developing countries to accord equal importance to adaptation as in case of mitigation. Agreed full costs of adaptation (in all countries vulnerable to climate change), including the planning and implementation costs of such actions, should be met by resources provided by the developed countries through an agreed international fund. India also supports the launch of fast-start funds for adaptation in LDCs without prejudice to the claims for adaptation needs in other developing countries.

Mitigation:

As per Bali Action Plan, the developed countries have to take mitigation actions in form of economy wide quantified emission reduction targets, while the developing countries have to take nationally appropriate mitigation actions supported and enabled in terms of finance and technology and capacity building from developed countries. This approach forms the basis of negotiations.

Mitigation commitments of developed countries:

Acceptance by developed countries of the principle of their historical responsibility and their undertaking to make credible cuts in GHG emissions is the starting point for a fair and equitable agreement. Observance of their commitments by Annex I Parties under Kyoto Protocol is crucial. Simultaneously, non-Kyoto Annex I Parties must take comparable and ambitious commitment to reduce their emissions as a part of a comprehensive deal reached in pursuance of the Bali Action Plan. This should be achieved through economy wide emission reduction targets and should be subject to a strict review and compliance procedure.

² These views should be read in conjunction with the submissions made by India on earlier occasions on specific issues and, where necessary, further clarifications may be provided.

Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) of developing countries:

The mitigation actions of developing countries will be voluntary in nature and will be taken in the context of sustainable development. These will be guided primarily by the national priorities of social and economic development including the energy needs of people and poverty eradication. Such actions can be enhanced if international support in terms of technology and finance is available from the developed countries. Developing countries will not have any internationally legally-binding mitigation commitments. Considering the fact that emissions in developing countries are bound to rise in course of eradication of poverty and social and economic development which are their overriding priorities, and also the fact that there is no transfer of technology and finance from developed countries to support and enable the developing countries in mitigating emissions at the scale required, there can be no “peaking year” for their emissions.

NAMAs seeking international support will be recorded in a registry along with relevant technology, finance and capacity building support. They will be subject to international measurement, reporting and verification in accordance with guidelines adopted by COP. Registry for NAMAs should be a part of the climate change financing mechanism. Such registry should take into account only those mitigation actions that require financial support and have been proposed for such support from international sources. National Communications are the appropriate vehicles for reporting all domestic mitigation actions that include supported and unsupported actions.

MRV:

Voluntary actions of developing countries should, under no circumstances, be seen as taking on internationally legally binding commitments by these countries.

Voluntary mitigation actions of developing countries financed from own domestic resources will not be subject to international review. Domestic mitigation actions not supported by finance and technology under UNFCCC arrangements (“unsupported NAMAs”) will be subject to domestic MRV. Such actions together with supported actions may be reported, with agreement of all parties, to the international community through NATCOM prepared under Art 12 for consideration. The actions could be reported to UNFCCC through NATCOMs every two years, as consistent with Article 12.1(b).

Non-Annex I Parties will communicate information on the implementation of their actions (NAMAs) through NATCOMs, with provisions for international consultations and analysis under clearly defined guidelines that will ensure that national sovereignty is respected. A regime of MRV or international consultation and analysis for developing countries should be accompanied by a similar compliance regime for enforcement of the commitments of Annex I countries. The MRV of Annex I commitments should apply to the degree, ambition and implementation of the emission reduction commitments.

Further, in devising appropriate guidelines for international consultation and analysis, there should be a clarity on the architecture for MRV which should apply not only to actions but also the support for such actions wherever applicable. All guidelines for MRV, either of the actions that are supported and reported in NATCOM or the actions that are autonomous or domestically funded will be subject to decision of the COP through its subsidiary body, SBI which will also be the authority to devise the Guidelines for international consultation and analysis. This is necessary to ensure that transparency and uniformity is maintained in the procedures of consultation and analysis. With a view to ensure that

national sovereignty is respected, International consultations and analysis should be based on (country implementation reports as contained in) NATCOM in the format decided upon by the COP through SBI.

REDD+

There should be a comprehensive approach to Reducing Emissions from Deforestation & Forest Degradation (REDD) that includes conservation, afforestation and sustainable management of forests. REDD+ should be financed with public funds and a dependence on carbon markets should not be a stumbling block to mitigation and adaptation efforts in the forestry sector.

Sectoral approaches to mitigation:

Sectoral approaches are appropriate for the Annex I countries for reducing their emissions and meeting their commitments. There should be no mandatory or voluntary sectoral norms at the international level for industrial technologies for achieving energy efficiency and lower emissions intensity which will impinge on voluntary actions of the developing countries.

Market- based mechanisms for mitigation:

Deepening and expansion of carbon markets should take place through strengthening of the available flexibility instruments under the Kyoto Protocol. While the carbon markets should be strengthened, this should not be contingent upon inclusion of non-market based approaches for the phase-down of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), reduction of tropospheric ozone, black carbon (soot), and biosequestration.

Potential consequences and border measures:

Use of unilateral trade and/or border adjustment measures against countries that do not have emission reduction targets, sectoral energy intensity targets/norms or emission intensity targets/norms should be clearly prohibited. A clear admission to this effect should form part of an agreement.

Finance:

Long term finance for adaptation and mitigation should not rely on generation of resources from carbon markets. It is necessary to maintain a balance between the public and private funds for meeting climate change needs. A global mechanism for generating and accounting for additional resources, mainly from public sources is essential to meet long term needs. The contribution of developed countries should be based on an assessed scale. A low carbon development strategy implemented by a developing country on a voluntary basis should not be a vehicle for transfer of the financial burden of mitigation actions from developed to developing countries.

There should be a multilateral financial mechanism under the Convention that should be set up with resources provided by developed countries on the basis of assessed contributions. There can be many operating entities of the Fund but the Fund itself should have balanced and equitable representation of Parties, function under the authority of CoP and ensure direct access to the Parties.

Financial pledges made by the countries for fast start funds should be immediately realized during 2010. There should be adequate funding available under fast start funds for meeting the needs of NAPAs on an annual basis. Fast start funds for mitigation and forestry-related activities should also not remain

confined to REDD but should simultaneously cover the sustainable forest management and increase in forestry cover.

Technology:

Global cooperation in technology for addressing climate change should be based on a multilateral mechanism that should finance and facilitate collaborative research in future low-carbon technology and access to intellectual property rights (IPRs) as global public goods. There should be technology innovation centres that should act as the hubs for development of specific technologies and their deployment and dissemination in developing countries. The Mechanism should promote and facilitate development and transfer of technology; acceleration of technology adoption: capacity building for this purpose; and support networks of centres to enable these goals.

PAPER NO. 5: MARSHALL ISLANDS

Additional views on the preparation of text by the Chair of the AWG-LCA

Republic of the Marshall Islands

1. The Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) welcomes the invitation by the AWG-LCA to its Chair to prepare a text to facilitate negotiations among the Parties, and the opportunity to provide additional views on the preparation of that text.
2. RMI is among the world's lowest-lying island states, averaging only 2 meters above sea level. As a result, RMI is particularly vested in ensuring ambitious and collective global action to avoid dangerous levels of climate change as a means to safeguard the livelihood and security of its population, and the long-term viability and survival of RMI among the world's community of nations.
3. RMI wishes to express its strong support for the LCA Chair, the Vice-Chair and other officers elected to lead the work of the Ad-hoc Working Groups and subsidiary bodies. Continued rigidity and lowest-common-denominator approaches will not serve to advance the international climate regime in a manner consistent with the ultimate objective of the Convention. It is RMI's view that delegations need to approach this year's work with a renewed sense of commitment, mutual trust and flexibility in order to drive the negotiating process forward towards a strong, ambitious and comprehensive set of outcomes at COP16 in Cancùn, Mexico. RMI stands ready to support the dedicated efforts of the incoming COP16 Presidency in this regard.
4. In considering approaches for producing a text to facilitate negotiations within the AWG-LCA, RMI encourages the Chair to structure the text and facilitate negotiations in a manner conducive to its incremental simplification which reduces, over time – rather than indefinitely extends or expands – the range of options and alternatives.
5. RMI considers that the Copenhagen Accord should have a material influence upon the production of the negotiation text, and encourages the Chair to draw from the Accord to the extent that its captures political progress in a number of areas crucial to unlocking negotiations. A clear majority of Parties has formally supported or associated with the Accord, including all major emitters and a substantial number of middle income and particularly vulnerable developing country Parties.
6. It is important to note, however, that the Accord does not offer a complete solution to the climate change problem, and there are significant gaps and deficiencies that will need to be rectified through the negotiation process, in particular the need to significantly raise the level of ambition and provide more specific guidance to national and international action to address climate change. In this regard, text produced in the lead-up to and during COP15, and previous inputs and submissions from Parties warrant further detailed consideration, including the draft legal texts submitted in Copenhagen by Grenada on behalf of AOSIS (see FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/MISC.8, at page 15).
7. As relates to legal form, RMI remains concerned at the continuing lack of clarity as to the intended legal character of a post-2012 climate regime. RMI welcomes recent statements of support at senior political levels of the need for internationally legally binding agreements to support international action on climate change, and would welcome a communal acknowledgment by Parties, at the earliest possible opportunity, of the importance of achieving a legally binding outcome from the AWG-LCA.
8. RMI acknowledges the broad consensus among Parties to establish, as an outcome of the AWG-LCA, a long-term goal of limiting global temperature increases to **below** 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, and the clear majority of Parties supportive of a long-term stabilization of

temperatures at less than 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. No party, to our understanding, appears currently to be advocating a limit of 2 degrees Celsius or more. This convergence of views should be reflected in the Chair's forthcoming text.

9. RMI also supports the AOSIS position that temperature should not exceed 1.5 degrees Celsius, and recommends to the Chair that her negotiating text reflect the emerging consensus in favor of a robust review mechanism for reviewing overall progress towards the achievement of the ultimate objective of the Convention, taking into account the need to prevent and minimize further impacts on particularly vulnerable developing countries, and the need to avoid breaching critical impact thresholds.
10. In this context, RMI expresses its strong concern that the current pledges and commitments for emissions reductions and implementation of nationally appropriate mitigation actions do not come close to establishing an emissions trajectory capable for achieving the long-term global goal contemplated by Parties as necessary to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention. RMI is of the view that mechanisms must be in place to ratchet up commitments and pledges to ensure that Parties are on track to ultimately deliver on this long-term goal.
RMI urges the LCA Chair to allow adequate space within the negotiating text to adequately address this issue.
11. Regarding adaptation, RMI believes that increasing vulnerability to climate impacts, including an increasing scale and frequency of natural hazards, poses a serious barrier to the achievement of sustainable development over the long-term. In particular, the lack of adequate access to climate and disaster-related insurance, as well as the serious need for improved risk management strategies, is urgently needed in many of the most vulnerable nations to ensure sustainable livelihoods and the survival of low-lying island and coastal states. RMI urges the Chair to incorporate in the negotiating text proposals for addressing insurance and risk management elements for the most vulnerable.
12. Regarding the commitments expressed towards mobilizing "fast start" finance made through the Copenhagen Accord, the Republic of the Marshall Islands would view it as appropriate for Parties to report actions funded and implemented now and up to 2012, including through, as appropriate, national communications, and would encourage Parties to consider the effectiveness of a focused compilation of "fast start finance"-related information. RMI wishes to bring to the urgent attention of Parties the particular challenges faced by small island nations in navigating, coordinating and accessing diverse funding streams, and encourages Parties to pursue creative methods for addressing these issues, without prejudice to any fora or future financial mechanisms established under the Convention.

Предложения Российской Федерации к переговорному тексту СРГ-ДМС, сценарной ноте, а также к возможным заявлениям Председателя СРГ-ДМС.

I. Российская Федерация предлагает учитывать следующие основные положения:

1. Принятие конкретных количественных обязательств по сокращению антропогенных выбросов всеми основными странами-эмитентами парниковых газов, включая развивающиеся страны;
2. При определении величин сокращения антропогенных выбросов парниковых газов следует учитывать географические, экономические и социальные особенности стран.
3. При этом, выбор политики, мер и средств достижения заявленных целей по сокращению антропогенных выбросов парниковых газов является прерогативой каждой страны.
4. Ход выполнения принятых странами обязательств должен освещаться в Национальных сообщениях и Национальных инвентаризациях парниковых газов, так как они содержат важную информацию о политике и мерах, направленных на выполнение положений Конвенции и свидетельствуют о консолидации усилий всех стран в борьбе с изменением климата.
В связи с этим, Национальные сообщения и Национальные инвентаризации должны представляться всеми странами на регулярной основе.

Note by the secretariat:

The Russian Federation has also submitted information to the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP) in relation to land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF).

Submissions to the AWG-KP related to LULUCF are available on the UNFCCC website at http://unfccc.int/meetings/ad_hoc_working_groups/kp/items/4907.php.
