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SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE

Eighteenth session

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Item 3 (a) and (b) of the provisional agenda

**THIRD ASSESSMENT REPORT OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL  
ON CLIMATE CHANGE**

**SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF IMPACTS OF, AND  
VULNERABILITY AND ADAPTATION TO, CLIMATE CHANGE**

**SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF MITIGATION**

**Aspects of the Third Assessment Report that could facilitate  
the work of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies**

**Submissions from Parties**

**Addendum**

In addition to the submissions included in document FCCC/SBSTA/2003/MISC.2, two further submissions have been received. 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.

PAPER NO. 1: RUSSIAN FEDERATION

**Российская Федерация**

**ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ ПО ДАЛЬНЕЙШЕМУ РАССМОТРЕНИЮ ОСНОВНЫХ ВЫВОДОВ  
ТРЕТЬЕГО ОЦЕНОЧНОГО ДОКЛАДА МГЭИК НА СЕССИЯХ ВСПОМОГАТЕЛЬНЫХ  
ОРГАНОВ И КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯХ СТОРОН РКИК**

Российская Федерация высоко оценивает обсуждение научных аспектов Третьего оценочного доклада МГЭИК с участием МГЭИК, Всемирной программы климатических исследований, Международной программы геосферных и биосферных исследований, Международной программы развития общества, Глобальной системы климатических наблюдений, МЭА и других международных организаций в Нью-Дели во время Восьмой Конференции Сторон РКИК и Семнадцатой сессии Вспомогательных органов. Выступления ведущих ученых и представителей научных, исследовательских и других международных организаций не только показали современный уровень знаний о климатической системе и ее изменениях, но и повысили осведомленность политиков, ответственных за принятие решений в области ограничения антропогенного воздействия на климат.

Российская Федерация считает, что любые политические решения на переговорах должны приниматься на основе комплексного научного, социального и экономического анализа происходящих изменений. По нашему мнению, открытое обсуждение насущных проблем политиками и учеными является первым шагом на пути всестороннего анализа и обоснования решений, вырабатываемых во время переговорного процесса.

Российская Федерация считает, что научному сообществу необходимо продолжить рассмотрение множества сложных научных, технических и социально-экономических вопросов, связанных с достижением главной цели Конвенции, которые были указаны в Третьем оценочном докладе МГЭИК. Важным этапом этого процесса является состоявшееся по инициативе российской стороны в январе 2003 г. в Женеве рабочее совещание МГЭИК по исследованию допустимых уровней атмосферных концентраций парниковых газов, способных оказать опасное антропогенное воздействие на климатическую систему Земли. Продолжение деятельности в этом направлении позволит получить результаты, которые будут способствовать большей обоснованности принимаемых решений.

Не менее значимым направлением дальнейших исследований является оценка уровней концентраций атмосферных аэрозолей и их возможного воздействия на климат. Третий оценочный доклад МГЭИК рассматривает рост концентраций этих веществ как важный фактор воздействия на климат, что обуславливает необходимость дальнейших исследований этого процесса.

Мы считаем, что диалог между политиками и учеными позволит сделать принимаемые решения более сбалансированными и будет способствовать учету их возможных последствий и побочных эффектов. В то же время научное сообщество получит от политиков более ясные указания по определению приоритетов своей дальнейшей деятельности. Российская Федерация рассматривает результаты обсуждений в Нью-Дели как положительные и предлагает проводить подобные обсуждения регулярно во время сессий Вспомогательных органов и Конференций Сторон РКИК.

Достигнутые результаты надо максимально использовать во время Всемирной конференции по изменению климата (г. Москва, 2003 г.).

**SUBMISSION ON FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF MAJOR ISSUES OF THIRD ASSESSMENT REPORT OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE ON SESSIONS OF CONFERENCE OF PARTIES AND ITS SUBSIDIARY BODIES**

Russian Federation highly scores a constructive discussion on scientific issues of the Third Assessment Report (TAR) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) with participation of IPCC, World Climate Research Programme, Intentional Geosphere-Biosphere Programme, Intentional Human Dimensions Programme, Global Climate Observing System, Intentional Energy Agency and other intentional organisations that was held in New-Delhi during the Eighth Conference of the Parties and 17th Session of Subsidiary Bodies. The presentations of leading scientists and representatives of scientific, research, and other intentional organisations showed a modern level of knowledge on state and changes of climate system and enhanced awareness of policy-makers responsible for development and approval of decisions on reduction of anthropogenic impact on climate change.

Russian Federation believes that any political decisions at negotiations should be made on the basis of integrated scientific, social and economic analysis of occurring changes. We consider open discussion between scientists and policy-makers on crucial problems to become the first step on the way of comprehensive analysis and justification of decisions developed during the negotiation process.

Russian Federation proposes that scientific community should continue to consider multicomplex scientific, technical and socio-economic issues related to achievement of the ultimate objective of the Convention that were raised by the Third Assessment Report of the IPCC. Initiated by the Russian side working meeting on investigation of permissible levels of greenhouse gas atmospheric concentrations that may cause dangerous anthropogenic impact on the Earth climate system, held in Geneva in January of 2003, was an important phase of this process. The continuation of this work enables to obtain results that will provide a better substantiation of decisions to be adopted. The assessment of levels of atmospheric aerosols and their possible influence on climate is no less important topic for further research. TAR considers the growth of concentration of these substances as an important factor of impact on climate. The latter specifies the need for further investigations of this issue.

We believe that the dialogue between policy-makers and scientists will allow to make political decisions more balanced and will promote for consideration of their possible consequences and indirect effects. At the same time scientific community will receive from politicians more clear guidance on determination priorities for further work. Russian Federation considers results of New-Delhi discussions as positive and proposes to hold such meetings on regular base during the UNFCCC Conferences of Parties and sessions of Subsidiary Bodies.

The results obtained should be effectively used during the World Climate Change Conference to be held in Moscow in 2003.

PAPER NO. 2: SAUDI ARABIA

**Emission constraints on Annex I countries have well established, albeit varied, “spillover” effects on non-Annex I countries**

The above statement was a robust conclusion of the IPCC Third Assessment Report (TAR):

- Page 27, paragraph 2 of the Synthesis Report,
- The Robust Findings (Table SPM-3, page 32) of the Synthesis Report, and
- Page 11, Paragraph 16 of the Mitigation (Working Group III)

Spillover effects are considered important for many developing countries. Since many developing country economies are dependent on resources that will be impacted from measures taken by the developed countries, there is a need to address the impact of implemented response measures on non-Annex I countries in the following agenda items of the Conference of the Parties at its ninth session:

**AGENDA ITEMS**

<b>Subsidiary Bodies</b>	<b>Current</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>SBI</b>	<b>National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention.</b>	Develop guidelines for the full implementation of Article 4, Paragraph 8 of the convention, as well as the implementation of the activities under decision 5/CP.7, by Annex I Parties and be submitted in their national communications to UNFCCC secretariat
	<b>National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention</b>	Develop guidelines for the full implementation of Article 4, Paragraph 8 of the convention, as well as the implementation of the activities under decision 5/CP.7, by non-Annex I Parties and be submitted in their national communications to UNFCCC secretariat.

	<b>Financial mechanism</b>	<b>Funding under GEF:</b> Include in the guidance for GEF activities related to the communication from non-Annex I on the impact of response measures related to activities mentioned in Paras 22-28 of decision 5/CP.7. <b>Special Fund:</b> Full implementation of paragraphs 22,23,24,25,27,and 28 of decision 5/CP.7 under special funds.
	<b>Implementation of Article 4, paragraph 8 and 9, of the Convention</b>	Progress on the implementation of the subject Article and the Paragraph in interest as well as the activities under decision 5/CP.7 and subsequent workshops outcomes will not be facilitated and accomplished unless actions are granted by SBSTA, SBI and the UNFCCC secretariat. A new decision must be formulated by the Conference of the Parties at its 9 <sup>th</sup> session incorporating all of the issues in concern above and dealt by SBSTA and SBI accordingly

<b>SBSTA</b>	<b>Third Assessment Report of the IPCC</b>	When addressing mitigations, more emphasis should be given to the potential spillover effects due to climate change implemented response measures taken by Annex I countries
	<b>Methodological Issues</b>	<p>Future methodological needs on issues related to the impact of response measures under Article 4, Paragraph 8 of the Convention should incorporate the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Methodologies on Implementing Win/Win Policies and Measures</li><li>- Methodologies on assessing terms of trade and socio-economic impacts on individual developing countries</li><li>- Methodologies on assessing the impacts on developing countries of policies already implemented by Annex I Parties</li></ul>

	<p><b>“Good Practice” in Policies and Measures among Parties included in Annex I to the Convention</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The secretariat needs to update FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.13 to take into consideration Article 2.3 of the Kyoto Protocol, in particular assessing the impacts of these policies and measures on the developing countries.</li> <li>- SBSTA needs to promote the exchange of information on win-win type policies and measures.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Research and systematic observations</b></p>	<p>Take actions on modeling workshop</p>
	<p><b>Cooperation with relevant international organizations</b></p>	<p>Take actions on the modeling workshop and other issues, i.e.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Involvement of IPCC in assessing modeling and spillover effects issues is highly recommended.</li> <li>- Actions on Paragraphs 22-29 of Decision 5/CP.7 taken by Intergovernmental Organizations.</li> <li>- Actions on Paragraphs 22-29 of Decision 5/CP/7 by International Organizations</li> <li>- Actions on Paragraphs 22-29 of Decision 5/CP.7 by Annex I Countries.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Article 6 of the Convention</b></p>	<p>Article 6 Paragraph b(ii) by Annex I countries</p>