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UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

**AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON FURTHER COMMITMENTS  
FOR ANNEX I PARTIES UNDER THE KYOTO PROTOCOL**

**Fifth session**

**Bangkok, 31 March to 4 April 2008, and Bonn, 2–12 June 2008**

**Item 3 of the provisional agenda**

**Analysis of means to reach emission reduction targets and identification of ways to enhance their effectiveness and contribution to sustainable development**

**Views on the organization of the round table on means to reach emission reduction targets of Annex I Parties**

**Submissions from Parties**

1. At its resumed fourth session, the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol invited Parties to submit, by 15 February 2008, their views on the topics to be covered and the experts/organizations to be invited to participate in the round table on the analysis of means that may be available to Annex I Parties to reach their emission reduction targets and identification of ways to enhance the effectiveness of these means and their contribution to sustainable development.<sup>1</sup>
2. The secretariat has received two such submissions. 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.

<sup>1</sup> FCCC/KP/AWG/2007/5, paragraph 19 (d) (i).

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
1. SAUDI ARABIA (Submission received 16 February 2008) .....	3
2. SRI LANKA (Submission received 15 February 2008) .....	4

PAPER NO. 1: SAUDI ARABIA

**ROUND TABLE ON THE ANALYSIS OF MEANS AVAILABLE TO ANNEX I PARTIES TO REACH THEIR EMISSION REDUCTION TARGETS**

Saudi Arabia welcomes the opportunity to submit its views Round Table on the Analysis of Means Available to Annex I Parties to Reach Their Emission Reduction Targets by 15 February 2008 under the FCCC/KP/AWG/2007/ /L.6/Rev.1, paragraph 6(d) (i).

Saudi Arabia suggests the following topics to be included:

- Identification of ways, means and methodology to minimize spillover effects from mission trading, project base mechanisms, rules for the LULUCF, coverage of GHGs, sectors and source categories, and sectoral approaches.

Saudi Arabia suggests inclusion of experts from Oil Producing Exporting Countries.

PAPER NO. 2: SRI LANKA

**ROUND TABLE ON THE ANALYSIS OF MEANS AVAILABLE TO ANNEX I PARTIES TO REACH THEIR EMISSION REDUCTION TARGETS**

**1 Views on the topics to be covered and experts/organizations to be invited to participate in the round table (to be held at the resumed fifth session of AWG) on the analysis of means available for Annex I Parties to reach their emission reduction targets. (Reference FCCC/KP/AWG/2007/L6/Rev.1)**

1.1 Sri Lanka hopes that the Round Table meeting will decide upon future GHG emission reduction mechanisms that needs to be negotiated and finalized, during 2008-2009 CMP sessions.

1.2. As Annex I countries hold the responsibility and moral commitment for mitigation of their historical emissions and for controlling their current high emissions, policies should be established to impose financial consequences on Annex I countries that are unable to attain the targets, and to use these funds for improving the standard of living in developing countries. We hope that this issue will be taken up at the Round Table meeting.

1.3. We believe that the participation of Annex I countries in the CDM process is only in the form of CER buyers. In reality the burden of CDM project development, including project risk lie solely with the non Annex I countries. Sri Lanka looks forward for the establishment of a tool, which would facilitate channeling of a significant portion of funds to the Adaptation Fund from Annex I countries who are historically responsible for GHG emissions.

1.4. We also expect that the Round Table Meeting would decide upon a uniform mechanism to evaluate the adverse environmental impacts caused by Climate Change in economic terms, especially in developing countries.

1.5. We hope that transfer of cleaner technologies in power generation, transport and industrial development would be expedited. It is necessary that these technologies are efficient on a life cycle scale rather than on a point scale approach.

1.6. The high trend of deforestation in developing countries contributes to the reduction of GHG sinks. Through their own efforts over many decades, coupled with traditional indigenous practices, some developing countries such as Sri Lanka have been able to halt the rate of deforestation, thereby consolidating a permanent forest estate in respective countries. Therefore Sri Lanka wishes that the Round Table meeting would explore possibilities in the CDM mechanism to recognize the conservation efforts of forested nations, specially in developing countries.

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