



October 22, 2010

Dear members of environmental section,

IUCN appreciates the concern of the Forum for 21<sup>st</sup> century on the environmental issues and is herewith expressing the support on mutual searching for solutions for environmental issues. Although the UNFCCC conference in Copenhagen has brought an agreement, we all know that most of the countries have agreed to fulfill the commitments in the case, that everyone is ready to fulfill them. Therefore we see as the most important aim of this conference to come to a binding agreement.

IUCN is expressing its attitude towards Draft no. 1 as followed:

1. Emission reduction

IUCN expresses its agreement with the need of a binding treaty and on the need for a common strategy. The climate change and its effects aren't something affecting only one country, therefore we all should be concerned in finding solutions for problems connected with it. Therefore IUCN will support both aims of the Forum for 21<sup>st</sup> century. As IUCN stated in its official document prepared for Copenhagen, we agree on the aim to reduce the greenhouse gas emission minimum by 40 % by 2020 compared to 1990, but we suggest a binding target of all developed countries of reduction of greenhouse gas emission by 70-80 % by 2050 compared to 1990.

2. Technology transfer mechanism

Developing countries don't have enough financial resources to implement the newest green technologies, which causes that the progress of greenhouse gas reduction is slow and not efficient. We see a need for a better transfer mechanism, which would enable a better access to new green technologies for the developing countries. We propose a barter change mechanism –developing countries that have not reached their emission quotes can sell their additional emission quotes to other countries, under barter change we mean that the developing countries would sell the additional emission quotes not for money but for green technology.



### 3. Reforestation

IUCN agrees that there is a need for better involvement of the developing countries on that matter and suggested for Copenhagen the REDD-PLUS regime in which the developing countries are involved. There are several actions to be taken:

- The conservation actions include avoiding emissions through measures such as forest protection in the countries and areas with high forest cover and low rates of deforestation.
- Enhancement of forest carbon stocks – restoration of forest on degraded forest lands.
- Safeguard against conversion of natural forests to plantations.

Deforestation is the main source of the financial resources for many of the developing countries, therefore we see it as crucial to find redemption possibilities of gaining finances as for example a better access to world markets not only for agricultural products. One possibility of restoration of lost forest areas is planting of mangrove trees that serve not only as a reduction for CO2 emission but also as a protection for the shore before monsoons and tsunamis.

### 4. Biodiversity

Conservation of biodiversity involves addressing three categories: species and their sub-populations, genetic diversity and ecosystems. Conserving biodiversity, as the backbone of all life on Earth and the core of what IUCN does, is the basis for four other priority areas of work: tackling climate change, sustainable energy, managing nature for human well-being and greening the economy. Nongovernmental bodies (NGO's) have dedicated important efforts to establishing more than 120,000 protected areas worldwide covering



near 14% of the Earth's terrestrial land surface. This represents a substantial global land use commitment to biodiversity conservation.

#### 5. Water resources

Water is crucial in our life. The reality is that we are running out of it. It is in our concern to preserve springs of natural water and to minimize pollution of water. It is closely connected with biodiversity, because of the circulation of water in nature. (it is all in the circulation). Water must be protected. One of the suggestions is to minimize waste by recycling and monitoring water resources around the world. Also the campaign of awareness on this topic should be made. People are polluting water and maybe with a proper education on this topic, problem can be solved.

#### 6. Energy efficiency

Aggressive deployment of energy efficiency measures can be expected to reduce the world's projected energy needs in 2050 by one third, with associated reductions in GHG emissions. Energy efficiency can be achieved on a broad scale through comprehensive efficiency standards for appliances, and efficiency requirements incorporated into building codes and transportation. With respect to capital requirements, most energy efficiency measures pay for themselves over time through the savings generated by reduced energy consumption.

Adoption of appliance standards can produce significant reductions in energy use while saving consumers and businesses billions of dollars.

The displacement of expensive fossil-fired sources with renewable energy sources provides cost savings, promotes more diversity in the fuel supply, achieves dramatic reductions in GHG emissions, and can eliminate crippling dependence on foreign sources of petroleum.