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*For the purpose of the international conference held by the Forum for the 21st century, International Union for Conservation of Nature is expressing its attitude towards Draft no. 2 as followed:*

#### IUCN on the Draft no. 2 proposals on **Emissions reduction**

##### Notes:

1. The average global temperature has increased by 0.74°C since 1900. Humans are further changing the climate by their actions, especially through emissions of greenhouse gases, particularly carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) which artificially warms the earth's atmosphere. Climate change will increasingly cause storms, droughts, floods and fires and have a severe impact on food production, water availability and ecosystems such as forests and wetlands. A major concern is how rapid climate change will magnify existing environmental stresses and contribute to food insecurity, conflict over resources, and loss of livelihood for millions of people.
2. According to the IPCC, if global average temperatures exceed 2°C there will be irreversible impacts on water, ecosystems, food, coastal zones and human health. There are several facts that cannot be ignored as the rise of the sea levels by 20 cm during the last century. Global temperature could rise by as much as 6.4°C by the end of the century. Up to 30 % of plant and animal species could go extinct if the global temperature increase exceeds 1.5-2.5°C. The overall costs and risks of climate change will be equivalent to losing up to 20 % of global GDP each year, while the costs of action now can be limited to around 1 % of global GDP each year.

##### Proposes:

1. Adopt a binding agreement that would force nations to adopt decisions limiting temperature increase to less than 2 C.
2. For this purpose nations should include a long-term goal to this proposal of 80 % quantified emissions reduction by 2050 compared to 1990.
3. IUCN agrees on the aim to reduce the greenhouse gas emission by 35 % by 2020 to the 1990 levels stated in Kyoto protocol by countries stated in Annex B of this protocol.
4. As climate change is a global problem, the developing countries should take part in the commitments. Therefore IUCN agrees with the suggestion of commitment of non-OECD countries to aim for maximum of 5 % increase in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per capita in the time period 2010-2020.

#### IUCN on the Draft no. 2 proposals on **Technology transfer**

##### Notes:

1. For the purpose of the technology transfer mechanism the CDM – Clean Development Mechanism, defined in the Kyoto Protocol, Art. 12, has been created. The CDM allows a country with an emission-reduction or emission-limitation commitment under the Kyoto Protocol (Annex B Party) to implement an emission-reduction project in



developing countries. Such projects can earn saleable certified emission reduction (CER) credits, each equivalent to one tonne of CO<sub>2</sub>, which can be counted towards meeting Kyoto targets.

**Proposes:**

2. IUCN agrees that the usage of the CDM shall be mandatory for 5 % of the emission reduction agreed for the 2020 target.
3. As well as Forum for the 21<sup>st</sup> century, IUCN also recognises a need for the developed countries to help in negotiating with the licensing companies for the licensing terms to be more flexible for the developing countries and that the developing countries should enhance the protection of intellectual property rights.
4. IUCN also proposes to implement CDM into the REDD plus regime.

IUCN on the Draft no. 2 proposals on **Reforestation**

**Notes:**

1. Vast areas of forest has been destroyed by human actions all over the world. There is no doubt that deforestation and forest degradation are contributing to climate change. Developed countries have already taken steps to stop the degradation of their forests. On the contrary developing countries are still in the process of creating sustainable forest management plans.
2. Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) is still under negotiation at the UNFCCC and many developing countries are not ready to participate in it.

**Proposes:**

1. IUCN suggests the creation of groups of developing countries according to the readiness for implementing the REDD-plus regime.
2. The REDD-plus regime should be binding for the countries that are stated to be ready of it by the Policy Board of REDD-plus.
3. The rest of the developing countries should be supported to reach the readiness for REDD-plus.

IUCN on the Draft no. 2 proposals on **Biodiversity**

**Notes:**

1. IUCN agrees on the opinion of Forum for the 21<sup>st</sup> century which is written in second the draft. Biodiversity in global scope is frequently destroyed by human activity. Some efforts should be made in this important matter. One phenomenon that is consequence of human impact on nature is species extinction. Species are being hunted for numerous reasons, but mostly they are hunted without any planning or strategy. Some species are dying, and prevention of this trend should be made immediately.

**Proposes:**

1. IUCN proposes that hunting on whales should be permanently banned. This prohibition should directly be applied in countries like Norway and Japan.



2. Further proposal is turned to developing countries like India and some countries in Africa, to build nature parks, which will protect animals from hunting and further extension.
3. We strongly recommend that developing countries should apply more severe policy towards illegal hunting.
4. Also developing countries should commit themselves to conserve nature and to stop further degradation of biodiversity. These proposals are opened for further negotiations.

#### IUCN on the Draft no. 2 proposals on **Water resources**

##### Notes:

1. Water as is written in second draft will become a source of political and economy power. This means that in future water will be the main cause of army conflicts. Problems with water occur especially in regions like Africa, Near and Middle East countries and some countries of Latin America. People in these regions do not have clean water for drinking.

##### Proposes:

1. IUCN proposes a program for managing and protecting water called WANI – Water and Nature Initiative. This program is aimed to help reduce poverty and protect the environment by helping people to manage river flows and improving access to all communities. We strongly suggest that this program should be applied to all developing countries.
2. Filtering water and collecting rainwater can help in critical areas which do not have access to clean water.
3. We propose that sources of clean water should be protected from further devastation and pollution.

#### IUCN on the Draft no. 2 proposals on **Energy efficiency**

##### Notes:

1. IUCN agrees with points mentioned in second draft concerning this topic. The demand for energy in the developing countries is rising and this is one of the major concerns for whole world. We support any kind of activities on decreasing energy and using alternative forms of energy.

##### Proposes:

1. IUCN is proposing that developing countries should invest into green technologies which will help with conserving nature. Developing of alternative fuels, like biodiesel and new means of generating energy are priorities for energy efficiency.