Submission by the Russian Federation
on the inclusion of a wide range of low-emissions technologies in the mechanisms under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement

The Russian Federation believes that in order to achieve the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement, the efforts of Parties should focus on a real and measurable reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and on increasing removals. Mitigation of *net* anthropogenic emissions is the only scientifically based way to tackle climate change.

With this in mind and taking into account the principles of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change regarding economic effectiveness of measures implemented to address climate change and respect to socio-economic conditions of Parties, the Russian Federation emphasizes that there can be no limitations to the use of technologies to address climate change as long as they provide net reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.

We believe that this approach should also be applied to the cooperative approaches mentioned in Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Therefore, we note that the rules, modalities and procedures for market and non-market mechanisms established by Article 6 of the Paris Agreement should allow for the application of the full range of technologies for the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions in cooperative approaches and allow Parties to choose the best technological solutions with respect to national circumstances.

Using the example of the energy sector, emissions reductions can be achieved by using different types of fuels, both fossil and non-fossil. For this purpose, carbon capture and storage (CCS) technologies, transitions to renewable energy sources, the use of nuclear generation could all be applied. In particular, according to the Fifth Assessment Report of the IPCC the average full-cycle carbon footprint of generation is 12 grams of CO2-e/kWh for nuclear power plants, 11-12 grams of CO2-e/kWh for wind farms, and 48 grams of CO2-e/kWh for solar power plants. These conclusions illustrate the equal contribution of nuclear and renewable energy generation to climate change mitigation. Similarly, various technologies could be considered for the production of hydrogen.

In the context of generation based on fossil energy sources, carbon capture and storage technologies – while not lowering emissions as much as carbon-free sources – can significantly reduce emissions in energy production. For example, the use of CCS technologies for natural gas combined-cycle plants reduces emissions by more than half – from 490 to 170 grams of CO2-e/kWh in average.

When designing a methodological framework for projects in the mechanism under 6.4 or preparing a work program under mechanism 6.8, we have to create equal conditions for the entire range of technologies that can help us achieve net reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. This approach will allow the mechanisms to be designed in the most inclusive way possible so they will be able to attract high-quality emission reduction projects and meet the goal of ensuring sustainable development as prescribed by Article 6.1 of the Paris Agreement.