

Iceland's Pledges for 2020

- Current Kyoto QELRO: +10% + Iceland utilizes the provisions of Decision 14/CP.7 on “Impact of single projects” in small economies
- First Pledge: -15% by 2020, compared to 1990 (25 percentage points below Kyoto QELRO for 1st CP). Dependent on continuation of Kyoto rulebook and extension of Dec. 14/CP.7.
- Current pledge: “-30% by 2020, in a joint effort with the European Union, as part of a global and comprehensive agreement for the period beyond 2012, provided that other developed countries commit themselves to comparable emissions reductions and that developing countries contribute adequately according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities”.
- Requires Iceland being able to use the provisions of Article 4 of KP or similar arrangement and an agreement with the European Union

Mitigation Potential and importance of LULUCF

- Almost zero mitigation potential in energy production (electricity and heating) sector, as it is almost 100% based on renewables
- Large carbon sequestration potential by afforestation and revegetation
- Actions in LULUCF sector allows Iceland to take on comparable targets to other developed countries, despite decarbonized energy production sector
- Big changes in LULUCF rules from current ones might call for a recalculation of Iceland's pledges

Summary: Assumptions and Conditions

- Availability of provisions for **joint target setting** with other Parties (Article 4 of KP or similar arrangement)
- Agreement with EU on joint fulfillment
- **Inclusion of LULUCF** + clear and uniform and environmentally robust accounting rules
- Iceland wants to exert **comparable effort** to other developed countries and be part of a **comprehensive global effort** to reduce GHG emissions