

## A compilation of proposals by Parties for aggregate and individual figures for Annex I Parties

### A.

The following proposals for contributions of Annex I Parties, individually or jointly, to the scale of emission reductions to be achieved by Annex I Parties in aggregate and information relating to possible quantified emission limitation and reduction objectives have been submitted by Parties:

Submission by the Philippines (FCCC/KP/AWG/2009/MISC.7)

### Annex B

<b>Party</b>	<b>Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (2008–2012) (percentage of base year or period)</b>	<b>Quantified emission reduction commitment (2013–2017) (percentage of base year or period)</b>	<b>Quantified emission reduction commitment (2018–2022) (percentage of base year or period)</b>
Australia	108	71	51
Austria	92	49	15
Belarus <sup>a*</sup>	92	95	91
Belgium	92	50	17
Bulgaria*	92	94	90
Canada	94	65	42
Croatia*	95	87	78
Czech Republic*	92	79	65
Denmark	92	59	31
Estonia*	92	91	84
European Community	92	63	38
Finland	92	67	45
France	92	48	14
Germany	92	60	33
Greece	92	70	51
Hungary*	94	81	69
Iceland	110	61	35
Ireland	92	64	41
Italy	92	65	42
Japan	94	62	36
Latvia*	92	88	81
Liechtenstein	92	63	38
Lithuania*	92	89	82
Luxembourg	92	55	25
Monaco	92	63	38
Netherlands	92	62	36
New Zealand	100	73	55
Norway	101	45	8
Poland*	94	83	72
Portugal	92	73	55

Table (continued)

<b>Party</b>	<b>Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (2008–2012) (percentage of base year or period)</b>	<b>Quantified emission reduction commitment (2013–2017) (percentage of base year or period)</b>	<b>Quantified emission reduction commitment (2018–2022) (percentage of base year or period)</b>
Romania <sup>*</sup>	92	93	89
Russian Federation <sup>*</sup>	100	93	88
Slovakia <sup>*</sup>	92	84	74
Slovenia <sup>*</sup>	92	72	53
Spain	92	58	30
Sweden	92	42	4
Switzerland	92	48	14
Turkey <sup>b</sup>		92	86
Ukraine	100	98	97
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	92	44	6
United States of America <sup>c</sup>	93	61	34

<sup>a</sup> Added to Annex B by an amendment adopted pursuant to decision 10/CMP.2. This amendment has not yet entered into force.

<sup>b</sup> Country that acceded to the Kyoto Protocol on 28 May 2009 (entry into force on 26 August 2009). Also, country that has special circumstances which place it in a situation different from that of other Parties included in Annex I to the Convention as noted in decision 26/CP.7.

<sup>c</sup> Countries that have not yet ratified the Kyoto Protocol.

<sup>\*</sup> Countries that are undergoing the process of transition to a market economy.

## Annex B

<b>Party</b>	<b>Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (2008–2012) (percentage of base year or period)</b>	<b>Quantified emission reduction commitment (2013–2017) (percentage of base year or period)</b>	<b>Quantified emission reduction commitment (2018–2022) (percentage of base year or period)</b>
Australia	108	82	61
Austria	92	69	32
Belarus <sup>a</sup>	92	97	93
Belgium	92	70	34
Bulgaria <sup>*</sup>	92	96	92
Canada	94	79	53
Croatia <sup>*</sup>	95	92	83
Czech Republic <sup>*</sup>	92	87	72
Denmark	92	75	45
Estonia <sup>*</sup>	92	94	87
European Community	92	78	51
Finland	92	80	56
France	92	69	31
Germany	92	76	46
Greece	92	82	60
Hungary <sup>*</sup>	94	89	75
Iceland	110	77	48
Ireland	92	79	53
Italy	92	79	53
Japan	94	77	49
Latvia <sup>*</sup>	92	93	85
Liechtenstein	92	78	51
Lithuania <sup>*</sup>	92	93	85
Luxembourg	92	73	40
Monaco	92	78	51
Netherlands	92	77	49
New Zealand	100	84	64
Norway	101	67	27
Poland <sup>*</sup>	94	90	78
Portugal	92	84	64
Romania <sup>*</sup>	92	96	91
Russian Federation <sup>*</sup>	100	96	91
Slovakia <sup>*</sup>	92	91	79
Slovenia <sup>*</sup>	92	83	62
Spain	92	75	44
Sweden	92	65	23
Switzerland	92	69	31
Turkey <sup>b</sup>		95	89

**Table** (continued)

<b>Party</b>	<b>Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (2008–2012) (percentage of base year or period)</b>	<b>Quantified emission reduction commitment (2013–2017) (percentage of base year or period)</b>	<b>Quantified emission reduction commitment (2018–2022) (percentage of base year or period)</b>
Ukraine	100	99	98
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	92	66	25
United States of America <sup>c</sup>	93	76	48

<sup>a</sup> Added to Annex B by an amendment adopted pursuant to decision 10/CMP.2. This amendment has not yet entered into force.

<sup>b</sup> Country that acceded to the Kyoto Protocol on 28 May 2009 (entry into force on 26 August 2009). Also, country that has special circumstances which place it in a situation different from that of other Parties included in Annex I to the Convention as noted in decision 26/CP.7.

<sup>c</sup> Countries that have not yet ratified the Kyoto Protocol.

\* Countries that are undergoing the process of transition to a market economy.

Joint submission by Australia, Belarus, Canada, the European Community and its Member States, Iceland, Japan, Liechtenstein, New Zealand, Norway, Russia, Switzerland, Ukraine (FCCC/KP/AWG/2009/MISC.13/Add.1)

Information relating to possible quantified emissions limitation and reduction objectives as submitted by Parties

Submission to the AWG-LCA and AWG-KP

This paper contains updated information provided by Annex I Parties relating to their possible quantified emission limitation and reduction objectives (QELROs). It contains values or ranges of these pledges, the base year to which they refer, and information on their status.

This submission serves information purposes only and does not entail any collective political endorsement or acceptance by the submitting Parties of the information provided in the table below.

Party	Information relating to possible QELROs		Inclusion of LULUCF	Status
	Range or single value by 2020, percentage	Reference year		
Australia	-5% up to -15% or -25%	2000	Y	Officially announced
Belarus	-5% to -10% <sup>1</sup>	1990	TBD	Under consideration
Canada	-20%	2006	TBD	Officially announced
European Union	-20 to -30%	1990	N for -20% Y for -30%	Adopted by legislation
Iceland	-15%	1990	Y	Officially announced
Japan	-15% <sup>2</sup>	2005	N	Officially announced
Liechtenstein	-20 to -30%	1990	N	Officially announced
Norway	-30%	1990	Y <sup>3</sup>	Officially announced
Switzerland	-20 to -30%	1990	Y	Consultations in progress
Ukraine	-20%	1990	TBD	Under consideration

\* Abbreviations: N = no; TBD = to be determined; Y = yes

Some Annex I Parties clarified the following matters in the context of possible QELROs and pledges:

#### Australia

On 4 May, Prime Minister Kevin Rudd committed the Australian Government to reduce Australia's emissions by 25 per cent on 2000 levels by 2020 if the world agrees to an ambitious global deal capable of stabilising levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere at 450 ppm CO<sub>2</sub>-eq or lower. The Australian Government retains its previous policy commitment to unconditionally reduce Australia's emissions by 5 per cent on 2000 levels by 2020, and to reduce emissions by up to 15 per cent by 2020 if there is a global agreement which falls short of securing atmospheric stabilisation at 450 ppm CO<sub>2</sub>-eq, and under which major developing economies commit to substantially restrain emissions and advanced economies take on commitments comparable to Australia's.

#### Belarus

<sup>1</sup> Conditional to access to flexible mechanisms.

<sup>2</sup> This target is based on pure domestic reduction efforts. How to treat credit offsets and sinks will be considered during the course of the negotiations.

<sup>3</sup> LULUCF is included in light of the present rules. If the rules are changed Norway's national goal will be changed accordingly.

Belarus informs that if the amendment adopted via decision 10/CMP.2 comes into effect before the end of the first commitment period, for the period after 2012 the Republic of Belarus will consider an option of assuming the commitment to meet the target of 90-95 per cent of 1990 emission level; and if the aforementioned amendment does not take effect, the Republic of Belarus will refrain from voluntary commitments for the post-Kyoto period that would establish the target lower than 100 per cent of 1990 emission level (FCCC/KP/AWG/2008/ MISC.4, page11).

#### Canada

In the medium-term, the Government of Canada is committed to reducing Canada's total GHG emissions by 20 per cent by 2020 relative to 2006 levels. This equals a reduction in annual emissions of approximately 145 Mt by 2020. This commitment has been developed as a domestic goal on Canada's long-term emission reduction pathway. It does not assume or provide for significant use of the Kyoto mechanisms, in particular emission trading under Article 17. In the long-term, the government is committed to reducing Canada's GHG emissions by 60-70 per cent below 2006 levels by 2050 (FCCC/KP/AWG/2007/MISC.4/Add.1, page 5 and further elaboration by Canada).

#### The European Community and its Member States

The European Union agreed in 2008 its "Energy and climate package". The package includes a unilateral commitment to reduce EU-27 GHG emissions by at least 20 per cent by 2020 compared to 1990 levels and by 30 per cent provided that other developed countries commit themselves to comparable emission reductions and that economically more advanced developing countries contribute adequately according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities consistent with staying below 2°C (FCCCC/KP/AWG/2009/MISC.1, page 20).

#### Iceland

The Government of Iceland decided on May 29 2009 to reduce net GHG emissions by 15 per cent by 2020, compared to 1990 levels. In real terms this ambition entails 25 per cent reduction compared to the target ascribed to Iceland in the Kyoto Protocol. This target is dependent upon the continuation of the decisions included in the Marrakech Accords, in particular the continuation of LULUCF and of Decision 14/CP.7. Iceland has previously adopted the long-term goal of reducing emissions by 50-75 per cent until 2050.

#### Japan

On 10 June, the Japanese Prime Minister Taro Aso announced the target of a 15 per cent reduction from the 2005 level by 2020. This target is based on pure domestic reduction efforts. How to treat credit offsets and sinks will be considered during the course of the negotiations. This mid-term target will pave the way to attaining Japan's long-term target of 60-80 per cent reduction in 2050.

#### New Zealand

New Zealand is developing a range of possible medium-term targets consistent with a global goal of stabilisation at 450 ppm CO<sub>2</sub>-eq and with New Zealand's long-term target of a 50 per cent reduction in net emissions from 1990 levels by 2050.

Norway

In the context of an ambitious global agreement, Norway intends to cut global emissions equivalent to 100 per cent of its own greenhouse gas emissions, becoming a carbon neutral nation within 2030. Norway will undertake to reduce total greenhouse gas emissions by 30 per cent by 2020 relative to 1990 levels. The aim is to reduce two thirds of emissions domestically bringing Norway on the path to become a low carbon society (FCCC/KP/AWG/2009/MISC.1, page 39).

Russia

Russia is currently considering establishing a national mid-term target.

Ukraine

Ukraine is ready to commit to the greenhouse gas emissions reduction by 20 per cent by 2020 and by 50 per cent by 2050. Imposing stricter obligations on Ukraine will not only render impossible the economy growth, but will also prevent social and economic recovery of the country (FCCC/KP/AWG/2009/MISC.1, page 48 and further elaboration by Ukraine).

## **B.**

The following proposals have been made by Parties with regard to the scale of emission reductions to be achieved by Annex I Parties in aggregate. Proposals for a second commitment period are listed first, followed by proposals for a second and third commitment period and a goal for 2050. Finally, proposals with variables for the scale of emission reductions to be achieved by Annex I Parties in aggregate, the base year and the end of the second commitment period are listed last. Proposals with concrete numbers are listed from lowest to highest percentages.

*Belarus*

at least 30 per cent below 1990 levels in the commitment period 2013 to 2020

*Norway*

at least 30 per cent below 1990 levels by 2020

*Czech Republic on behalf of the European Union*

30 per cent below 1990 levels by 2020

*China*

at least 40 per cent below 1990 levels in the second commitment period from 2013 to 2020

*Senegal on behalf of the African Group*

40 per cent below 1990 levels by 2020

*Colombia*

at least 45 per cent below 1990 levels in the commitment period from 2013 to 2020, and at least 56 per cent by 2027

*India*

at least 79.2 per cent below 1990 levels by 2020

*Indonesia*

- at least 18 per cent below 1990 levels in the second commitment period 2013 to 2017 and at least 40 per cent below 1990 levels in the third commitment period 2018 to 2022
- at least 85 per cent below 1990 levels in the commitment periods by the end of 2050

*South Africa*

- at least 18 per cent below 1990 levels in the commitment period 2013 to 2017 and at least 40 per cent below 1990 levels in the third commitment period 2018 to 2022
- at least 95 per cent below 1990 levels by 2050

*Brazil*

at least 20 per cent below 1990 levels in the second commitment period 2013 to 2017 and at least 45 per cent below 1990 levels in the third commitment period 2018 to 2022

*Philippines*

- more than 30 per cent below 1990 levels in the commitment period 2013 to 2017 and more than 50 per cent below 1990 levels in the commitment period 2018 to 2022
- more than 95 per cent below 1990 levels by 2050

*Zambia*

not less than 45 per cent below their 1990 levels by the year 2020 and not less than 95 per cent below their 1990 levels by the year 2050

*Micronesia, on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States*

at least 45 per cent below 1990 levels by 2020 and by more than 95 per cent of their 1990 levels by 2050

*Australia*

at least X per cent below W levels in the commitment period 2013 to V

*Canada*

at least X per cent below W levels by 2020, T, and U, respectively



*New Zealand*

at least X per cent below [1990] levels in the commitment period 2013 to V

-----