



Executive Secretary
Secrétaire exécutif

Date: **Bonn, 30 July 2009**
Reference: LA/KP/2009
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NOTIFICATION Communication from Sri Lanka

On 30 July 2009, the secretariat received a letter dated 26 June 2009 from Sri Lanka. In its communication, Sri Lanka expressed its intention to co-sponsor the proposal from the Plurinational State of Bolivia on behalf of Malaysia, Paraguay and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela for an amendment to the Kyoto Protocol, as contained in document FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/12.

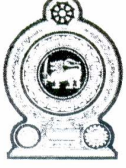
The communication from Sri Lanka is attached.

Yours sincerely,

(original signed by)

Yvo de Boer

Distribution: To Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and Parties and signatories to the Convention through National Focal Points for climate change and Permanent Missions to the United Nations.



පරිසර හා ස්වභාවික සම්පත් අමාත්‍යාංශය
சுற்றாடல் இயற்கை வளங்கள் அமைச்சு
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

"සම්පත්පාය" අංක 82, රජමල්වත්ත පාර, බත්තරමුල්ල, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව.
"සම්පත්පාය" இல: 82, ரஜமல்வத்த வீதி, பத்தரமுல்லை, இலங்கை.
"Sampathpaya" No. 82, Rajamalwatta Road, Battaramulla, Sri Lanka.
Gen. Tel: +94-11-2882112-3

දුරකථන
செயலாளர்
+94-11-2877290
ෆැක්ස්
பெக்ஸ்
+94-11-2877292

මගේ අංකය:
எனது இல.
My No. }

ඔබේ අංකය:
உமது இல.
Your No. }

දිනය
திகதி
Date } 26/06/2009

Executive Secretary,
United Nations Climate Change Secretariat,
P.O.Box 260 124,
53153 Bonn,
Germany.

**Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol to the
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.**

Sustainable development is about meeting the needs of present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. More than that it is about social justice, equity and respect for the human rights.

Humanity is overstepping the limits of sustainability and overusing the natural resources to meet the unlimited needs of the small portion of the population in the world. Developed countries' energy consumption patterns are running up vast ecological debt that will be inherited by developing countries and by future generations. According to the IPCC scenarios 21st century carbon budget is estimated as 1456 Gt. If developed countries continue this current emission trajectory the carbon budget for the 21st century will expire in the 2030s which will drastically enhance the effects of global warming.

Climate change is an unprecedented threat. Most immediately, it is a threat to the world's poorest and most vulnerable people: they are already living with the consequences of global warming. In our already divided world global warming is magnifying disparities between the rich and the poor, denying people an opportunity to improve their lives.

Considering the historical debt and the carbon emission of the developed counties Sri Lanka would like to co sponsor the amendments proposed by Bolivian government to the Article 3 and Article 4 of the Kyoto Protocol and give her fullest cooperation for the amendments proposed.

M.A.R.D. Jayathilake,
Secretary,
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
Sri Lanka.

"මේ මහලොවට සහ ගහකොළ මිනිසාට මෙන්ම අහසේ පියාසරන සියොතුන්ටද, මිනීමත කරන සිවුලාවන්ටද, සියලු සතුන්ටද එකසේ අයිතිය."

"நாம் வாழும் இந்த பூமி மற்றும் மரம் செடி கொடிகள் மனிதனுக்கு மட்டுமன்றி வான் வெளியில் பறந்து திரியும் பறவைகள் மற்றும் பூமியிலுள்ள விலங்குகளுக்கும், ஏனைய அனைத்து விலங்குகளுக்கும் சொந்தமானது"



AMENDMENT TO THE KYOTO PROTOCOL TO THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK
CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Article 3

1. The Parties included in Annex I shall, individually or jointly, ensure that their aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of the greenhouse gases listed in Annex A do not exceed their **total** assigned amounts, calculated pursuant to their quantified emission reduction commitments inscribed in Annex B and **determined by applying the principle of historical responsibility/debt and addressing the needs of developing countries**¹ in accordance with the provisions of this Article, with a view to reducing the overall emissions of such gases by **more than [XX]** per cent below 1990 levels in the commitment period 2013 to 2017.

1 bis. In fulfillment of their obligations under Article 3, paragraph 1, the Parties included in Annex I shall, individually or jointly, ensure that their aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions **from domestic sources** of the greenhouse gases listed in Annex A do not exceed their assigned **domestic** amounts, calculated pursuant to their quantified **domestic** emission reduction commitments inscribed in Annex B and in accordance with the provisions of this Article, with a view to reducing their overall **domestic** emissions of such gases by **more than [49%]** per cent below 1990 levels in the commitment period 2013 to 2017.²

Article 4

In Article 4, paragraph 3, replace "the commitment period specified in Article 3, paragraph 7" with "any commitment period established by the Conference of the Parties serving as meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol".

Annex B

Party	Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (2008-2012) (percentage of base year or period)	Quantified domestic emission reduction commitment (2013-2017) (percentage of base year or period) (i.e. minimum reductions required domestically)	Quantified emission reduction commitment (2013-2017) (percentage of base year or period) (i.e. total reductions required, based on historical responsibility and needs of developing countries)
Australia	108		
Austria	92		

¹ In determining the commitments in paragraph 1 of this Article, the following criteria are taken into account in order to ensure consistency with the ultimate objective of the Convention and the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities:

- Responsibility of Annex I Parties, individually and jointly, for current atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases;
- The historical and current per-capita emissions originating in developed countries;
- Technological, financial and institutional capacities; and
- The share of global emissions required by developing countries in order to meet their social and economic development needs, to eradicate poverty and to achieve the right to development.

² A Party included in Annex I may, with the agreement of other Parties, meet the difference between its total and domestic assigned amounts under Article 3, paragraph 1, through the financial mechanism operating under the authority and guidance of the Conference of Parties, in the context of their obligation to provide the agreed full incremental costs under the Convention.





Explanatory note

Article 3, paragraph 1, establishes the total emission reductions required of Annex I Parties (and the associated "assigned amount" of emissions). This amount is calculated to include the full extent of the historical responsibility of developed countries and the rights/needs of developing countries to a fair share of remaining atmospheric space to achieve their right to development. This amount is calculated on the basis of a methodology reflecting historical responsibility and the needs of developing countries, and is referred to as the total "assigned amount".

Article 3, paragraph 1bis, establishes the minimum emission reductions that Annex I Parties are to achieve domestically (and the associated maximum "assigned domestic amount" of emissions). This amount is calculated to reflect the deep physical emission reductions that are necessary and possible in developed countries, to liberate physical atmospheric space required by developing countries. This amount is calculated on the basis of a methodology reflecting the actual emission reductions technically possible in developed countries, and is referred to as the "assigned domestic amount".

The difference between these total and domestic amounts (i.e. between what developed countries must do and what they actually can/will do) provides the basis for dedicated and assured funding for adaptation and mitigation in developing countries, which can be provided via the UNFCCC finance and technology mechanism(s), which has been proposed by the G77 and China.


12/6/09
MALAYSIA


29.06.2009
M. A. R. D. JAYATILAKE
Secretary
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
82, Rajamalwatta Road,
Battaramulla.

Sri Lanka
