



**AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON FURTHER COMMITMENTS  
FOR ANNEX I PARTIES UNDER THE KYOTO PROTOCOL**

Sixth session

Accra, 21–27 August 2008, and Poznan, 1–10 December 2008

**Agenda item 3 (c)**

**Analysis of means to reach emission reduction targets and identification of ways to enhance their effectiveness and contribution to sustainable development**

**Greenhouse gases, sectors and source categories**

**Analysis of means to reach emission reduction targets and identification of  
ways to enhance their effectiveness and contribution to sustainable  
development**

**Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair**

1. In accordance with its conclusions at its resumed fifth session,<sup>1</sup> the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP) continued its consideration of broadening the coverage of greenhouse gases (GHGs), sectors and source categories.
2. The AWG-KP agreed that the aggregate carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) equivalent treatment of GHGs provided for in Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol (also known as the “basket approach”) should continue for the second commitment period.
3. The AWG-KP noted the need to maintain a coherent approach between the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol, where appropriate, when considering GHGs, sectors and source categories in relation to the commitments of Annex I Parties.
4. The AWG-KP noted the new hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons that have been developed since the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol. The AWG-KP also noted the following new gases and groups of gases included in the Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change:
  - (a) Nitrogen trifluoride (NF<sub>3</sub>);
  - (b) Trifluoromethyl sulphur pentafluoride (SF<sub>5</sub>CF<sub>3</sub>);
  - (c) Fluorinated ethers;

<sup>1</sup> FCCC/KP/AWG/2008/3, paragraph 32.

- (d) Perfluoropolyethers;
- (e) Hydrocarbons and other compounds including dimethylether (CH<sub>3</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>), methyl chloroform (CH<sub>3</sub>CCl<sub>3</sub>), methylene chloride (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>), methyl chloride (CH<sub>3</sub>Cl), dibromomethane (CH<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>2</sub>), bromodifluoromethane (CHBrF<sub>2</sub>) and trifluoroiodomethane (CF<sub>3</sub>I).

5. The AWG-KP agreed to further consider, at its resumed sixth session (December 2008), inter alia, the scientific, technical, methodological and legal aspects of possible inclusion in the second commitment period of gases listed in paragraph 4 above, taking into account: information on existing and projected levels of their emissions; their contribution to global warming; mitigation options, the availability of common CO<sub>2</sub> equivalence metrics, robust methodologies and substitutes for these gases; implications for Parties; and the expertise available, including that of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

6. The AWG-KP noted that the Montreal Protocol is aimed at phasing out chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) by addressing consumption, production and trade aspects of these gases, but does not address their emissions. It also noted that at present, according to the AR4, these gases are more substantial contributors to climate change than the gases listed in paragraph 4 above.

7. The AWG-KP requested the secretariat to prepare a compilation of technical information on the gases listed in paragraph 4 above and on existing stocks and potential emissions of CFCs and HCFCs, and to make it available on the UNFCCC website for consideration by the AWG-KP at its resumed sixth session.

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