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

Ninth session

Bangkok, 28 September to 9 October 2009, and Barcelona, 2–6 November 2009

Agenda item 3

Consideration of further commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol

Documentation to facilitate negotiations among Parties

Note by the Chair*

Revised addendum

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

This addendum is a compilation of proposals and information from Parties relating to possible individual quantified emission limitation and reduction objectives and proposals from Parties with regard to the scale of emission reductions to be achieved by Annex I Parties in aggregate. It has been prepared by the Chair of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP), under his own responsibility, building on the work of the AWG-KP at its eighth session held in Bonn, Germany, from 1 to 12 June 2009, discussions at its informal meeting held in Bonn from 10 to 14 August 2009 and further work carried out during the first part of its ninth session held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 28 September to 9 October 2009.

* This document was submitted after the due date owing to the short interval between the first part of the ninth session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol and its resumed session.

A. Compilation of proposals and information from Parties relating to possible individual quantified emission limitation and reduction objectives

Proposal to amend Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol as contained in the submission from the Philippines¹

For Annex B to the Protocol there shall be inserted two new columns next to the existing columns:

Annex B

Party	Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (2008–2012) (percentage of base year or period)	Quantified emission reduction commitment (2013–2017) (percentage of base year or period)	Quantified emission reduction commitment (2018–2022) (percentage of base year or period)
Australia	108	71	51
Austria	92	49	15
Belarus ^{a*}	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

¹ Contained in document FCCC/KP/AWG/2009/MISC.7. Footnotes a and b to the table reflect discussions at the eighth session of the AWG-KP.

Table (continued)

Party	Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (2008–2012) (percentage of base year or period)	Quantified emission reduction commitment (2013–2017) (percentage of base year or period)	Quantified emission reduction commitment (2018–2022) (percentage of base year or period)
Netherlands	92	62	36
New Zealand	100	73	55
Norway	101	45	8
Poland [*]	94	83	72
Portugal	92	73	55
Romania [*]	92	93	89
Russian Federation [*]	100	93	88
Slovakia [*]	92	84	74
Slovenia [*]	92	72	53
Spain	92	58	30
Sweden	92	42	4
Switzerland	92	48	14
Turkey ^b		92	86
Ukraine	100	98	97
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	92	44	6
United States of America ^c	93	61	34

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

^b Country acceded to the Kyoto Protocol on 28 May 2009 (entry into force 26 August 2009). The country 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.

^c Countries that have not yet ratified the Kyoto Protocol.

^{*} Countries that are undergoing the process of transition to a market economy.

*Proposal to amend Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol as contained in the
submission from South Africa²*

For Annex B to the Protocol there shall be inserted two new columns next to the existing columns:

Annex B

Party	Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (2008–2012) (percentage of base year or period)	Quantified emission reduction commitment (2013–2017) (percentage of base year or period)	Quantified emission reduction commitment (2018–2022) (percentage of base year or period)
Australia	108	82	61
Austria	92	69	32
Belarus ^{a*}	92	97	93
Belgium	92	70	34
Bulgaria [*]	92	96	92
Canada	94	79	53
Croatia [*]	95	92	83
Czech Republic [*]	92	87	72
Denmark	92	75	45
Estonia [*]	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 [*]	94	89	75
Iceland	110	77	48
Ireland	92	79	53
Italy	92	79	53
Japan	94	77	49
Latvia [*]	92	93	85
Liechtenstein	92	78	51
Lithuania [*]	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 [*]	94	90	78
Portugal	92	84	64
Romania [*]	92	96	91

² Contained in document FCCC/KP/AWG/2009/MISC.8. Footnotes a and b to the table reflect discussions at the eighth session of the AWG-KP.

Table (continued)

Party	Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (2008–2012) (percentage of base year or period)	Quantified emission reduction commitment (2013–2017) (percentage of base year or period)	Quantified emission reduction commitment (2018–2022) (percentage of base year or period)
Russian Federation [*]	100	96	91
Slovakia [*]	92	91	79
Slovenia [*]	92	83	62
Spain	92	75	44
Sweden	92	65	23
Switzerland	92	69	31
Turkey ^b		95	89
Ukraine	100	99	98
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	92	66	25
United States of America ^c	93	76	48

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

^b Country acceded to the Kyoto Protocol on 28 May 2009 (entry into force 26 August 2009). The country 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.

^c Countries that have not yet ratified the Kyoto Protocol.

^{*} Countries that are undergoing the process of transition to a market economy.

Proposal from Algeria, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, El Salvador, Gambia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe³ to amend Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol³

For Annex B to the Protocol there shall be inserted a new column next to the existing column:

Annex B^a

Party	Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (2008–2012) (percentage of base year or period)	Quantified emission reduction commitment (2013–2020) (percentage of base year or period)
Australia	108	89
Austria	92	71
Belarus*	92	83
Belgium	92	64
Bulgaria*	92	84
Canada	94	77
Croatia*	95	86
Czech Republic*	92	74
Denmark	92	74
Estonia*	92	84
European Community	92	72
Finland	92	80
France	92	70
Germany	92	69
Greece	92	84
Hungary*	94	79
Iceland	110	91
Ireland	92	81
Italy	92	80
Japan	94	81
Latvia*	92	85
Liechtenstein	92	72
Lithuania*	92	85

³ The proposal is contained in document FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/7. It has been included in this document at the request of China, made during the first part of the ninth session of the AWG-KP.

Table (continued)

Party	Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (2008–2012) (percentage of base year or period)	Quantified emission reduction commitment (2013–2020) (percentage of base year or period)
Luxembourg	92	73
Monaco	92	72
Netherlands	92	78
New Zealand	100	84
Norway	101	82
Poland [*]	94	76
Portugal	92	82
Romania [*]	92	83
Russian Federation [*]	100	85
Slovakia [*]	92	78
Slovenia [*]	92	81
Spain	92	80
Sweden	92	69
Switzerland	92	76
Ukraine [*]	100	89
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	92	57
United States of America ^c	93	74

^{*} Countries that are undergoing the process of transition to a market economy.

^a As at January 2010.

^c Countries that have not yet ratified the Kyoto Protocol.

Information relating to possible quantified emission limitation and reduction objectives as contained in the joint submission from Australia, Belarus, Canada, Croatia, the European Community and its member States, Iceland, Japan, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, Russian Federation, Switzerland and Ukraine⁴

Joint submission by Australia, Belarus, Canada, Croatia, the European Community and its Member States, Iceland, Japan, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Ukraine.

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% ⁵	1990	TBD	Officially announced
Canada	-20%	2006	TBD	Officially announced
Croatia ⁶	+6%	1990	Y	Under consideration
European Union	-20 to -30%	1990	N for -20% Y for -30%	Adopted by legislation
Iceland	-15%	1990	Y	Officially announced
Japan	-25%	1990	TBD	Officially announced
Liechtenstein	-20 to -30%	1990	N	Officially announced
Monaco	-20%	1990	--	Officially announced
New Zealand	-10 to -20%	1990	Y	Officially announced
Norway	-30%	1990	Y ⁷	Officially announced
Russian Federation	-10 to -15%	1990	TBD	Officially announced
Switzerland	-20 to -30%	1990	Y	Officially announced
Ukraine	-20%	1990	TBD	Under consideration

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

⁴ <http://unfccc.int/files/kyoto_protocol/application/pdf/awgkpjointqelrosubmission091009.pdf>.

⁵ Conditional to access to flexible mechanisms.

⁶ An increase of emissions by 6 per cent by 2020 relative to 1990 is equivalent to a decrease by 5 per cent of emissions compared to Croatia's base year calculated according to decision 7/CP.12.

⁷ LULUCF is included in light of the present rules. If the rules are changed Norway's national goal will be changed accordingly.

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 CO₂-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 CO₂-eq, and under which major developing economies commit to substantially restrain emissions and advanced economies take on commitments comparable to Australia's.

Belarus

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).

Croatia

The Croatian medium-term target for the period 2013-2020 is 33.2 Mt CO₂-eq that means an increase of 6 per cent according to its 1990 level, 31.3 Mt CO₂-eq, or a decrease of 5 per cent according to the base year established by Decision 7/CP.12. With this target Croatia will stabilize its GHG emissions on the level within the Kyoto Protocol. The target for period 2013–2020 has been established on the basis of elements of the EU “climate and energy package” that Croatia will implement in respective period.

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 (FCCC/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

At the time of the United Nations Summit on Climate Change on 22 September 2009 in New York, the newly elected Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama announced that Japan would aim to reduce its emissions by 25 per cent by 2020 if compared to the 1990 level, consistent with what the science had called for to halt global warming. Since Japan’s efforts alone cannot halt climate change, its commitment is premised on establishment of a fair and effective international framework in which all major economies participate and agreement by those economies on ambitious targets.

Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan will request an amendment to Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol on the level of 100 per cent on the base year 1992. The low carbon strategy for the post-Kyoto regime is under consideration.

Monaco

To minimize greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, the three main causes of which are human settlements, waste treatment and transport. Thus, in the context of the Kyoto Protocol, which Monaco has ratified, total GHG emissions (CO₂ equivalent) for 2006 were 13 per cent below 1990 levels. Monaco is thus on track to attain the objectives set under the Kyoto Protocol, namely to reduce GHG emissions for 2008–2012 by 8 per cent from 1990 levels.

In addition to these commitments, Monaco has decided to cut its GHG emissions:

- By 20 per cent from 1990 levels by 2020;
- By 60 per cent by 2050.

New Zealand

New Zealand has officially announced that it is prepared to take on a responsibility target for greenhouse gas emissions reductions of between 10 per cent and 20 per cent below 1990 levels by 2020, if there is a comprehensive global agreement. This means:

- the global agreement sets the world on a pathway to limit temperature rise to not more than 2°C;
- developed countries make comparable efforts to those of New Zealand;
- advanced and major emitting developing countries take action fully commensurate with their respective capabilities;
- there is an effective set of rules for land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF); and
- there is full recourse to a broad and efficient international carbon market.

It is expected that New Zealand would meet its target through a mixture of domestic emission reductions, the storage of carbon in forests, and the purchase of emissions reductions in other countries.

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).

Switzerland

On August 26 this year, Switzerland's Federal Council adopted a draft legal text concerning the national climate policy after 2012. It has been passed on to Parliament for consultations. The final adoption by Parliament is expected for 2011. The proposed legal text includes an objective to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20 per cent until 2020 compared to 1990 levels. In the context of a binding international agreement for the period 2013–2020 Switzerland would consider a higher reduction target of 30 per cent until 2020 compared to 1990, under the condition that other developed countries commit themselves to comparable emissions reductions and that economically more advanced developing countries contribute adequately according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities.

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. Proposals by Parties with regard to the scale of emission reductions to be achieved by Annex I Parties in aggregate⁸

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. 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 Community and its member States

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

Plurinational State of Bolivia

- more than [49] per cent below 1990 levels in the commitment period 2013 to 2017 (domestic scale of emission reductions to be achieved by Annex I Parties in aggregate)
- more than [X] per cent below 1990 levels in the commitment period 2013 to 2017 (total scale of emission reductions to be achieved by Annex I Parties in aggregate)

Colombia

at least 45 per cent below 1990 levels in the commitment period from 2013 to 2020, and at least 56 per cent by 2028

India

at least 79.2 per cent below 1990 levels by 2020

⁸ These proposals are based on written submissions from Parties as contained in documents FCCC/KP/AWG/2009/MISC.7 and FCCC/KP/AWG/2009/MISC.8 and on discussions at the eighth session of the AWG-KP, the informal meeting of the AWG-KP held in Bonn from 10 to 14 August 2009 and the first part of the ninth session of the AWG-KP, held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 28 September to 9 October 2009.

Indonesia

- at least 18 per cent below 1990 levels in the second commitment period 2013 to 2017 and at least 40 percent 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

Islamic Republic of Iran

at least 18 to 30 per cent below 1990 levels in the second commitment period 2013 to 2017 and at least 40 to 50 per cent below 1990 levels in the third commitment period 2018 to 2022

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

Federated States of 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
