

Joint submission by Australia, Belarus, Canada, 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% ¹	1990	TBD	Officially announced
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% ²	2005	N	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 ³	Officially announced
Russian Federation	-10 to -15%	1990	TBD	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

¹ Conditional to access to flexible mechanisms.

² 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.

³ 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).

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.

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

Minimiser la quantité de gaz à effet de serre (GES) émise, dont les trois causes principales sont l’habitat, le traitement des déchets et les transports. Ainsi, dans le cadre du Protocole de Kyoto, ratifié par Monaco, le bilan des émissions de gaz à effet de serre (exprimées en équivalents CO₂) se situe pour l’année 2006 à 13% en dessous de celui de l’année 1990. La Principauté de Monaco se situe donc sur une trajectoire favorable à l’atteinte des objectifs qu’elle doit atteindre en application du protocole de Kyoto, à savoir réduire de 8%, sur la période 2008-12, ses émissions de gaz à effet de serre par rapport à celles de 1990.

En plus de ces engagements, la Principauté de Monaco a décidé de réduire ses émissions de gaz à effet de serre:

- d'ici 2020, de 20% par rapport à celles de 1990;
- à l'horizon 2050, de 60%.

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).

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).