

**Joint submission by Australia, Belarus, Canada, the European Community and its Member States, Iceland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Russia, 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 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%	2000	Y	Officially announced
Belarus	-5% to -10%	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
Norway	-30%	1990	Y <sup>1</sup>	Officially announced
Switzerland	-20 to -50%	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**

The Australian Government has made a policy commitment to unconditionally reduce Australia's emissions by 5 per cent below 2000

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<sup>1</sup> LULUCF is included in light of the present rules. If the rules are changed Norway's national goal will be changed accordingly.

levels by 2020. Should countries reach a global deal that includes commitments by all major economies, including key developing countries, to restrain emissions and by all developed countries to take on comparable emissions reduction targets, Australia will commit to reduce emissions by up to 15 per cent below 2000 levels by 2020. Australia will commit, therefore, to a medium-term (2020) target to reduce Australia's greenhouse gas emissions by between 5 per cent and 15 per cent below 2000 levels. Australia's national ambition for 2020 represents a 12 to 22 percentage point reduction on Australia's target for 2008-2012 (FCCC/KP/AWG/2009/MISC.1/Add.2, page 3).

## **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 (FCCC/KP/AWG/2009/MISC.1, page 20).

## **Iceland**

Iceland is undertaking consultations at the national level on a mid-term ambition. In terms of long-term ambition, Iceland has set the target of 50-75 per cent emissions cuts as an aspirational goal for 2050.

## **Japan**

Japan's mid-term target is now being considered with reference to the six options presented by the Mid-term Target Committee, established under the Council on Global Warming Issue chaired by the Prime Minister (FCCC/KP/AWG/2009/MISC.1/Add.2).

## **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.

## **Switzerland**

Switzerland is considering two options for QELROs. The first option is to expand and increase a CO<sub>2</sub> tax sufficiently to achieve 20 per cent emission reduction of GHG emission mainly domestically by 2020 compared to 1990. If other developed countries commit themselves to comparable emission reduction effort and developing countries take appropriate mitigation action, it can consider a 30 per cent reduction target within the framework of a comprehensive international agreement. The second option consists of introducing a comparably lower CO<sub>2</sub>-tax dedicated to financing emission reductions abroad. With this option Switzerland will reduce GHG emissions up to 50 per cent by 2020 compared to 1990 provided a sustainable international climate regime is achieved and cost of acquiring international

certificates does not exceed certain limit (FCCC/KP/AWG/2009/MISC.1, page 44).

## **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).