

Expected targets and actions under the Copenhagen Accord

WHAT ARE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES PUTTING ON THE TABLE?

COUNTRY / BLOC	EXPECTED 2020 EMISSION REDUCTION PLANS	CONDITIONAL 2020 OFFERS
Australia	Australia announced it will register under the Accord a 5% reduction in emissions on 2000 levels (approx. 4% below 1990 levels).	Up to 15% and 25% below 2005 levels, both conditional on the extent of action by others (in 2009 Australia indicated it would be ready to commit to 25% if there is an agreement where major developing economies commit to substantially reduce emissions and advanced economies take on commitments comparable to Australia's)
Canada	In 2008 Canada announced a target of 20% cuts on 2006 levels, which is equivalent to a 3% cut on 1990 levels if LULUCF (Land use, land-use change and forestry) is excluded - including emissions from LULUCF, the target would imply an increase in emissions.	
EU	In December 2008, the European Union committed to 20% cuts in emissions on 1990 levels in EU legislation; this is the target the EU announced it will list in Appendix I of the Copenhagen Accord.	As in 2009, the EU maintains it will move to a 30% reduction target on 1990 levels by 2020 if other developed countries commit to comparable reductions and advanced developing countries agree to take substantive efforts to reduce their emissions.
Japan	In September 2009, Japan announced 25% reduction in emissions on 1990 levels. In a welcome move, Japan has registered this target with the UN for inclusion in Appendix I of the Accord.	
New Zealand	In August this year, New Zealand announced 10-20% reduction in emissions compared to 1990 levels.	
Norway	Norway has indicated it will register a target in the 30-40% range (below 1990 levels).	As announced in 2009, Norway also has confirmed it remains willing to deepen the cuts to 40 percent below 1990 levels if other nations show more ambition as part of an international agreement.
US	The US administration has announced it will list a target of 17% below 2005 levels by 2020 in Appendix I of the Accord (this is roughly equivalent to a 4% cut below 1990 levels).	

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COUNTRY	VOLUNTARY (UNILATERAL) CURBS ON EMISSIONS GROWTH	WHAT MORE COULD BE ACHIEVED WITH FINANCE AND TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT
China	China announced in November 2009 that it would cut emissions per unit of GDP by 40 to 45% by 2020 compared with levels in 2005 – while estimates vary widely, this may be represent up to a 12.5% reduction below emissions under a business as usual scenario. China committed to do this on a voluntary basis.	China is one of the crucial countries to a deal on emission reduction. It should be noted that these are pledged without support from rich countries. The potential is there for more ambition from China (and all other developing countries) if rich countries put significant finance and technology transfer on the table.
India	Shortly before Copenhagen, India committed to cut emissions per unit of GDP by 20-25% on 2005 levels by 2020.	Prior to Copenhagen India indicated it is prepared to “do more” if the Summit produced a satisfactory deal.
South Africa		In the first week of Copenhagen, South Africa pledged a 34% emissions reduction below business as usual by 2020 and 42% by 2025. This commitment is conditional on a “fair, ambitious, and effective” global deal, including under Kyoto Protocol, and importantly on international finance, technology, and capacity-building support – pointing out to rich countries the need for finance commitments.
Brazil	Brazil proposed to curb emissions near to 40% emission reduction below business as usual by 2020 as a voluntarily pledge – that included an 80% reduction of deforestation. The pledge is included in a bill that has been passed by the House and Senate and is currently in mark-up. Brazil is prepared to Measure, Report and Verify these emissions reductions.	
Indonesia	Indonesia has made official its intention to commit to a 26% reduction in emissions compared with business as usual.	With international support, Indonesia is confident they could cut emissions by as much as 41% below business as usual.
South Korea	In November this year, South Korea committed to 30 percent reduction by 2020 from its forecast under a "business as usual" scenario – on a voluntary basis. This is equivalent to 4% reduction on 1990 levels.	
Mexico		In 2008, Mexico proposed to curb emissions by 50% by 2050 – 30% by 2020 below business as usual. The target is framed as “aspirational” and contingent on a multilateral regime that deploys significant financial and technological resources.

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