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SECOND REVIEW OF THE ADEQUACY OF ARTICLE 4.2(a) AND (b)

Compilation of submissions by Parties

Note by the secretariat

1. At its eighth session, the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) considered the issue of the second review of the adequacy of Article 4.2(a) and (b). It invited Parties to submit their views on this item by 15 August and requested the secretariat to compile them for consideration at its ninth session.
2. Six submissions have been received.** In accordance with the procedure for miscellaneous documents, these submission are attached and are reproduced in the language in which they were received and without formal editing.

* Including the ninth sessions of the Subsidiary Body for scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation.

** In order to make these submissions available on electronic systems, including the World Wide Web, these contributions have been electronically scanned and/or retyped. The secretariat has made every effort to ensure the correct reproduction of the texts as submitted.

CONTENTS

Paper No.		Page
1.	Australia	3
2.	Austria (on behalf of the European Community and its member States)	8
3.	Indonesia (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China)	10
4.	Samoa (on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS))	12
5.	South Africa	15
6.	Switzerland	17

PAPER NO. 1: AUSTRALIA

**Second review of the adequacy of Article 4,
subparagraphs 2(a) and (b)**

This submission is made in response to the invitation of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) at its eighth session to parties to make submissions on the Second Review of the Adequacy of Article 4, subparagraphs 2(a) and (b), recorded in the report on the eighth session, paragraph 36 (f).

Introduction

The Second Review of the Adequacy of Article 4, subparagraphs 2(a) and (b) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) provides an important opportunity to analyse and assess the adequacy of these commitments "in the light of the best available scientific information and assessment on climate change and its impacts, as well as relevant technical, social and economic information...", as required by Article 4, subparagraph 2(d) of the Convention. Specifically, Article 4 subparagraph 2 (d), relating to such reviews, provides that "based on this review, the COP shall take appropriate action...". The task for the Fourth session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC is determining the nature of this action.

Annex I countries are conscious of their responsibility to take the lead in combatting climate change and the Kyoto Protocol provides the means of demonstrating this leadership role. The strengthening of commitments of Annex I parties under the Protocol is an important step along a longer-term path aimed at achieving the ultimate objective of the Convention. Significantly, the Protocol provides a comprehensive, systematic and longer-term process for negotiation of future commitments of parties listed in Annex I under Article 3.9 and periodic review of the Kyoto Protocol under Article 9, which is specifically linked to the Convention's review provisions.

Under the Convention, parties have acknowledged that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities, respective capabilities and their social and economic conditions. Scenarios produced by the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) illustrate that global emissions and concentrations of greenhouse gases will continue to rise even with implementation of the Kyoto Protocol and future strengthening of Annex I party commitments. Although non-Annex I countries' greenhouse gas emissions are currently at lower absolute levels relative to emissions from Annex I countries, emissions are growing more rapidly in developing countries than in developed countries (IPCC, Second Assessment Report, II, B.3.2). This has the potential to substantially raise global emissions and concentrations of greenhouse gases even as Annex I parties' emissions decline (Bolin, Report to Seventh Session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, SBSTA-7, and IPCC Technical Paper IV), with consequent global and regional impacts, particularly for the most vulnerable countries.

Australia believes the outcome of the Second Review of the Adequacy of Article 4, subparagraphs 2 (a) and (b), as required by Article 4, subparagraph 2(d) of the UNFCCC, needs to reflect these considerations and suggests a course for parties to address them.

First Review of the Adequacy of Article 4.2(a) and (b) of the UNFCCC

The outcome of the First Review of the Adequacy of Article 4, subparagraphs 2 (a) and (b) of the UNFCCC was the "Berlin Mandate", a negotiating process aimed at strengthening the commitments of Annex I parties under Article 4.2 (a) and (b) in the post-2000 period. This process concluded with the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol.

The Kyoto Protocol represents an important step along the longer-term path aimed at achieving the ultimate objective of the Convention under Article 2 of the UNFCCC and a significant and tangible outcome originating from the first review of Article 4.2 (a) and (b). The collective effect of Annex I targets, to reduce emissions by at least five percent below 1990 levels by 2008-2012, represents a significant reduction from business-as-usual emissions of 30 percentage points, strengthening the commitments embodied under these provisions in the Convention.

An immediate priority for parties is to progress implementation of Kyoto Protocol commitments, particularly Annex I commitments, so as to ensure the Kyoto Protocol delivers the next step toward meeting the ultimate objective of the Convention. The Protocol requires Annex I parties to have made demonstrable progress in achieving their commitments under the Protocol by 2005, by virtue of Article 3.2. Efforts are underway across Annex I parties to progress programs of action and implementation in order to meet Kyoto Protocol commitments.

Ensuring efficient, market-based and least-cost outcomes will be centrally important to delivering effective implementation of the Kyoto Protocol. International emissions trading, the Clean Development Mechanism and Joint Implementation will be critical tools for Annex I parties to meet their commitments under the Protocol.

The Kyoto Protocol is forward looking

Annex I parties are conscious of their responsibility to take the lead in emission mitigation. This step has been undertaken on the basis of equity, recognising parties' common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, as stipulated by the Convention.

The adoption of the Kyoto Protocol, including legally binding emission commitments for Annex I countries, represents a critical first step. Taking action now is important because atmospheric concentrations are projected to rise at faster rates in the future than in the period leading up to 1990 in the absence of mitigation efforts (IPCC Technical paper IV).

The forward looking nature of the Kyoto Protocol provides a mechanism to address the long term character of climate change. The Protocol provides for legally binding targets to be specified for commitment periods subsequent to the completion of the first commitment period in 2012. Article 3.9 of the Protocol requires negotiation of Annex I party commitments for subsequent commitment periods and specifies that, for the second period,

consideration should commence no later than 2005. Article 9 of the Protocol provides for periodic reviews of the Protocol, "in light of the best available scientific information and assessments on climate change and its impacts, as well as relevant technical, social and economic information". Furthermore, the Protocol requires these reviews be coordinated with pertinent reviews under the Convention, particularly those required under Article 4, subparagraph 2(d) and Article 7, subparagraph 2(a) of the UNFCCC. The Protocol provides, therefore, a comprehensive, systematic and longer-term process for review and negotiation of future commitments.

Greater global emission limitation efforts will be necessary over time

Under the Convention, parties have acknowledged that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and their social and economic conditions. The Kyoto Protocol demonstrates Annex I parties' commitment to take the lead in greenhouse gas mitigation efforts. However, in order to meet the ultimate objective of the Convention, greater global emission limitation and reduction efforts than those agreed at Kyoto will be necessary over time.

The emission commitments for Annex I parties specified in the Kyoto Protocol cover a proportion of global emissions which is currently greater than 50% of total emissions (IPCC, SAR, II B.3.2). However, this proportion will decline over time. Although non-Annex I countries' greenhouse gas emissions are currently at lower absolute levels relative to emissions from Annex I countries, emissions are growing more rapidly in developing countries than in developed countries (IPCC, SAR II, B.3.2). The growth in emissions in countries outside Annex I has the potential to substantially raise global emissions even as Annex I parties' emissions fall. For example, even if Annex I party emissions were to be reduced to only 10% of 1990 levels, and no mitigation was undertaken of non-Annex I country emissions, global emissions would approximately double their 1990 level by the end of the next century, if emissions in countries outside of Annex I follow the IPCC 92a 'mid-range' scenario (Bolin, Report to SBSTA-7).

Atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases will also continue to rise under the Kyoto Protocol. This is principally the result of emissions in Annex I countries but will be increasingly due to rising emissions in non-Annex I countries. In the IPCC example of Annex I emissions declining to 10% of 1990 levels by 2100, atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases will rise at twice current rates in 2100 if emissions in countries outside of Annex I follow the IPCC 92a 'mid-range' scenario (Technical Paper IV).

The environmental effectiveness of greenhouse gas abatement actions by countries in Annex I is also affected by the absence of emission commitments in other countries. This is because shifts in global trade and resource flows and in the production of greenhouse gas-intensive goods toward countries without emission commitments can raise emissions in those countries as a result of the abatement policy of the implementing countries (IPCC Technical Paper I, 9.3.4). The potential for this 'emissions leakage' could be significant (SAR III, 11.6.4.2).

Non-Annex I parties have reported in their national communications that they are taking determined and meaningful efforts to address the global problem of climate change through domestic action and international cooperation. The implementation of the Clean Development Mechanism will provide another valuable means of cooperation. The extent to which parties outside the Annex I group are already taking mitigation action demonstrates the extent to which these countries could benefit from formalising commitments in relation to these efforts and encourage consistency and equity across all countries.

Guidance required from the Fourth Session of the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

The Kyoto Protocol provides for emission limitation and reduction commitments for countries accounting for a portion of global emissions only and this proportion will decline through time. Australia considers that the Second Review of the Adequacy of Article 4, subparagraphs 2(a) and (b), as specified in Article 4, subparagraph 2 (d) of the UNFCCC should lead to the establishment of a process to facilitate participation by Parties currently outside the Annex I group in efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Key issues which would need to be addressed include guidelines for such a process, information requirements, the objective criteria which could be taken into account in negotiating commitments and the timeframe and nature of such commitments. Consideration would also need to be given to the means by which the process would need to be facilitated by technical assistance, consistent with respective responsibilities under Article 4, paragraph 7 of the Convention.

As required under Article 4, subparagraph 2(d) of the UNFCCC, such a process would need to be conducted on the basis of the best available scientific information and assessment of climate change and its impacts, as well as relevant technical, social and economic information including, *inter alia*, reports of the IPCC. Such commitments would need to be commensurate with parties' common but differentiated responsibilities, respective capabilities, individual national circumstances and developmental needs and include proper consideration of the legitimate needs of developing countries for the achievement of sustained economic growth and the eradication of poverty. Such a process could provide that Parties falling within the category of least developed countries should not take on emission commitments.

The process would need to be conducted in a time frame which recognised the technical, economic and political complexity of these issues.

Further Reviews Of Adequacy of Article 4.2(a) and (b) of the UNFCCC

Article 4.2(d) of the Convention provides that further reviews of the adequacy of subparagraphs (a) and (b) should be held "at regular intervals determined by the Conference of the Parties". In our view, further reviews of Article 4.2(a) and (b) should take into account or preferably be conducted in conjunction with other relevant Convention review processes. Therefore, it would be desirable for further reviews of adequacy of Article 4, subparagraphs 2(a) and (b) be conducted in conjunction with reviews of progress towards achievement of the objective of the Convention under Article 7.2 (a) and (e), review of the composition of Annexes I and II under Article 4.2(f) of the Convention, and review of the Kyoto Protocol

under Article 9. This is consistent with the requirements of Article 9 of the Kyoto Protocol, which requires reviews of the Protocol be coordinated with pertinent reviews under the Convention, particularly those required by Article 4, sub-paragraph 2(d) and Article 7, sub-paragraph 2(a) of the Convention. This review process would not only minimise duplication of effort, but would enable a broader, integrated and cooperative approach to be taken to working towards achievement of the Convention's ultimate objective.

PAPER NO. 2: AUSTRIA
(on behalf of the European Community and its member States)

**Second review of the adequacy of Article 4,
subparagraphs 2(a) and (b)
(Article 4.2(d) of the Convention)**

The EU recalls its statement on this issue at SBI 8. In this context the Union wishes to highlight the following points:

- In accordance with Article 4.2(d) of the Convention, the COP shall review the adequacy of the commitments in Article 4.2(a) and (b) until the objective of the Convention is met (the requirement to review the implementation of these commitments is included in Article 4.2(b) itself).
- The Kyoto Protocol was a historic turning point in that clear legally-binding targets were agreed by all Annex I Parties. These commitments and the provisions in Article 3.9 on further commitments are important steps in the process of combatting climate change.
- Nevertheless, far greater global limitation and reduction effects than the 5% overall reduction by Annex I Parties agreed at Kyoto will be necessary over time. Furthermore, in the light of the best scientific information currently available, the commitments of Annex I countries alone will not be sufficient to meet the ultimate objective of the Convention.
- Based on Article 4.2(d) of the Convention the Conference of Parties shall take appropriate action including the strengthening of the commitments of Annex I Parties. The second review of the adequacy of commitments should therefore address the question of what additional action would be needed to meet the objective of the Convention and the information necessary to answer that question.
- Such action/information might include:
 - an assessment of the concentration levels at which gases need ultimately to be stabilised in the atmosphere to prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system, and the levels at, and the date by, which global emission should therefore be stabilised. In this context, the EU have earlier stated that global average temperatures should not exceed 2⁰ Celsius above the pre-industrial level and that, therefore, concentration levels lower than 550 ppm CO² should guide global limitation and reduction efforts.
 - an examination of the obligations of the Parties to the Convention, as required by Article 7.2 including assessment of the capacity of Parties to meet those obligations; the scope for the obligations of some or all Parties to be strengthened, including by

the assumption of limitation or reduction targets; adoption of policies and measures and ways and means of assisting non-Annex I Parties through bilateral and multilateral channels in the fulfilment of such obligations. In this context, the EU reiterates its belief that in the longer term methods to allocate reduction or limitation targets should eventually lead to convergence of emission levels based on appropriate indicators.

A third review of the adequacy of commitments according to Article 4.2(d) of the Convention should be undertaken in 2001 when - on the basis of recommendation by SBI, drawing on advice from SBSTA as necessary, and in the light of the best scientific information available (including the Third Assessment Report of the IPCC) as well as other relevant technical, social and economic information - the COP should decide on appropriate next steps.

PAPER NO. 3: INDONESIA
(on behalf of the Group of 77 and China)

Draft decision

**Second review of Article 4.2(a) and (b) of the Convention
and Related matters**

The Conference of the Parties, at its fourth session,

Noting (Reaffirming) that “the largest share of historical and current global emissions of greenhouse gases has originated in **developed** countries, that **per capita** emissions in developing countries are still relatively low and that the share of global emissions originating in developing countries will grow to meet their social and development needs” (quoted from para. 3 of the Preamble to the Convention)

Basing itself on the Convention provisions, in particular **Article 4.2 (d)** of the Convention,

Having reviewed Article 4.2 (a) and (b) of the Convention in accordance with Article 4.2(d) of the Convention, and **having concluded** that these subparagraphs are not adequate,

Deeply concerned that, according to their national communications, most of the developed country Parties will not be able to honour their evidently inadequate commitments of retuning to their 1990 levels their anthropogenic emissions of the greenhouse gases as required of them under Article 4.2 (b),

Decides

1. that those developed country Parties that have not made demonstrable progress in returning to their 1990 levels their anthropogenic emissions of the GHGs as specified in Article 4.2 (b) of the Convention, **shall** make efforts in good faith in honouring their commitments under Article 4.2(a) and (b) by the end of the present decade (or: at the latest, by 2005 as provided for in Article 3.2 of the Kyoto Protocol);
2. that the **Third Review**, by the Conference of the Parties, of Article 4.2(a) and (b) of the Convention **shall** take place at the second session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, taking into account the timing mentioned in Article 9.2 of the Kyoto Protocol;
3. that, in accordance with the provisions of Article 4.2(d) of the Convention **further reviews** of Article 4.2(a) and (b) of the Convention **shall** take place thereafter at regular intervals, namely, one year before the commencement of each **subsequent**

“commitment period” for developed country Parties, following their first commitment period (2008 - 2012), until the objective of the Convention is met.

4. that any such review shall not introduce any new commitments for developing country Parties.

PAPER NO. 4: SAMOA
(on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States)

**Initial Views of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS)
on the second review of the adequacy of
Article 4, subparagraphs 2(a) and (b)**

I. Introduction

AOSIS welcomes this opportunity to present further views on the second review of the adequacy of Article 4, subparagraphs 2(a) and (b) of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (the Convention).

AOSIS strongly believes that the obligation under the UNFCCC to regularly review the adequacy of Parties' commitments in light of the best available scientific information and assessment on climate change and its impacts, and the obligation to take appropriate action in light of such a review, will continue to be central to the achievement of the Convention's objective. Without such regular reviews and adjustments, the Convention and its Protocol would quickly lose relevance in a rapidly changing world.

II. Process

The review required under Article 4.2(d) of the Convention is the second that Parties have undertaken. It falls in a somewhat awkward time in the operation of the Convention and related institutions, in that the COP has just concluded the Kyoto Protocol, and the Third Assessment Report of the IPCC is not yet complete. This review is, nonetheless, extremely relevant to the decisions Parties will have to take, both individually and collectively, in the near and medium term. As the globe suffers what is on track to be the hottest year in recorded history, it is essential that Parties and the international community as a whole be formally and unequivocally reminded that neither the efforts made thus far in implementing the Convention, nor the targets adopted in Kyoto last year represent an adequate effort to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at safe levels. Statements by the outgoing Chairman of the IPCC immediately following Kyoto confirmed the inadequacy of the Kyoto targets in light of the enormity of the challenges we face.

III. Scope

AOSIS notes that the scope of the review required by Article 4.2(d) is limited to the adequacy of the commitments of Annex 1 Parties in Article 4(a) and (b). Annex 1 Parties remain primarily responsible for the accumulation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, and they must be the first to take up the responsibility to redress the situation.

IV. Input to the process

While the first review of the adequacy of Article 4.2(a) and (b) concluded that the provisions were indeed inadequate, AOSIS was not entirely satisfied that the subsequent Berlin Mandate was a commensurate response to the urgency and seriousness of the situation. However, AOSIS, in the spirit of compromise engaged itself actively in the process that resulted in the Kyoto Protocol. Again, AOSIS came away from Kyoto with the distinct view that not enough progress had been made in the development of the Convention regime.

It is the considered opinion of AOSIS that there is a gap between what the science community recommends and the political will to take the necessary actions, especially in the industrialized countries. It is therefore important that the Convention process establishes general principles that would enhance the commitments of the Annex 1 Parties as more and better information becomes available. This position was referred to in statements by representatives of AOSIS at Kyoto as well as at the recent subsidiary body meetings in Bonn, who expressed concern at the continuing urgency and seriousness of the situation.

It is clear that the Kyoto Protocol should be taken into account in the review, at the next session and in the future. But AOSIS is questioning whether the Kyoto Protocol is an adequate response to the inadequacy of the Article. Further steps will have to be taken and Annex 1 Parties can and must do more. In this regard, AOSIS is of the view that it is imperative to ensure that the Kyoto Protocol is implemented in such a manner as to achieve real and tangible reductions. If the estimated 5.2% average target is met by questionable methodologies, or by an excessive inclusion of so-called "hot air" the results of the first review of the adequacy of the Article will be further undermined.

For this second review of the adequacy of Annex 1 commitments, the Secretariat should prepare, on the basis of the best available scientific information, first and second national communications of Annex 1 Parties and the results of the in-depth review of these reports, a quantified assessment of Annex 1 emissions trends, and the implications of these trends for the Convention's objective.

The ground work should be set for future reviews, which must be taken at regular intervals. Further information will be required, and the first level of support must come from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and from the expert institutions of the Parties. AOSIS see the Third Assessment Report and other Special Reports, as well as in-depth reviews of the National Communications from Annex 1 Parties as the most crucial documentation.

V. Conclusion

Annex 1 Parties must show concrete and tangible results in fulfilling their commitments under the Convention, especially to return their CO² emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000, and under the Kyoto Protocol, to cut back their emissions by the year 2012 according

to the targets set in the Protocol. Notwithstanding the above, Annex 1 Parties can and must do more.

While much was achieved in Kyoto, there is no room for complacency. Emerging scientific evidence that climate change is indeed happening, and the devastating impacts it could have, from the forests of South East Asia, to the flood plains of China, to the blistering heat of the American summer, must continue to drive the development of the Convention and its Protocol. The COP's regular reviews must continue to provide the opportunity to raise global awareness of these issues, and to encourage the rapid ratification of the Protocol and the conscientious design of its implementation mechanisms.

PAPER NO. 5: SOUTH AFRICA

**Second review of the adequacy of Article 4
Subparagraphs 2(a) and (b) of the Convention**

In terms of the FCCC/SBI/1998/CRP.4 dated 12 June 1998, Parties are invited to submit views on the above item to the Secretariat by 15 August 1998. South Africa's interpretation are as follows:

1. In accordance with the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, general rules for the interpretation of Treaties provide that the interpretation of provisions should be in good faith in accordance with the ordinary meaning of the words taking into account the context, object and purpose of the specific treaty. The intention of the Parties is also a valuable tool of interpretation. In order to give a sound legal interpretation of Article 4(2) (a) and (b) these general rules of interpretation will be applied .
2. Article 4(2) does not stand in isolation from the rest of the provisions of Article 4. The context and other relevant provisions of Article 4 should thus also be considered in order to interpret one of its sub-articles. Another aspect to consider closely, is the clear classification of Parties under the UNFCCC as this will assist in the interpretation of Article 4(2) (a) and (b).
3. Article 4 deals with the commitments that Parties to the UNFCCC undertake to fulfil. The article is structured in such a way to identify in each sub-article the responsible Parties. In this regard it is noted that Article 4(1) stipulates commitments for "all Parties", whilst the remainder of Article 4 refers in each sub-article to the specific category of Parties such as "developed country Parties and other Parties included in Annex I" (sub-article 4(2) or developed Parties included in Annex II" (sub-articles 3,4,5).
4. Article 4(2), by using a chapeau to introduce the commitments in paragraphs (a) to (g), stipulates in no ambiguous terms that "developed country Parties and other Parties included in Annex I commit themselves..." to the specified commitments therein. No reference to any commitment for developing countries is made in the whole of Article 4(2).
5. A very specific review process is provided for in Article 4(2) (d) in terms of which the COP shall review the adequacy of specifically subparagraphs (a) and (b). None of the other commitment stipulated in Article 4 are subjected to this specific review process. As these paragraphs specifically deal with the commitments of developed country Parties and other Parties included in Annex I, the review shall concentrate on the adequacy of specifically their commitments and cannot include the review of the adequacy of existing commitments of the developing countries.

6. If the review process establishes that Article 4(2) (a) and (b) is inadequate due to the failure of the developed countries to comply with their commitments and thus rendering these commitments inadequate, it would legally not be acceptable to rectify this inadequacy by creating new commitments for developing countries that had no commitments under Article 4 (2) (a) and (b) in the first place.
7. It is also necessary to take full cognizance of the context of the said sub-article in order to give a sound legal interpretation thereof. Furthermore it is the principles and context of the UNFCCC that also protest against the creation of commitments for developing country Parties as a result of the review process. In considering the adequacy of the commitments, the proponents of the idea to remedy the inadequacy by placing commitments on developing countries, do not take account of one of the principles of the UNFCCC namely that the specific needs and special circumstances of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effect of climate change, and of those Parties, especially developing country Parties, that would have to bear a disproportionate or abnormal burden under the Convention, should be given full consideration (Article 3(2)). If this principle as well as the political context of the UNFCCC, namely the recognition that the largest historical and current global emissions of greenhouse gases have originated in developed countries, that the per capita emissions in developing countries are still relatively low and that the share of global emissions originating in developing countries will grow to meet their social and development needs, are considered, it is clear that the review has only to do with the adequacy of the commitments for developed country Parties and other Parties included in Annex I.
8. There is a growing perception among developing countries that some Annex I are reluctant to actively pursue the mitigation objectives outlined in the Convention. The fact that only a limited number of Annex I Parties have to date stabilised their emissions at 1990 levels in terms of the limitation aims of the Convention, is a case in point. The threat of global warming is very real and any vacillation in implementing responsibilities may only serve to weaken the Convention itself.

PAPER NO. 6: SWITZERLAND

Second review of the adequacy of Article 4.2 (a) and (b)

In response to the call for comments at the eight session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation concerning Second review of the adequacy of Article 4.2 (a) and (b) of the Convention, Switzerland presents the following views.

1. It seems to us that the second review of the adequacy of Articles 4.2 (a) and (b) of the Convention should review the following elements:

- the stabilisation of greenhouse gas emissions by the year 2000 by Annex I Parties
- the actions undertaken and planned by Annex I Parties to assure the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol
- the actions undertaken and planned by Annex I Parties to assure that, according to Article 3.2 of the Kyoto Protocol, the review by 2005 will demonstrate progress in achieving the commitments under the Kyoto Protocol by those Parties being in the Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol.

2. Furthermore, considering actual and projected emissions of all Parties and in order to achieve the objective of the Convention, it seems to us that the topic of adequacy of commitments should not be restricted to Annex I Parties, but that it should be broadened to all Parties to the Convention according to Article 7 of the Convention. In our view, it is necessary to consider, on the basis of the equity principle in the longer term, the commitments of all Parties under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol in terms of emission reduction objectives; such long term objectives should be compatible for all Parties according to appropriate indicators.

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