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UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

**CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES SERVING AS THE
MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE KYOTO PROTOCOL**

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Item 11 of the provisional agenda

Review of the Kyoto Protocol pursuant to its Article 9

Review of the Kyoto Protocol pursuant to its Article 9

Submissions from Parties

1. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, at its first session, invited Parties to submit to the secretariat, by 1 September 2006, relevant information and views on how best to carry out the first review of the Kyoto Protocol under its Article 9 (FCCC/KP/CMP/2005/8, para. 77).
2. The secretariat has received 10 such submissions. In accordance with the procedure for miscellaneous documents, the submissions are reproduced* in the language in which they were received and without formal editing.

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* This submission is supported by Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAPER NO. 1: BRAZIL

BRAZILIAN SUBMISSION ON ARTICLE 9 OF THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

The Government of Brazil wishes to contribute to the discussion on issues relating to Article 9 of the Kyoto Protocol, particularly on how best to carry out the first review of the Kyoto Protocol at COP/MOP2.

The review is legally mandated by Article 9, Paragraph 2 of the Kyoto Protocol, which states that “The first review shall take place at the second session of the conference of the Parties serving as Meeting of the Parties to this Protocol”. In the view of Brazil, the mandate for the first review is clear and thus not open to interpretation. The legal mandate conferred by the Kyoto Protocol refers to a first review, to be carried out in its entirety during COP-MOP 2.

In view of the ongoing negotiations that have been mandated by the eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties and by the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as Meeting of the Parties, in Montreal, in December 2004 (namely the Dialogue on long-term cooperative action to address climate change by enhancing implementation of the Convention, and the Ad-Hoc Working Group on further commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol), and due to the comprehensive nature of the subject matter to be dealt with by those fora, Brazil is of the opinion that the Article 9 review should be a brief and streamlined exercise. Naturally, in the future, other periodical reviews should be scheduled, as mandated by the Protocol, whenever there is consensus about their timeliness.

In this context, Brazil will not favor any motion that amounts to exceeding the clear mandate given by Article 9.2. Likewise, Brazil envisages that the review should not duplicate or be linked to subject matter dealt with by the ongoing negotiations in the Convention and Protocol tracks (Dialogue, AWG).

PAPER NO. 2: CHINA

**CHINA'S VIEWS ON THE FIRST REVIEW OF
THE KYOTO PROTOCOL UNDER ITS ARTICLE 9**

The Conference of Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its first session invited Parties to submit to the secretariat, by 1 September 2006, relevant information and views on how best to carry out the first review of the Kyoto Protocol under its Article 9. With regard to this review, China would like to submit the following preliminary views:

1. This review should be focused on the implementation by Annex I Parties of their obligations under the Protocol with regard to the reduction/limitation of greenhouse gas emissions and of their commitments related to financial resources and transfer of technology. This review shall also endeavor to identify difficulties facing Non-Annex I Parties in the course of implementing their commitments under the Protocol.

2. Technology plays a very important role in addressing climate change. It is essential to enhance technology cooperation among the Parties to address the challenges posed by climate change. This review should concentrate on this aspect and make recommendations on enhancing technology cooperation in the research and development as well as transfer of technologies.

3. The impact of climate change, such as serious floods, droughts, hurricanes, etc. is becoming more evident. It is very important and urgent to take adaptation measures. China believes that adaptation shall be an integrated component of this review.

4. This review shall not lead to the introduction of any new commitments for Parties not included in Annex I rather than those provided for both in the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol. The overriding priority of developing countries is sustainable development and eradication of poverty.

5. This review shall be coordinated with pertinent reviews under the Convention, in particular those required by Article 4, paragraph 2(d), and Article 7, paragraph 2(a) of the Convention. The second review required by Article 4, paragraph 2(d) of the Convention was due in 1998 but has been held in abeyance since that time, and the review required by Article 7, paragraph 2(a) of the Convention has not started either. In addition, a number of Annex I Parties have not yet ratified the Kyoto Protocol and may not participate in this review process. Under such circumstances, it is very doubtful that the review under Article 9 would achieve any substantive progress and contribute to the implementation of the Convention and its Protocol.

PAPER NO. 3: FINLAND ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY
AND ITS MEMBER STATES

ARTICLE 9 OF THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

This submission is supported by Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina

Finland, on behalf of the European Community and its Member States, welcomes the invitation of the President of the COP/MOP for submissions on Article 9 of the Kyoto Protocol and is pleased to take the opportunity to submit its initial views on the subject.

The EU also welcomes the initiation of a process to consider further commitments for Parties included in Annex I to the Convention for the period beyond 2012 in accordance with Article 3(9) of the Kyoto Protocol and the start of a dialogue on long term cooperative action to address climate change by enhancing implementation of the Convention.

1. GENERAL REMARKS

1. Climate change requires an urgent global response in order to meet the ultimate objective of the Convention, which includes both mitigation of and adaptation to climate change. According to the Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC TAR), much deeper reductions in greenhouse gas emissions than those envisaged for the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol will be necessary. This message was emphasised with an even stronger sense of urgency by the follow-up report¹ from the Exeter Conference of 1-3 February 2005 which reviewed the likely impacts of climate change.

2. The European Union is concerned that delaying such a response would necessitate more drastic cuts in the future, increase the cost and extent of adaptation measures and lead to serious damage from climate change impacts. In many cases, the accelerating effects of climate change could render adaptation impossible.

3. The European Union confirms its conviction that, with a view to achieving the ultimate objective of the Convention, the global mean surface temperature increase should not exceed 2°C above pre-industrial levels. This conviction is based on the findings of the IPCC and further scientific evidence, that global warming above this level is likely to have major negative environmental, economic and social impacts. The European Union emphasises that the maximum global temperature increase of 2°C over pre-industrial levels should be considered as an overall long-term objective to guide global efforts to reduce climate change risks in accordance with the precautionary approach as expressed in Art. 3.3 of the Convention. The European Union also recognises that the 2°C objective cannot be considered to be a wholly safe level.

4. Recent scientific research and work under the IPCC indicate that keeping this long-term temperature objective within reach will require global greenhouse gas emissions to peak within the next two decades, followed by substantial reductions in the order of at least 15% and perhaps by as much as 50% by 2050 compared to 1990 levels.

5. The European Union welcomes the Montreal Action Plan as a strategic approach in search of enhanced cooperation and further action to meet the ultimate objective of the Convention. This

¹ The report was published on 30 January 2006 and can be downloaded at:
<http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/latest/2006/climate-0201.htm>

submission on article 9 of the Kyoto Protocol is part of the EU's wider approach to further detailing the steps envisaged by the action plan.

6. Several Parties, including the EU and its member states, have raised the point in the Ad hoc Working Group (AWG) on Article 3.9 that a number of technical and other issues have to be addressed. Knowing the framework for the implementation and the rules would greatly facilitate further commitments.

7. On many issues, like the flexible mechanisms, the handling of land use, land use change and forestry issues and the other methodological rules of the KP, there is already valuable experience for which the review under Article 9 provides an opportunity for evaluation and forward looking discussions. Not only is there more data contained in the inventories over a longer time period, but there is experience in implementing the existing rules which may also have shown scope for improvement in certain cases.

8. In this sense the review under Article 9 will play a crucial part in forming a basis for discussions on these and other issues relevant for the negotiations in the AWG.

2. SCOPE OF THE REVIEW

9. In the few years of its existence, it has become clear that this Protocol has been innovative in many fields. It targets a multitude of sectors and sources, it addresses human induced activities and their impact on the carbon stocks. The creation of a carbon price through the flexible mechanisms was one of the most important developments in climate policies in the last years and the CDM extends this to non Annex I countries. The EU is convinced that in the future, the flexible mechanisms could become a stronger instrument to change investment decisions in key sectors. There is potential for enhancing the Protocol on this and other aspects.

10. The review needs to inform the COP/MOP of appropriate actions to further enhance the Protocol and its global environmental effectiveness. The review covers all the provisions of the Kyoto Protocol, including its decisions. Apart from amendments to the Kyoto Protocol that will be technically necessary in order to adapt it to a second commitment period after 2012, items that might need to be addressed in the review include, inter alia:

- The scope and effectiveness of the flexible mechanisms, in particular the clean development mechanism;
- Possible changes to Annex A (sectors, sources);
- The treatment of land use, land use change and forestry;
- The possible inclusion of bunker fuels in the Protocol.

3. PROCESS

11. The review should take place in the light of the best available scientific information and assessments on climate change and its impacts, as well as relevant technical, social and economic information, including the work of the IPCC. Such assessment and information could be made available by parties and relevant international organisations

12. According to Article 9, the first review of the Kyoto Protocol shall take place at COP/MOP2. All the issues to be reviewed are complex and need sufficient time for discussion; we therefore cannot afford to delay the start of the review process under Article 9. The EU is of the opinion that this review needs a process to be launched at COP/MOP2, and an adequate forum should be found for carrying out the review in a complete, thorough and efficient way. Given the importance and complexity of the issue, the EU considers that this forum should be an Ad hoc Working Group.

13. The European Union also notes that a number of the issues that might be covered under Article 9 will be relevant to the work of the Ad hoc Working Group on Article 3.9. It is therefore important for the COP/MOP to address this issue and decide how to ensure that the two processes function in harmony.

14. The EU considers that any appropriate action which might result from the Article 9 review will need to be coordinated with action arising from the Article 3.9 AWG to ensure that only one comprehensive amendment to the Kyoto Protocol is required.

PAPER NO. 4: ICELAND

SUBMISSION FROM ICELAND

Subject: Article 9 of the Kyoto Protocol

Iceland welcomes the invitation to submit views on how to carry out the first review of the Kyoto Protocol under its Article 9. Following are some initial thoughts on the process and contents of this upcoming review to be started at COP/MOP2.

It is important that the review under Article 9 be conducted in a process closely harmonized with the work of the Ad hoc Working Group on Article 3.9, as the issues addressed in these two processes are necessarily closely interlinked. Also, it is important that resources be used as efficiently as possible, and opportunities for joint presentations of relevant information and other activities should therefore be exploited. This is helpful to all parties, but particularly those with small delegations. Iceland considers the forward-looking processes aiming to review the Protocol and enhance the implementation of the Convention to be mutually enhancing in the quest to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention.

As for the issues to be covered by the review, it is clear that some amendments will be needed to adapt the Protocol to a new commitment period beyond 2012, some of which have been pointed out in discussions in the AWG on Article 3.9. Other issues that should be addressed in the review include the treatment of land-use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) and the role of the flexible mechanisms.

PAPER NO. 5: JAPAN

JAPAN'S SUBMISSION

**ARTICLE 9, OF THE KYOTO PROTOCOL
RELEVANT INFORMATION AND VIEWS ON HOW BEST TO CARRY OUT THE FIRST
REVIEW OF THE KYOTO PROTOCOL UNDER ITS ARTICLE 9 AND WHAT SCIENTIFIC,
TECHNICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND ASSESSMENTS COULD BE
AVAILABLE FOR COMPILATION BY THE SECRETARIAT AND CONSIDERATION BY
COP/MOP2**

More effective and long-term actions are indispensable for the realization of the ultimate objective of the Convention. According to the latest IEA report (Energy Technology Perspective 2006), it is estimated that 62% of the global CO₂ emissions will be emitted from non-OECD countries by 2050. This shows that actions by both Annex-I and Non Annex-I countries are required. Based upon this perspective, not only quantified commitments of Annex-I countries but also new visions and concepts that reflect the changing realities of the time are needed. We should share these visions and concepts, and make further progress on discussions to reach an agreement on long-term goals and pathways to achieve the goals. It is also necessary to construct an effective framework that brings about maximum reduction efforts by all major emitting countries, while enabling all countries to take effective mitigation measures in accordance with their respective capabilities. To this end, it is important to foster an enlightened sense of solidarity and enabling culture throughout Annex-I and Non Annex-I countries.

The process of the review of the Kyoto Protocol under its Article 9, in view of the importance of reviewing the Protocol in its entirety, should be initiated at COP/MOP2 and be continued thereafter. Under this process, we should consider those elements relevant to the holistic review of the Kyoto Protocol, including amendments to Annex B to the Protocol under Article 3, paragraph 9, the length of the subsequent commitment period and the future shape of Kyoto mechanisms. Consequently, this process should proceed in a manner integrated with the process to consider the subsequent commitments in accordance with the Article 3, paragraph 9 and the dialogue on long-term cooperative action. Furthermore, the process also needs to be coordinated with pertinent reviews under the Convention.

In discussing the elements and actions to be included in the future framework, it is important to foster a common understanding by conducting early evaluations of realistic emissions reduction potentials, and current measures already taken to tackle climate change through scientific and reality-based analysis. A perspective of sustainable development is also essential in the new visions and concepts on which a long-term, effective framework is constructed. The relation between economic development and the combat against climate change should not be perceived as trade-off, but rather, as the relation that provides co-benefits and synergies. From this point of view, Japan welcomes the fact that a considerable number of Non Annex-I countries have already started to implement or consider implementing a variety of policies and measures aimed at achieving sustainable development that contribute to limiting the GHG emissions. Actions that lead to both sustainable development and emissions reduction should be encouraged, and it is important to undertake quantitative evaluation on how much GHG reductions such policies and measures can achieve in order to ascertain the validity of this approach.

As for the subsequent commitments of Annex-I countries, the role that diversified commitments, such as sectoral energy efficiency indicator and CO₂ intensity indicator, can play to realize the ultimate objective of the Convention should be considered in addition to the existing numerical commitments. In doing so, consistency between the existing numerical commitments and

diversified commitments needs to be examined. Equitable burden sharing and a level playing field in terms of competitiveness must be ensured at least among Annex-I countries.

Furthermore, the procedure for the amendment to the Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol should be made flexible so as to facilitate global actions and to make it easier for countries to take action in accordance with their respective situations. Such flexibility will facilitate motivated countries to join the Annex B. As this example shows, the Kyoto Protocol should be modified to have flexibility so that quick actions can be taken in response to the changing realities of the time.

Sustained and strengthened efforts with a long term perspective are indispensable for the realization of the ultimate objective of the Convention. It is appropriate to construct a framework which combines a longer commitment period than five years of the Kyoto Protocol and regular reviews of the progress on the implementation of the commitments. In addition, the setting of the base year should also be reviewed.

It is stipulated in Article 9 of the Protocol that “The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall review this protocol in the light of the best available scientific information and assessments on climate change and its impacts, as well as relevant technical, social and economic information”. In order to realize the ultimate objective of the Convention, in response to the changes in the composition of emissions from Annex-I and Non Annex-I countries, the scope of this review needs to include new actions by Non Annex-I countries, especially those with large emissions.

Japan is fully aware that a considerable number of Non Annex-I countries have already begun to take various actions to address climate change which were not even thought of in 1997. Of the entire world’s GHG emissions in 2003, the emissions from Non Annex-I countries comprise 40%, while those from Annex-I countries that have concluded the Kyoto Protocol comprise 31%. (IEA: CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion, Highlights 1971-2003 (2005 edition)). Therefore, the improvement in sectoral energy efficiency and sharing of best practices of policy measures among Non Annex-I countries are meaningful actions. In this process, international cooperation is needed in order to encourage actions by Non Annex-I countries. To this end, it is also necessary to analyze future emissions trends of Non Annex-I countries. Attention should also be paid to the analysis contained in the SBSTA report (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.14) that, with regard to the temperature change that occurred between 1890 and 2000, about 55% of the change is attributable to the emissions from developed countries, while about 45% is attributable to those from developing countries.

It is also the fact that, according to the 2005 IEA report mentioned above, approximately 25% of the global emissions in 2003 are from countries which have not concluded the Kyoto Protocol. Since those countries must be involved in concerted efforts to realize the ultimate objective of the Convention, an effective framework that ensures their participation should be constructed.

In order to construct an effective framework that brings about maximum reduction efforts by all major emitting countries, while enabling all countries to take effective mitigation measures in accordance with their respective capabilities through this review process under Article 9 of the Kyoto Protocol, we should not rely on penalties to be imposed on countries that fall short of their commitments. Instead, we must construct an enabling framework that assists countries that are willing to achieve their GHG reduction targets. Therefore, in order to foster positive intentions and efforts among Parties toward the compliance over a long period as well as to encourage the wide participation by countries in the amended Protocol, a new system should put emphasis on providing advice and assistance on domestic policy measures and other matters which help Parties to achieve their targets, and not on penalties that will make it even more difficult to achieve the targets once one fails to do so.

Policies on climate change and development are closely interrelated, and sustainable development is indispensable for enhancing adaptation capabilities of countries. Further cooperation with development assistance agencies and international financing institutions is needed for this end.

Adaptation is an important issue for all countries, particularly for LDCs and small island countries. Adverse effects of climate change are unavoidable even when mitigation measures are taken. For the new framework to be effective and durable, adaptation measures should be incorporated in it in a well-balanced manner. As a first step, it is important to accumulate information on available technologies and policy experiences on national, regional and local levels under the "five-year program of work" and to strengthen understanding of each country of the impacts of climate change, vulnerabilities and adaptation potentials of countries in order to make decisions on adaptation measures, based on available scientific and social knowledge. As a background to this review, we should recognize the reality that technology transfer from developed countries, including from the private sector, has already been taking place on a considerable scale.

From a viewpoint of contributing to cost-effective emissions reduction and sustainable development, reform and further promotion of CDM should be continued. The current CDM system, which presupposes a distinction between countries that commit themselves to quantified emission reduction and countries that do not, should be reformed substantially in the course.

In the system of the joint commitments, so-called "bubble", the responsibility of each country tends to get ambiguous. Such ambiguity will increase if the number of countries in the "bubble" expands. Therefore, it is necessary to consider the review of this system from the viewpoint of equitability and effectiveness.

As for the emissions from the fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport, consideration of their inclusion in the overall GHG inventories of Parties under the Convention should be accelerated in close cooperation with ICAO, IMO and IPCC.

To ensure the achievement of the ultimate objective of Article 2 of the Convention and the effectiveness of emissions reduction under the amended Protocol, the conditions for the entry into force of the amended Protocol should take into account not only the number of countries that will have concluded the amended Protocol but also the aggregate quantity of GHG emissions of those countries.

The Kyoto Protocol is a significant first step, but it needs further improvement and development. Japan is strongly committed to engage actively in this historic task to reach an agreement on new and long-term actions.

PAPER NO. 6: MALAYSIA

ARTICLE 9 OF KYOTO PROTOCOL

It is proposed for the review exercise on of the fundamental documents to be based upon is the National Communications. The National Communications provide much level playing field parameters and standards to assess Parties progress and achievement.

PAPER NO. 7: NEW ZEALAND

**FIRST REVIEW OF THE KYOTO PROTOCOL UNDER ARTICLE 9
NEW ZEALAND'S INITIAL VIEWS**

Context for the Review

Article 9 of the Kyoto Protocol ("the Protocol") directs the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties ("COPMOP") to periodically review the Protocol in the light of the best available scientific information and assessments on climate change and its impacts, as well as relevant technical, social and economic information. Based on the reviews, the COPMOP is to take appropriate action.

The first review ("the Review") is to take place at COPMOP2. Parties will recall that when the Protocol was negotiated it was envisaged that the first Review would take place prior to the consideration of further commitments for Annex I Parties (under Article 3.9). Given the timing of entry into force of the Protocol, it will now take place concurrently with the Article 3.9 process and just prior to the start of the first commitment period.

In addition to the mandate provided by Article 9, a Review of the Protocol is timely and important for a number of other reasons:

1. Since the Protocol was negotiated, both the climate science and the economics of climate change are clearer. The IPCC's 4th Assessment Report is due in 2007.
2. Important lessons have been learned and experiences gained from implementing the Protocol within different national circumstances.
3. There is now wide recognition of the need for climate change policy frameworks to provide long-term guidance and investment certainty.
4. Climate change is increasingly being integrated into government policies and becoming a core part of private sector business practice.
5. Actions by governments to address other issues can often bring important climate change co-benefits.
6. Annex I Parties that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol will be responsible for a decreasing proportion of world emissions.
7. There are limitations to the effectiveness of the Protocol as it stands. An effective global response to climate change will require all countries to contribute as best they can.
8. The Protocol does not exist in isolation; it needs to take account of complementarity and burden sharing with actions of non-Parties and non-State actors.
9. Through the Dialogue on long-term cooperative action to address climate change by enhancing implementation of the Convention, Parties are now looking at ways to improve their cooperation in the future.

Content of the Review

The Review should undertake a wide-ranging stocktake of the Protocol, in the light of updated information about climate change and possible effective policy responses. Questions for the stocktake could be:

10. What are the strengths of the Protocol, and what are its weaknesses?
11. What contribution can the Protocol in its present form make to meet the overall objective of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)?

Examining the lessons from this stocktake and looking at the new information at hand, the Review should look at what improvements can be made for the future, if necessary through amendment of the Protocol, such as:

12. Adequacy of rules relating to particular sectors, for example agriculture and forestry and land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF).
13. The type of commitments made under the Protocol.
14. How can the Protocol make a better contribution to the objective of the UNFCCC.

Process

New Zealand considers that a distinct process, such as the establishment of an Ad Hoc Working Group, is required for the first Review. Given the importance of the Review, it is not an appropriate task for the existing subsidiary bodies, although specific tasks could be designated as required to the relevant subsidiary body.

The Review will be undertaken concurrently with the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG) and the Dialogue on long-term cooperative action to address climate change by enhancing implementation of the Convention. These three processes are mutually supportive. It is important therefore that the Review of the Protocol move in step with the AWG and Dialogue processes.

PAPER NO. 8: NORWAY

SUBMISSION BY NORWAY ON ARTICLE 9 OF THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

Norway welcomes the opportunity to submit its initial views on how best to carry out the first review of the Kyoto Protocol under its Article 9 (FCCC/FP/CMP/2005/8).

General remarks

It is becoming ever more evident that emissions of greenhouse gases causing anthropogenic climate change require an urgent global response to make it possible to meet the ultimate objective of the Convention. Based on available scientific information, the Norwegian government has concluded that in order to stabilize greenhouse gases concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system, the global mean temperature increase should be kept below 2 °C compared to pre-industrial levels. This is the same conclusion as has been reached by the EU earlier. To avoid a global temperature increase exceeding 2 °C, reductions in global emissions of greenhouse gases in the order of 50 % compared to 1990 by the middle of this century are needed.

The total emissions of greenhouse gases from the countries which presently have emission limitation commitments under the Kyoto Protocol represent about 30% of the global emissions, and the relative share is decreasing. This clearly illustrates that simply strengthening the commitments of these countries is an inadequate response to the global challenge we are facing. This should serve as a background for the review under the Kyoto Protocol.

Scope of the review

Article 9 specifies that the Parties shall review 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”. A wealth of such information is readily available. A main input to the review is the Third Assessment Report (TAR) of the IPCC, but other material, such as the report of the Exeter Conference held from 1 to 3 February 2005, would also provide valuable input. Furthermore, during 2007 IPCC’s Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) will become available and provide the most up-to-date scientific input for the review.

It is important that the review is carried out in light of experiences gained since the Protocol was adopted.

The review should cover all parts of the Kyoto Protocol. In Norway’s view, important elements include:

- The role of the Kyoto Protocol in reaching the ultimate objective of the Convention.
- Consideration of whether the commitments in Annex B are adequately formulated or whether other formulations might be more adequate, particularly with the view to enlarge the number of Parties in the Annex.
- Consideration of Annex A (greenhouse gases, sectors/source categories), including consideration of the inclusion of emissions from international aviation and maritime transport.
- Consideration of how to include land-use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF).
- Review of the scope and effectiveness of the Kyoto mechanisms (JI, CDM and international emissions trading).

Review process

According to Article 9 of the Kyoto Protocol, the review shall take place at the second session of the COP/MOP. As indicated above, many issues have to be included in the review and several of them are complex. Norway therefore considers it unrealistic to assume that the review process could be finalised at COP/MOP 2. The many important issues require more time than what can be available at one single session.

Norway's view is that a process should be launched at COP/MOP 2 to carry out the review. We consider the review of the Kyoto Protocol to be similar to the first review under the Convention, which was undertaken by an ad hoc group under the Berlin Mandate. We would therefore support the establishment of an ad hoc group to undertake the review of the Kyoto Protocol.

Many of the issues to be considered by the Ad Hoc Working Group established on Article 3.9 (AWG) will be of direct relevance for the review under Article 9. Establishing close collaboration between an ad hoc group for the review and the AWG, as well as being informed by the workshops held under the Dialogue, would facilitate avoiding overlap and saving resources. Furthermore, coordinating the review and the work of AWG creates the opportunity to conclude with one comprehensive amendment of the Protocol, which would be a significant advantage for a more efficient ratification process.

PAPER NO. 9: UZBEKISTAN

**VIEW OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN
ON THE FIRST REVIEW OF THE KYOTO PROTOCOL UNDER ITS ARTICLE 9**

Recognizing the importance of preparation of the first review of actions of the Kyoto Protocol under Article 9 and also with the purpose of more effective assistance for its forthcoming review, the Republic of Uzbekistan would like propose to consider in the forthcoming review the following topics:

1. Scenarios for stabilizing atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases, as a guidance for the contribution of the Kyoto Protocol to the ultimate objective of the Convention
2. Adverse impacts (risks) associated with these scenarios
3. Cost of impacts and of adaptation
4. Emission trends and their socio-economic drives (e.g. to 2020, 2030, 2050, 2080)
5. Potential responses: policies and measures and technologies
6. Cost and benefits of emissions reductions (including win-win options) in global and regional aspects
7. Sectoral analyses and impacts on competitiveness
8. Effectiveness of policies and measures
9. Review of sectors and sources of emission
10. Effectiveness and contribution of flexible mechanisms
11. Difficulties and barriers of implementation of flexible mechanisms
12. Duration of further commitment period(s) for Annex 1 Parties of the Convention
13. The quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment for Annex B Parties of Kyoto Protocol, using sectoral approaches and assistances to developing countries in mitigation and adaptation on climate change
14. Further incentives for development, deployment and transfer of technology
15. Entry into of amendment to Annex B, the avoidance of a gap between commitment periods.

PAPER NO. 10: VENEZUELA

ARTICULO 9 DEL PROTOCOLO DE KIOTO:

La República Bolivariana de Venezuela, apoya el desarrollo del primer examen del Protocolo de Kioto, motivo por el cual sugerimos que como parte de la preparación previa a dicho proceso, se pueda contar por la vía electrónica y con un mínimo de dos meses de anticipación a la próxima Conferencia de las Partes de Nairobi, con todos y cada uno de los informes nacionales de los países parte del Protocolo, especialmente de los Anexo I. con lo cual se contaría con los insumos necesarios para poder evaluar el cumplimiento del Artículo 9, entre otros.
