



environmental affairs

Department:  
Environmental Affairs  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA


# PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE

Date: **Tuesday, 26 August 2014**

Time: **09:30 – 13:00**


Venue: **S12A, Parliament, Cape Town**







# RHINO POACHING

Portfolio Committee on Environmental Affairs  
19 August 2014






**UNITE AGAINST  
RHINO POACHING** | **SAVE OUR RHINO**

**ANTI-RHINO POACHING HOTLINE  
0800 205 005**  
CALL CENTRE: 085 111 2468  
WEBSITE: [www.environment.gov.za](http://www.environment.gov.za)

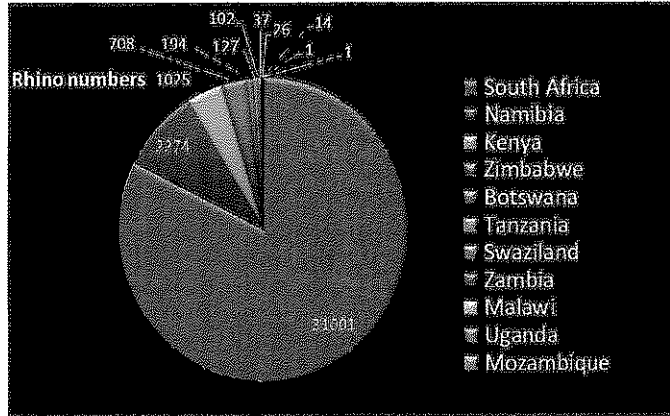


## PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- RHINO CONSERVATION IN SOUTH AFRICA  
A CONSERVATION SUCCESS
- THREATS TO RHINOS
- CURRENT INTERVENTIONS
- NEW INTERVENTIONS AND PRIORITY  
ACTIONS



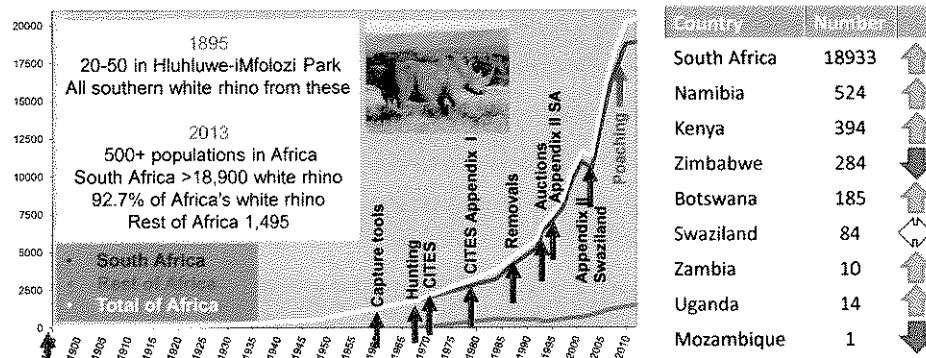
## RHINO CONSERVATION IN AFRICA

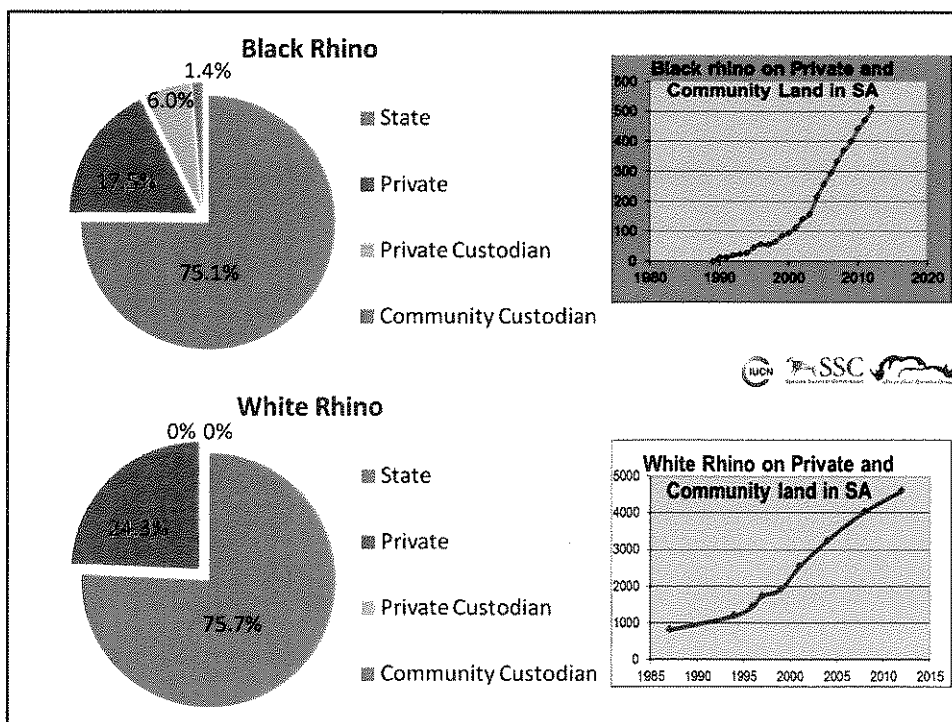
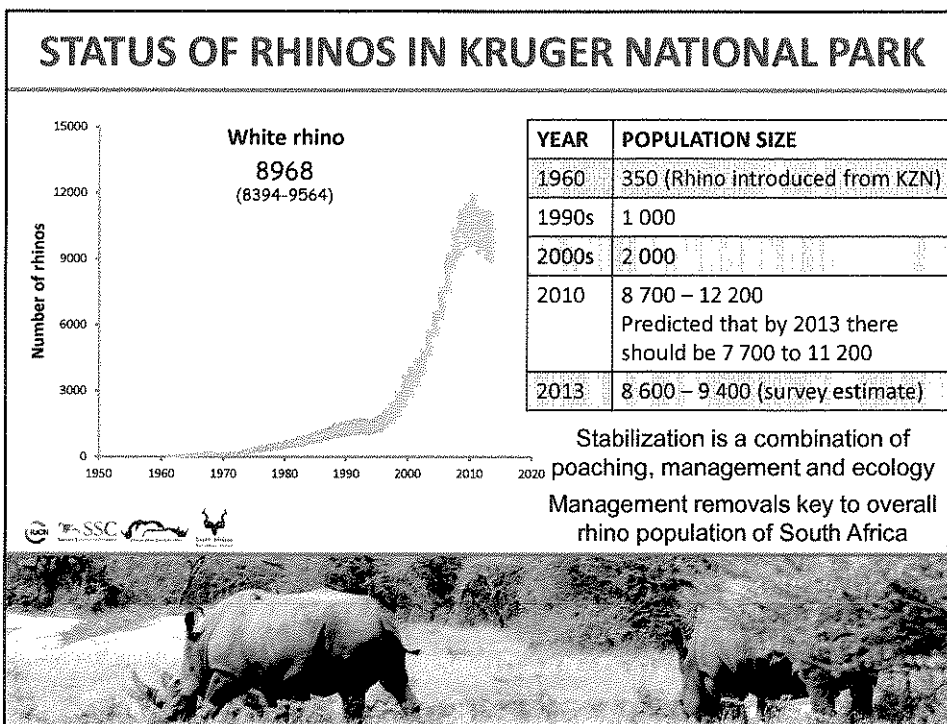


- South Africa is key
- Four range states
  - 96% of black rhinos
  - 99% of white rhinos



## SOUTH AFRICA'S RHINO CONSERVATION SUCCESS





## **RHINO CONSERVATION SUCCESS**

Conservationists applied best practice management

Pioneers saw value in what they were doing

Large protected areas provided recovery

Innovative approaches provided expansion

Legal incentives provided more areas

**Most values of rhinos were recognized**



## A GLOBAL CHALLENGE

Supply sourced largely from South Africa

End users market not within South African control

### Wildlife Trafficking

- Syndicated Crime
- Illicit wildlife trade
- Environmental Assets
- Poverty
- Corruption

## THREAT TO RHINO: POACHING

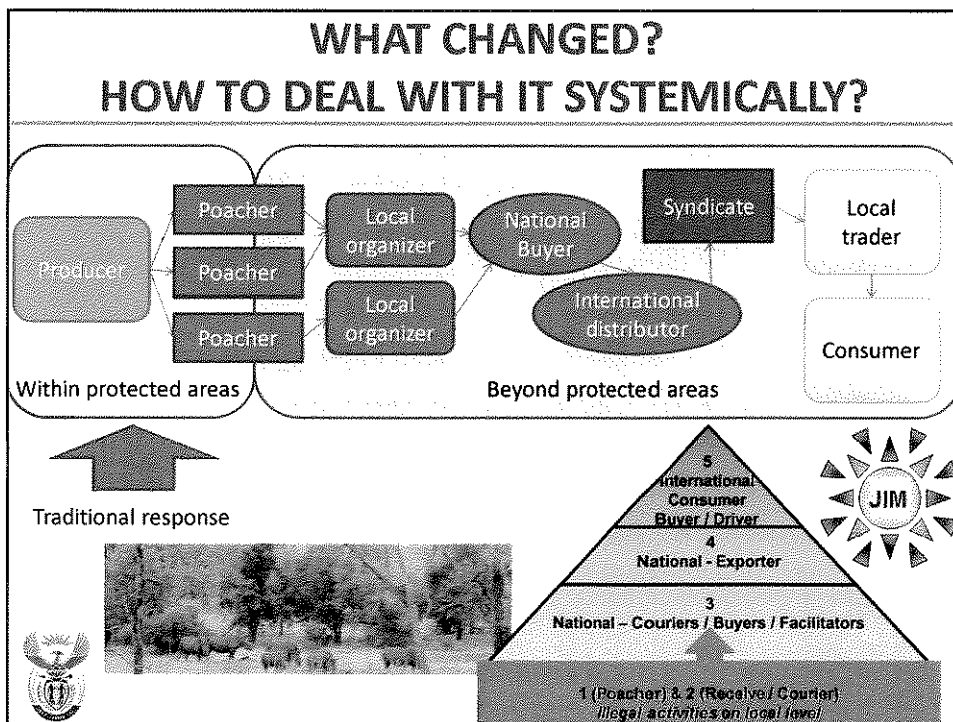
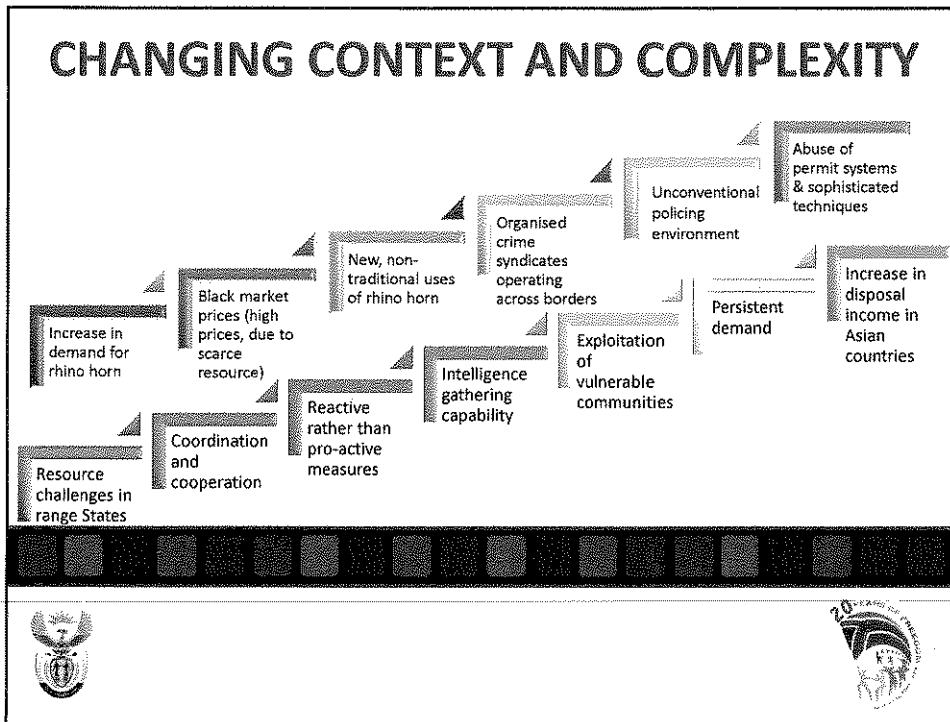
### Poached in South Africa

PROVINCE	POACHING - 2014
Gauteng	3
Limpopo	84
Mpumalanga	35
North West	44
Eastern Cape	11
Free State	4
KZN	56
Western Cape	1
Northern Cape	1
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>239</b>

Poaching (2014) (up to 13 August 2014):  
658 (418 in Kruger National Park)









## INTERVENTIONS IMPLEMENTED

- LEGISLATIVE & POLICY INTERVENTIONS**
  - National Strategy
  - Moratorium
  - Norms & Standards
- Cooperation & Collaboration**
  - National units in DEA
  - Training
  - NATJOINTS & PROVJOINTS
  - Dedicated Prosecutors
- INTERNATIONAL**
  - SADC (anti-poaching strategy)
  - Interpol
  - MoUs (range, transit & consumer States)
  - Range expansion
- OPERATIONAL**
  - Cooperative approach
  - Intelligence driven
  - Pre-emptive & Reactive
  - SANDF operations

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## CURRENT OPERATIONAL INTERVENTIONS

- **National and Provincial Inter-departmental Priority Committees established in 2011**
  - Comprising all relevant departments and institutions
  - Manage all cases of wildlife crime within RSA and provinces
    - Special focus on rhino poaching
  - Specialised inter-departmental investigative responses to cases
  - Interaction with game parks and private owners
  - Regular meetings
  - Reporting to NATJOINTS and PROVJOINTS
- **Interventions**
  - Operations undertaken in KNP on numerous occasions
  - Focus area due to prevalence of incidents
  - Intelligence-driven and pre-emptive operations took place in KNP and other locations nationally since 2011



## CURRENT OPERATIONAL INTERVENTIONS (II)

- **Border Security**
    - All ports of entry alerted to modus operandi of smugglers of commodities, including rhino horn
    - Specialised canine searching capabilities deployed at key ports
    - Border patrols implemented to conduct crime prevention operations
      - SANDF Operations including Corona (Ops Rhino and Ops Horizon terminated)
  - **Challenges in environment**
    - Extremely difficult crime to police
    - Intelligence/information challenging
    - Foreign nationals/syndicates heavily involved
    - Extremely costly to police successfully
- Size: Scope: Communications: Air cover: Border control (transfrontier parks)**
- **Improvement in relations with local role players underway**
    - Industry organisations
    - Individual parties and entities



## FUTURE OPERATIONAL INTERVENTIONS

- **Mitigation of current challenges**
  - KNP is still centre of majority of rhino poaching in South Africa
- **Focus on KNP**
  - Entire game park
- **Joint Operational Centre to be re-established at KNP with immediate effect with intention of:**
  - Coordination of operations
  - Centralisation of information
  - Verification of intelligence
  - Proactive and reactive measures
  - Crime scene management
  - Tracing and arresting of suspects
  - Dedicated investigations team



## OPERATIONAL CONCEPT

DATA –

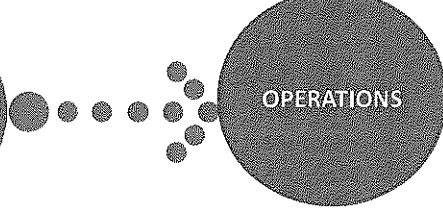
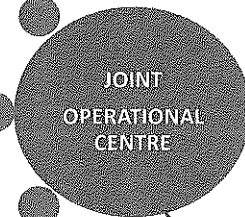
KNP



DATA -  
DEPARTMENTS



DATA – INTERNAL /  
OTHER SOURCES



NATJOC



## FUTURE OPERATIONAL INTERVENTIONS

- **Reintroduction of operational principles**

- Joint operations
- Intelligence-driven operations
- Way-lay operations
- Hot pursuit within RSA

- **Deployment of joint resources**

- **Dedicated investigations**

- Including crime scene and forensics
- Case linkages

- **Dedicated prosecutions**

- Senior State Advocates



## FUTURE OPERATIONAL INTERVENTIONS

- **KNP JOC to report directly to NATJOC**

- Daily sitreps and incident reporting

- **National command and control of operation in KNP**

- **Immediate capacity to intercept poachers in KNP**

- **Enhanced investigative approach with focus on upper levels of syndicates**

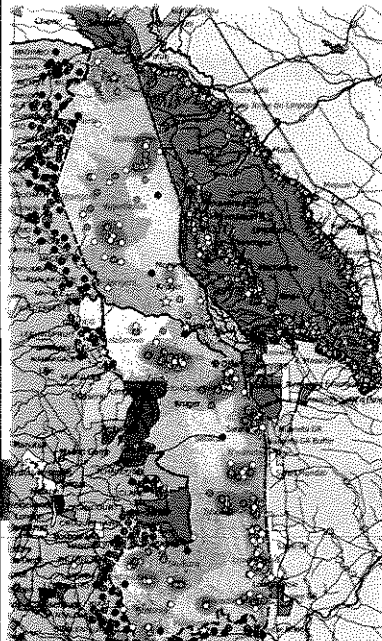
- **Immediate interventions on ground level with intelligence-based approach**

- **Resource allocations to be intensified**

- Budget
- Personnel
- Other resources



## KRUGER NATIONAL PARK

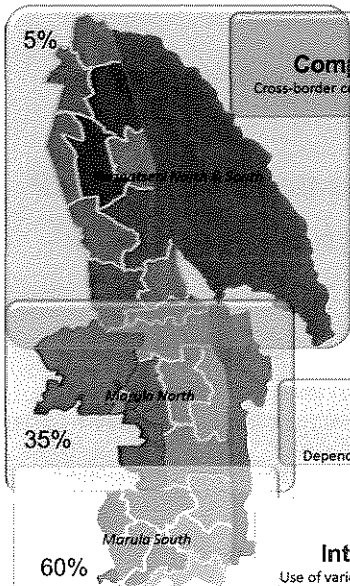


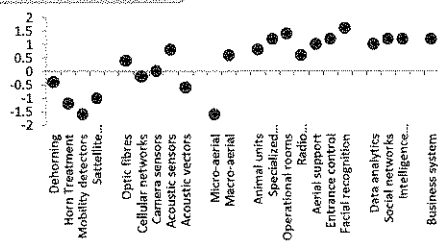
### REALITIES

- High biodiversity, 1.4 million visitors a year
- Biggest rhino stronghold in the world
- 2,000,000ha or 20,000 km<sup>2</sup>, 380 km x 60 km
- 356 km border with Mozambique
- Lebombo mountain range
- Part of 3,000,000 ha GLTP
- 950km circumference of boundaries
- Over 1000km around the GLTP

## COMPULSORY INTERVENTIONS

### PROTECTING THE RHINO ASSET – TACTICALLY PRO-ACTIVE





**CPZ**

**Composite Protection Zone**

Cross-border co-operation and local community involvement  
Rhino guardian approaches

**JPZ**

**Joint Protection Zone**

Depend on human intelligence and partner communication

**IPZ**

**Intensive Protection Zone**

Use of various Integrated technology-intelligence enablers

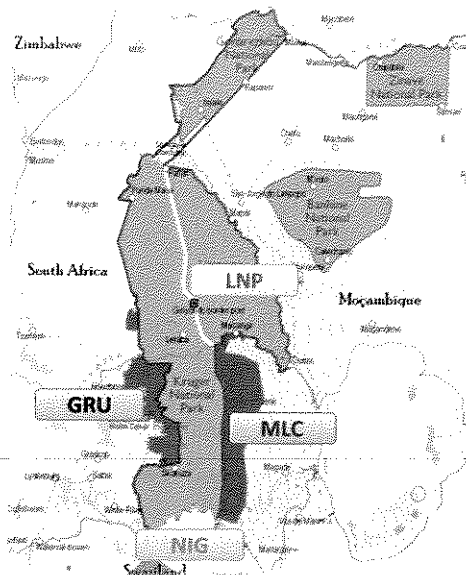
Other Parks and Protected Areas

## CLEANING A PARK FROM THE OUTSIDE

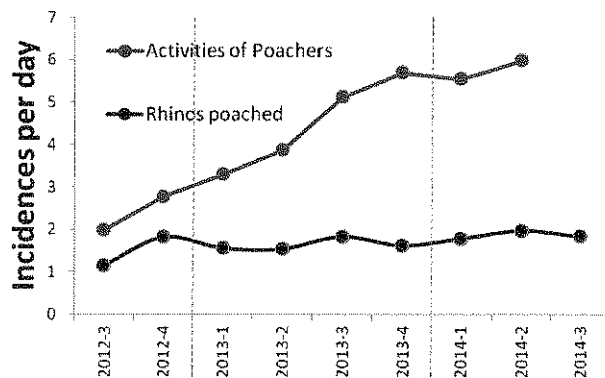
### The KNP is Surrounded by Potential Strategic Partners

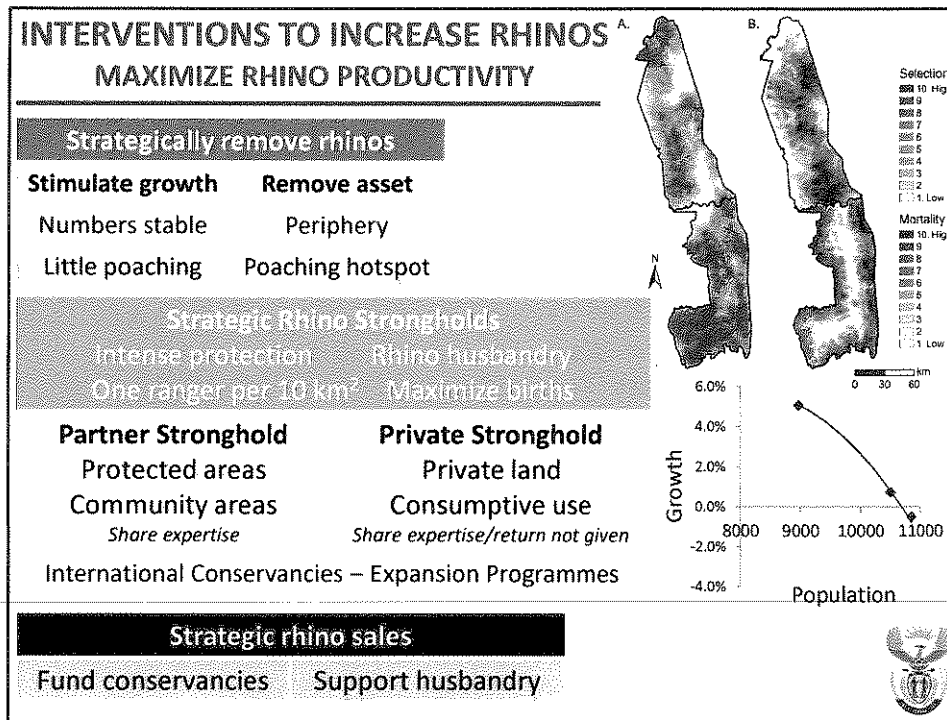
- Urban & Rural Communities
- Private & Provincial Reserves
- Hotels, Lodges & Resorts
- Informal Settlements
- Farms & Businesses

**KNP CAN ONLY BE CLEARED FROM THE OUTSIDE**




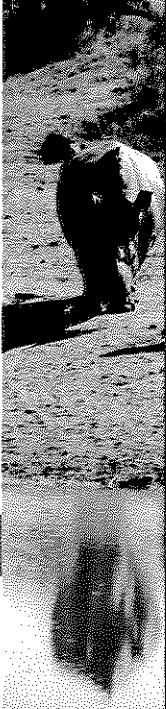
## Are we making a difference?



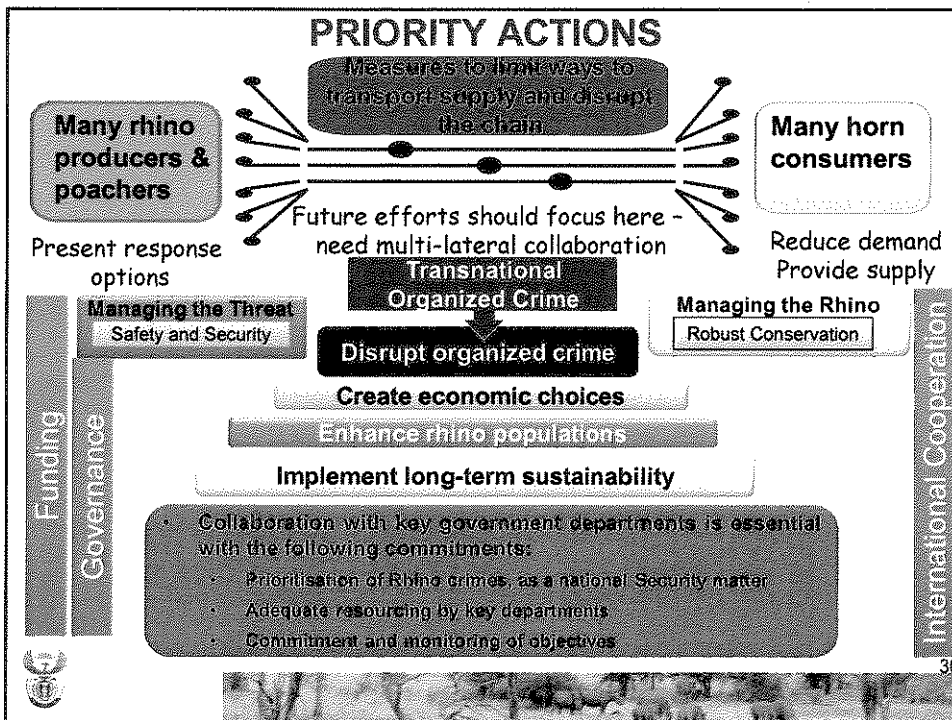
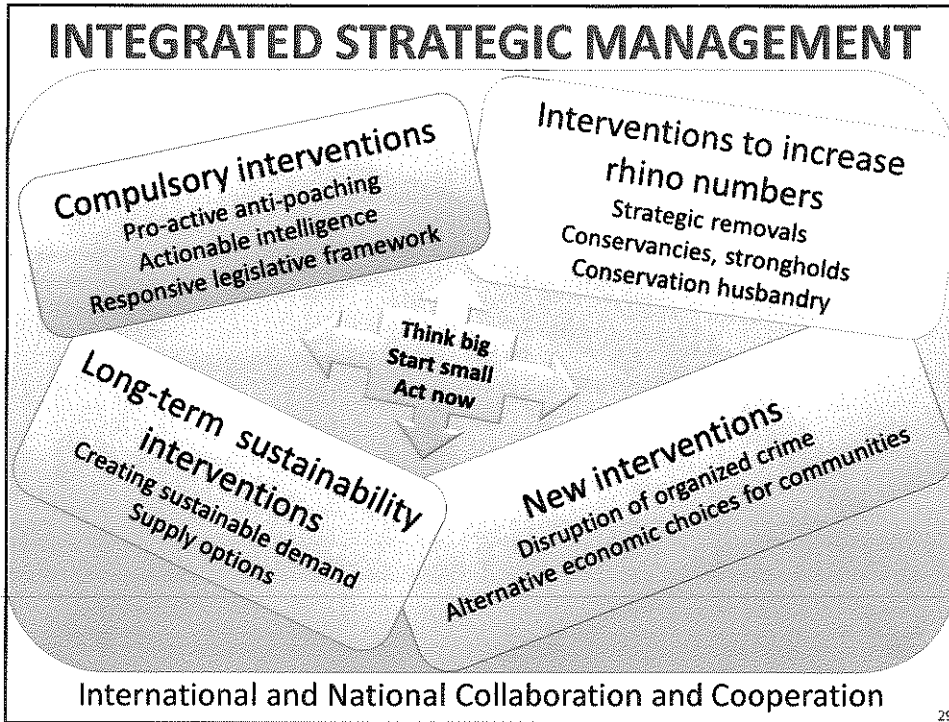


## LESSONS LEARNT

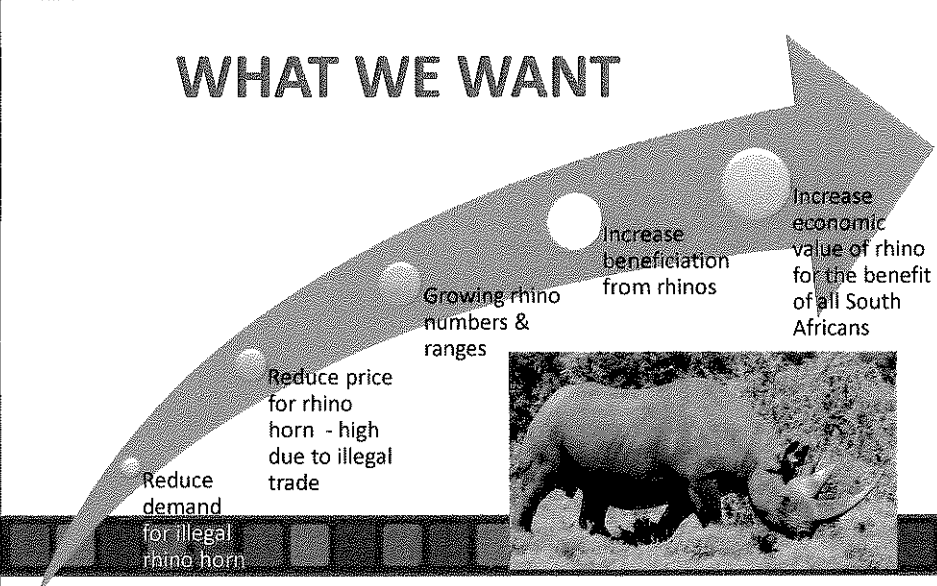
- Sound conservation and sustainable use principles key roles
- Illicit wildlife trade a transnational organised crime
- High level political support makes a difference
- Joint and integrated efforts have more impact
- Active participation of communities essential
- Costs of interventions are under-estimated
- Diversity of legislation should be used to charge offenders
- Legislation should be current and relevant
- Penalties should align with severity of offences
- International collaboration should be strengthened





# WHAT WE WANT





Reduce demand for illegal rhino horn

Reduce price for rhino horn - high due to illegal trade

Growing rhino numbers & ranges

Increase beneficiation from rhinos

Increase economic value of rhino for the benefit of all South Africans









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# International Climate Change Negotiations

Presentation 19 August 2014

## Overview

- Legal Framework: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate change and Kyoto Protocol
- Current context
- Central issues for the future
- The Durban Deal - 2011
- South Africa's priorities
- National implementation



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## Legal framework – The UNFCCC

### 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – in force by 1994

- Recognises a problem with “potential global consequences”
- Sets an “**ultimate objective**” of 2 parts:
  - Stabilising GHG concentrations (at a level which prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system)
  - Within a time frame to: allow natural ecosystem adaptation to CC; Ensure food production is not at threatened; Enable sustainable economic development
- Identifies the **3 major areas of work** to address climate
  - Reducing emissions of GHG's - mitigation (currently 6 identified)
  - Adaptation (to the impacts of inevitable climate change)
  - Response measures (managing unintended consequences of climate policy on others – eg. Oil exporters, trade barriers, subsidies)
- Distinguishes developed from developing countries (Annex 1 parties vs Non-Annex 1 parties)



## The UNFCCC sets the rules of game

### Developing Countries Emphasize

- Common but differentiated responsibilities & respective capabilities
- Developed countries take the lead (responsibility for the past);
- Special needs and circumstances (LDC, SIDS and OPEC);
- The right to promote sustainable development;

### Developed Countries Emphasize

- Precautionary approach (action not prevented by uncertainty);
- Cost effective and lowest cost action (market approaches);
- Enable cooperative action (bilaterals/partnerships)



## Kyoto Protocol

- 1995 2<sup>nd</sup> IPCC report concluded that –
  - CC already happening due to past emissions
  - Emission levels were continuing to rise
  - Many cost effective strategies already exist
- Increased public pressure for stronger action

### Therefore 1997 Kyoto Protocol negotiated:

- Legally binding targets & timeframes for Annex 1 (developed countries)
- Addresses the 6 main GHG's
- Provides for verification & compliance mechanisms
- Set a legally binding GHG reduction target for A1 at 5% below 1990 level – 1<sup>st</sup> commitment period 2008-12



## Current Context – Bali, Copenhagen, Cancun, Durban, Doha and Warsaw

- The current negotiations originated in 2001 - driven by a changing world order - rise of emerging economies
- Some countries asserted that the current system was both unfair and not environmentally effective
- Developed countries legally bound under Kyoto contend;
  - They contribute less than 15% of global emissions;
  - AND because the USA & major developing countries (BASIC) only have “non-binding” commitments,
  - they are also at a relative economic disadvantage



## **Current Context – Bali, Copenhagen, Cancun, Durban, Doha and Warsaw (2)**

- Resulted in the 2 track Bali Road Map negotiation in 2007, to be concluded by 2009 in Copenhagen
- Bali set up a balance between negotiation of:
  - Legally binding quantified emission reduction commitments for Annex 1
  - Comparable binding emission reduction commitments for USA
  - Measurable, reportable and verifiable actions by developing countries, with the provision of technology, finance, cap bld
- Negotiations not concluded in Copenhagen at COP 15 in 2009; continued in 2010, 2011 & 2012 – to finalise the post 2012 system as a transition to the FUTURE (post



## **Emergence of 2 competing paradigms**

### **Two competing paradigms**

- Top down – Kyoto style
  - Multilateral commitments – inclusive & equitable participation
  - Common rules and criteria based
  - Internationally legally binding on all Parties
  - Ambition informed by science (accounting for national priorities)
- Bottom up – pledge and review – no Kyoto
  - Unilateral – pledged domestic targets, policies and measures
  - Domestically legal (or not) commitments, rules and criteria
  - Ambition informed by national priorities and circumstances
  - “Internationalised” through reporting and review procedures





## The Durban Deal

At COP 17, in Durban a 3 part deal was struck

- 1<sup>st</sup> implementation NOW up to 2020, involving
  - A 2<sup>nd</sup> commitment period under Kyoto for those developed countries willing to join
  - Comparable Quantified Economy-wide Emission Reduction Targets for developed countries not willing to join Kyoto
  - Nationally appropriate mitigation action by developing countries
- Agreement to negotiate a FUTURE legal system beyond 2020 – to be finalised in 2015 (Paris)
- Agreement to increase AMBITION pre-2020
- Issues for the FUTURE and AMBITION are negotiated under the Durban Platform (ADP)



## Central issues for the future

- Choosing a “top down” or “bottom up” model
  - A Kyoto 3rd commitment period (or not)
  - Balanced by the legal form under the Convention
- Therefore, deal with “Unfinished business”
  - Equity, comparability and symmetry
  - Transparency & accountability vs compliance as well as
  - Issues with external mandates (IPR, trade, bunkers, agric)
- Ambition – to reach 2°C or 1.5°C
- Urgency – making it operational now
  - Adaptation Committee, Framework, NAP, loss & damage
  - The Green Climate Fund, sources, Standing Committee
  - Technology Mechanism – operational CTCN
  - Response measure forum
- Process – reinventing the wheel vs building on existing?



## SA Priorities

- On the NOW
  - Resolving the issues of Loss & Damage;
  - Capitalization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF);
- On the FUTURE
  - Ensuring that Adaptation is at the heart of the 2015 agreement;
  - Ensuring that the ADP moves into a formal mode so as to produce a negotiation text; and
  - Laying the foundation leading to the initial offers or pledges during COP 21 in Paris.
- On AMBITION
  - A mechanism to incentivise and recognise additional

## “FUTURE” OUTCOMES UNDER ADP

### Outcomes:

- ✓ A decision, highlighting key components of 2015 outcome adopted as basis for a negotiation text;
- ✓ Agreed intended nationally determined contributions (INDC), to be submitted 2015.

### Implication:

- ✓ SA submission on elements of 2015 agreement;
- ✓ “Homework” on intended nationally determined contribution underway; mitigation and adaptation;
- ✓ Confirming SA 2009 commitment to implement nationally appropriate mitigation actions that collectively result in 34% and 42% reduction against BAU by 2020 and 2025 respectively

## SA expectations of 2015 agreement

- Reinforce **multilateral rules** based system of the UN;
- implement and contribute to the fulfilment of the **objective of the Convention** as set out in Article 2;
- be **inclusive** (applicable to all Parties); **fair** (give effect to the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities); **effective** (be based on sound science);
- be **adequate** (to keep temperature increase below 2°C);
- enable and enhance the transition to a low emissions and climate resilient sustainable development pathway;
- give **equal priority to adaptation** and mitigation with balanced provision of means of implementation



## “AMBITION” OUTCOMES UNDER ADP

### Outcome:

- ✓ Agreed to identify, implement and scale up actions with high mitigation potential;
- ✓ Launched a new, solutions-oriented technical process to catalyse near-term mitigation actions;

### Implication:

- ✓ SA participating in the technical forum
- ✓ SA implementing the national climate change response policy, including:
- ✓ Analysis of mitigation potential & setting desired emission reduction outcomes (DEROs); and
- ✓ Developed long term adaptation scenarios.



## WAY FORWARD ON NEGOTIATIONS

The year 2014 billed as the year of ambition for international climate negotiations;

- Firstly, the Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol **revisited** their commitments; disappointing session;
- Secondly, the UNSG will be convening a **High Level Climate Change Summit on 23 September 2014** to provide political momentum to the climate change talks; President Zuma participating
- Parties started with the “**homework process**”. This will require a clear understanding of what SA can do on its own and what level of support is required on both mitigation and Adaptation. DEA is currently doing this work.

Lima (COP20) reach political agreement on the shape for the **FUTURE** (post 2020)

## NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE POLICY

### VISION

Transition to a lower carbon and climate resilient society

### OBJECTIVE

Manage CC impacts thru interventions that build & sustain SA's social, economic & environmental resilience and emergency response capacity

**National Climate Change Response Policy**

### OBJECTIVE

Make a fair contribution to the global effort to stabilize GHG concentrations.....

### STRATEGIC APPROACH

Developmental  
Transformational and participatory  
Needs driven and customised  
Dynamic and evidence based  
Informed decision-making

## STRATEGIC APPROACH & PROGRESS

- **Developmental:** prioritising climate change responses with significant mitigation / adaptation benefits, **AND** significant economic growth, job creation, poverty alleviation benefits.
- **Transformational:** address climate change at scale of economy that supports innovation and finance flows for transition
- **Progress: Adaptation: Long-term adaptation scenarios** for South Africa: Phase 1 completed: water, agriculture, health, fisheries, biodiversity. Based on an analysis of climate trends from 1960 to 2010, and development of 4 climate scenarios, assessment of impacts, & development of adaptation options
- **Progress: Monitoring and evaluation:** Design of system for tracking SA's transition to a lower carbon and climate resilient economy: scope, objectives, guiding principles, situational analysis, description of the web-based interface



SA's vulnerability to climate change	
System	Changes
<b>Water</b>	Significant proportion allocated; reductions in availability, increased frequency of extremes
<b>Agriculture</b>	Most scenarios suggest adverse impacts, implications for food security & small-scale farmers
<b>Human health</b>	Strong interactions with environmental quality and current disease burden
<b>Disaster Management</b>	Extreme events, weather-related impacts are already exacerbated by unsustainable land use management
<b>Biodiversity and ecosystems</b>	Degradation trends affecting biodiversity & ecosystem services; opportunities for resilience through ecosystem based adaptation
<b>Human settlements and livelihoods</b>	Emerging understanding suggests significant and adverse impacts infrastructure and livelihoods –coastal, urban and rural
<b>Ocean and coasts</b>	Sea level rise, extreme weather events and resultant disasters-implications for coastal infrastructure, tourism, ocean based economy and services
<b>Climate change is an environmental, developmental, economic and a social threat</b>	



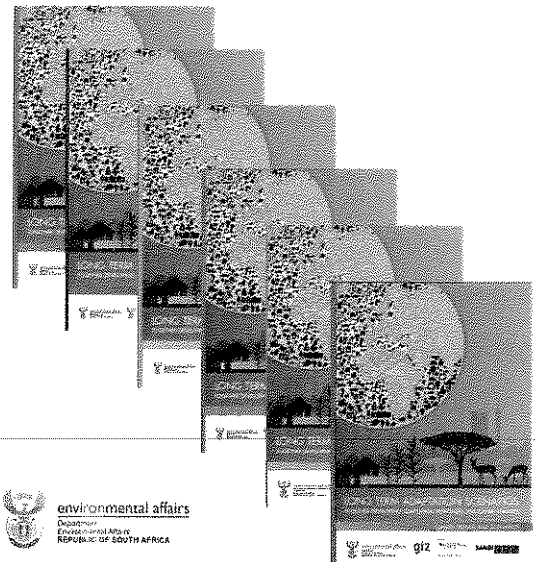
## Adaptation Defined

- **Adaptation Requires:**
  - **ADJUSTMENTS** in ecological, social, or economic systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli and their effects or impacts.
  - **CHANGES IN PROCESSES, PRACTICES, and STRUCTURES** to moderate potential damages or to benefit from opportunities associated with climate change.
- **Adaptation is vital for:**
  - **reducing the impacts of, and vulnerability / exposure to climate change NOW and**
  - **increasing resilience to FUTURE impacts.**

## ADAPTATION POLICY REQUIREMENTS

- **Climate risk analysis** on sectoral plans, resulting in:
  - Identification and prioritisation of key short and medium term interventions
  - Identification of adaptation responses that require co-ordination between specific sectors and / or departments”
  - Methodology to downscale climate information and impact assessments to specific geographical areas to be developed
- **Effective planning and coordination of an integrated adaptation response will require:**
  - Early warning and forecasting for disaster risk reduction & extreme events.
  - Medium-Long-term climate projections that define the range of future climate conditions and potential resource challenges
  - Research, capacity development, technology development, and integrated resource and development planning in the medium- and long-term.
  - **Common set of climate scenarios, and likely impact scenarios, and build in systems for scaling up, and for monitoring impact**

# Phase 1 Products



Climate scenarios  
Impact  
Scenarios,  
Adaptation  
Options:

Water, Agriculture  
and Forestry;  
Marine fisheries,  
Human health,  
Biodiversity,  
Summary for  
policymakers

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Global  
Futures

Climate  
Scenarios

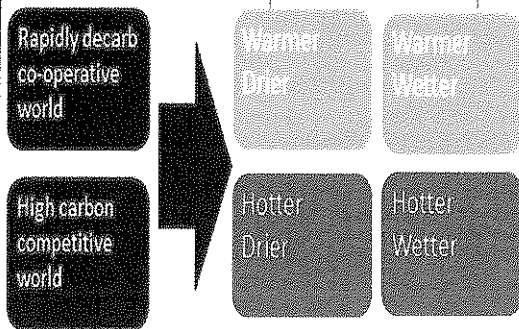


Figure 2: Global development futures translate into South African Climate Scenarios

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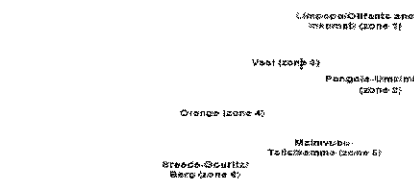
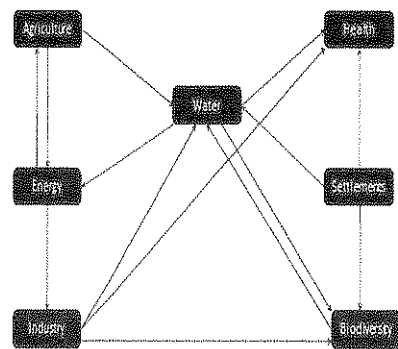


Figure 3: Hydrological zones in South Africa (See Climate trends and Scenarios Factsheet)



## EMISSION REDUCTIONS - MITIGATION

### Mitigation (emission reduction): overall approach

- Assess mitigation potential and define desired emission reduction outcomes; fact based analysis of what is technically possible; methodology based on internationally accepted practice – from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
- Use of a mix of mitigation instruments, including carbon tax
- Formulation of mitigation plans for sectors and sub-sectors, and monitoring and evaluation

### **South Africa's GHG Mitigation Potential Analysis**

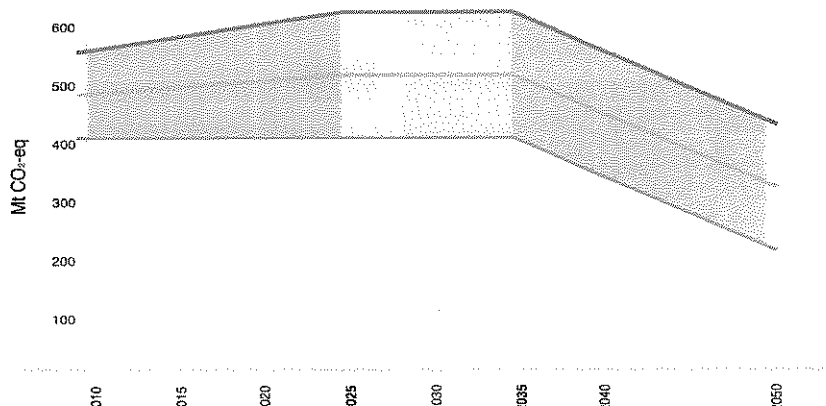
- Comprehensive analysis of mitigation potential of key economic sectors (Energy, Industry, Transport, Waste, Agriculture/forestry/landuse (AFOLU))



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### National Benchmark Range: Peak, Plateau, Decline, with middle trajectory

- DEROs will be designed so annual emissions fall within the PPD; Aiming for the midpoint of the PPD range





## Emission reduction flagships

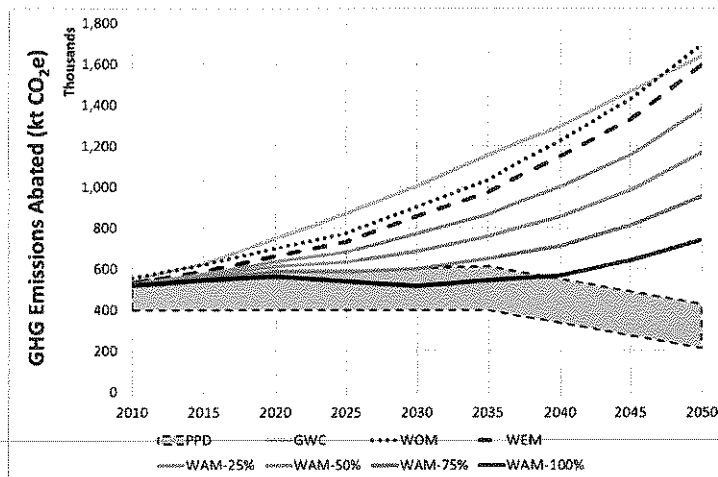
- **Renewable energy:** (DOE) – Renewable Energy Independent Power Producers Procurement (REIPP); Solar Park Corridor Initiative, Concentrated Solar Power Plants, Solar Water Heaters etc
- **Energy efficiency:** (DOE) – National Energy Efficiency Strategy is guiding framework; programmes include Municipal Energy Efficiency; Integrated Demand Management; Energy Efficiency in Government Departments
- **Transport:** (DOT) – Integrated Public Transport initiatives (incl BRT); Passengers to Rail; Freight to Rail; Biofuels; CNG and LPG vehicles
- **Carbon Capture and Storage:** pilot in 2017

Key issues for all: scale-up & measurement of emissions reduced

## South Africa's Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Potential Analysis

1. Project national greenhouse gas emissions into the future
2. Identify and analyse mitigation opportunities
3. Assess the socio-economic and environmental impacts of the identified mitigation options
4. Develop emission reduction pathways
  - set of reduction trajectories over time, which is technologically achievable
  - Pathway merely identifies **what** is technically possible without providing a detailed description of **how** that outcome would be achieved

## National abatement pathways



## Next steps: Setting Desired Emission Reduction Outcomes

- Analysis of mix of instruments (including carbon tax) to achieve emission reductions, including assessment of gaps
- Allocation of Desired Emission Reduction Outcomes per sector and sub-sector, and where necessary, company level Carbon Budgets
- Submission of Mitigation Plans by companies

**THANK YOU**

**Questions and discussion.....**









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**THE DOHA AMENDMENT TO THE KYOTO PROTOCOL TO  
THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON  
CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC)**

**PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE  
19 AUGUST 2014**

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## **PURPOSE**

- To brief the Portfolio Committee on the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC



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## OVERVIEW

1. South Africa's National Interests;
2. Acceptance to the Doha Amendment/2<sup>nd</sup> commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol;



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## SOUTH AFRICA'S NATIONAL INTEREST<sup>[1]</sup>

- **South Africa needs a global climate change regime which:**
  - Minimises the impact of climate change – which will be severe for South Africa, and undermine development gains;
  - Does not impose a mitigation burden on South Africa which would compromise the country's ability to meet its development challenges; and
  - Provides support to developing countries in line with the National Climate Change Response Policy and National Development Plan mandate to shift to a low carbon development path, and adapt to adverse effects of climate change.



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## SOUTH AFRICA'S NATIONAL INTEREST<sup>[2]</sup>

- To achieve this, South Africa needs a **comprehensive, multilateral, rule-based, legal international climate regime, which is equitable**, and respects the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities between developed and developing countries;
- Acceptance of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC by South Africa and the international community.

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## DOHA AMENDMENT<sup>[1]</sup>

- Doha agreed on work-plan for negotiation of the new legal agreement, to be concluded by 2015;
- Agreement reached on entry into force provisions for the **eight year long 2<sup>nd</sup> commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol (KP)** that was already agreed in Durban to come into effect on 1 Jan 2013- **This require Ratification/Accession/Acceptance** (depending on what applies to individual Parties as per national laws) **by KP Parties**;
- The agreed Doha Amendment (2<sup>nd</sup> CP under the KP) to the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC shall **enter into force for those Parties having accepted it on the 90<sup>th</sup> day after date of receipt by the Depository of an Instrument of Acceptance** by at least  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol;
- Parties intending to provisionally apply the amendment pending its entry into force may provide notification to the Depository of their intention to provisionally apply the amendment.

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## PROPOSED AMENDMENT [2]

- The Doha Amendment effects major changes to Annex B, Annex A and Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC:
  - a) Annex B contains two columns, one listing the **names of the Parties** and another containing the quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (**QELRC**);
  - b) Annex A containing the greenhouse gases that Parties will need to report on. Parties will now have to include **Nitrogen trifluoride (NF<sub>3</sub>)** to the other 6 greenhouse gases for reporting;
  - c) Article 3 paragraph 12 in particular also prevent Annex I Parties from carrying over new hot air into the third or subsequent agreement.



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## ADVANTAGES OF ACCEPTANCE [3]

- a) Legal commitment by Annex 1 Parties to contribute to **global effort to mitigate greenhouse gas** emissions. Under Article 3 of the Protocol, **Annex 1 Parties are obliged** to achieve their quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments.
- b) **Financial benefit-** (i) continuation of capitalisation of the Adaptation Fund, through the 2% share of proceeds from the sale of assigned amount units, as well as a 2% levy on certified emission reduction units from projects under the Clean Development Mechanism and (ii) assistance to mitigate and adapt to impacts of climate change, technology, capacity building, networking with other nations.
- c) **Continuation of Clean Development Mechanism** – providing opportunities for sustainable development, promoting job opportunities, improving air quality and transferring technologies.



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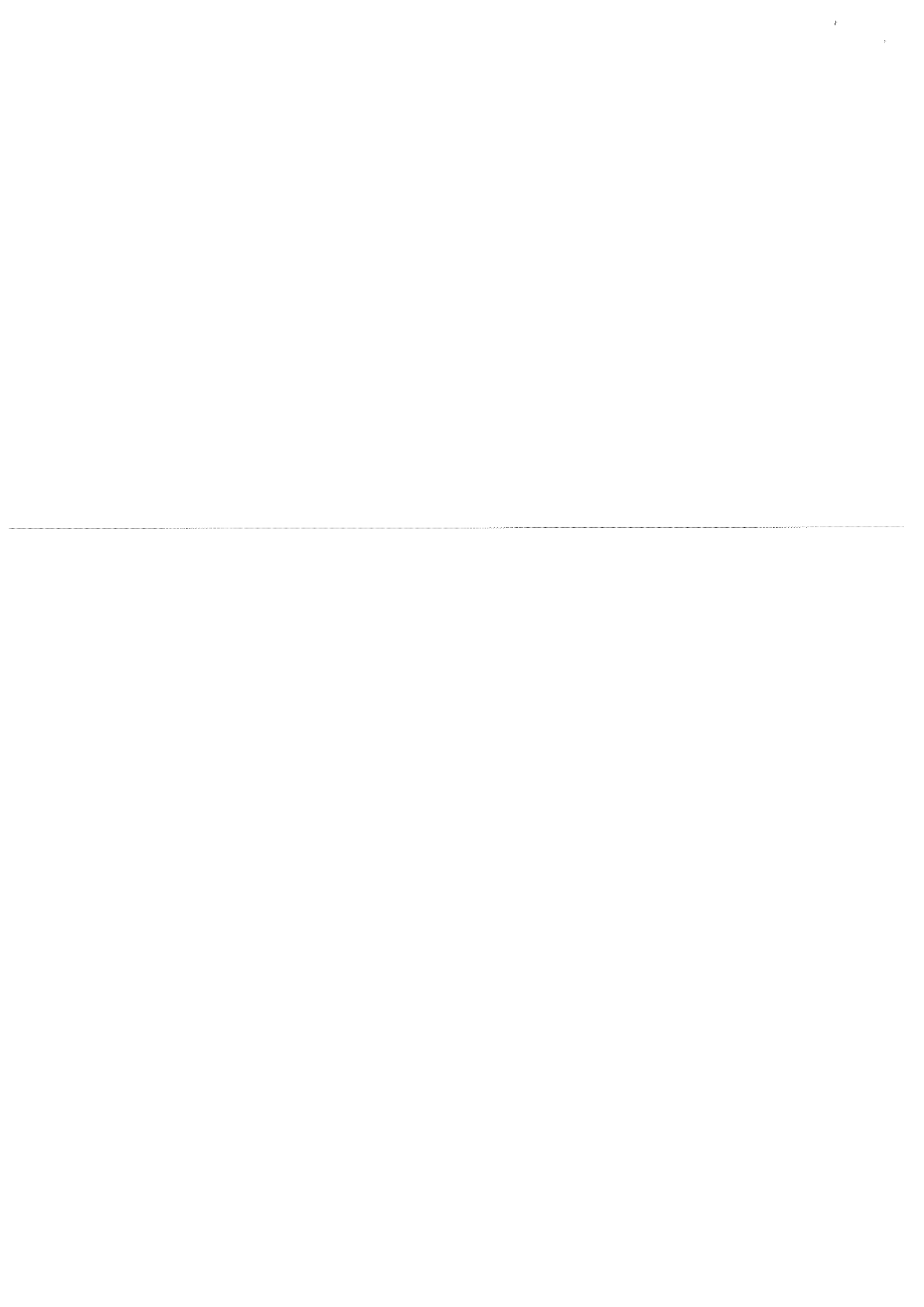
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## RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Portfolio Committee:

- Recommend to National Assembly the acceptance of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC.







## EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

The Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is an international treaty that creates binding obligations on industrialized countries to reduce greenhouse gasses emissions. South Africa is a Party to the Convention and the Protocol. Under the Kyoto Protocol, developed country Parties have agreed to legally binding reductions to their greenhouse gasses emissions during commitments periods. The first commitment period came to an end in 2012, and the second commitment period applies to emission reductions for the period 2013-2020. The Protocol was amended in 2012 to provide for the second commitment period by the adoption of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol. The meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol adopted the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol by decision 1/CMP.8 at its eighth session in Doha, Qatar, in December 2012. In order for the Doha Amendment to enter into force Instruments of Acceptance need to be submitted by Parties. As the Amendment cannot be signed, it needs to be submitted to Parliament for approval. The President's approval is however still required and therefore the wording of the standard President's Minute had to be adjusted to suit the present matter.

South Africa as a Party to the Kyoto Protocol wishes to accept the Doha Amendment by depositing an Instrument of Acceptance.









**KYOTO PROTOCOL TO THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK  
CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE**

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UNITED NATIONS

1998

# KYOTO PROTOCOL TO THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

*The Parties to this Protocol,*

*Being Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, hereinafter referred to as “the Convention”,*

*In pursuit of the ultimate objective of the Convention as stated in its Article 2,*

*Recalling the provisions of the Convention,*

*Being guided by Article 3 of the Convention,*

*Pursuant to the Berlin Mandate adopted by decision 1/CP.1 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its first session,*

Have agreed as follows:

## Article 1

For the purposes of this Protocol, the definitions contained in Article 1 of the Convention shall apply. In addition:

1. “Conference of the Parties” means the Conference of the Parties to the Convention.
2. “Convention” means the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, adopted in New York on 9 May 1992.
3. “Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change” means the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change established in 1988 jointly by the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme.
4. “Montreal Protocol” means the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted in Montreal on 16 September 1987 and as subsequently adjusted and amended.
5. “Parties present and voting” means Parties present and casting an affirmative or negative vote.
6. “Party” means, unless the context otherwise indicates, a Party to this Protocol.
7. “Party included in Annex I” means a Party included in Annex I to the Convention, as may be amended, or a Party which has made a notification under Article 4, paragraph 2 (g), of the Convention.

## Article 2

1. Each Party included in Annex I, in achieving its quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments under Article 3, in order to promote sustainable development, shall:

(a) Implement and/or further elaborate policies and measures in accordance with its national circumstances, such as:

- (i) Enhancement of energy efficiency in relevant sectors of the national economy;
- (ii) Protection and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, taking into account its commitments under relevant international environmental agreements; promotion of sustainable forest management practices, afforestation and reforestation;
- (iii) Promotion of sustainable forms of agriculture in light of climate change considerations;
- (iv) Research on, and promotion, development and increased use of, new and renewable forms of energy, of carbon dioxide sequestration technologies and of advanced and innovative environmentally sound technologies;
- (v) Progressive reduction or phasing out of market imperfections, fiscal incentives, tax and duty exemptions and subsidies in all greenhouse gas emitting sectors that run counter to the objective of the Convention and application of market instruments;
- (vi) Encouragement of appropriate reforms in relevant sectors aimed at promoting policies and measures which limit or reduce emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol;
- (vii) Measures to limit and/or reduce emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol in the transport sector;
- (viii) Limitation and/or reduction of methane emissions through recovery and use in waste management, as well as in the production, transport and distribution of energy;

(b) Cooperate with other such Parties to enhance the individual and combined effectiveness of their policies and measures adopted under this Article, pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 2 (e) (i), of the Convention. To this end, these Parties shall take steps to share their experience and exchange information on such policies and measures, including developing ways of improving their comparability, transparency and effectiveness. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall, at its first session or as soon as practicable thereafter, consider ways to facilitate such cooperation, taking into account all relevant information.

2. The Parties included in Annex I shall pursue limitation or reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol from aviation and marine bunker fuels, working through the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization, respectively.

3. The Parties included in Annex I shall strive to implement policies and measures under this Article in such a way as to minimize adverse effects, including the adverse effects of climate change, effects on international trade, and social, environmental and economic impacts on other Parties, especially developing country Parties and in particular those identified in Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention, taking into account Article 3 of the Convention. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol may take further action, as appropriate, to promote the implementation of the provisions of this paragraph.

4. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol, if it decides that it would be beneficial to coordinate any of the policies and measures in paragraph 1 (a) above, taking into account different national circumstances and potential effects, shall consider ways and means to elaborate the coordination of such policies and measures.

### Article 3

1. The Parties included in Annex I shall, individually or jointly, ensure that their aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of the greenhouse gases listed in Annex A do not exceed their assigned amounts, calculated pursuant to their quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments inscribed in Annex B and in accordance with the provisions of this Article, with a view to reducing their overall emissions of such gases by at least 5 per cent below 1990 levels in the commitment period 2008 to 2012.

2. Each Party included in Annex I shall, by 2005, have made demonstrable progress in achieving its commitments under this Protocol.

3. The net changes in greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks resulting from direct human-induced land-use change and forestry activities, limited to afforestation, reforestation and deforestation since 1990, measured as verifiable changes in carbon stocks in each commitment period, shall be used to meet the commitments under this Article of each Party included in Annex I. The greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks associated with those activities shall be reported in a transparent and verifiable manner and reviewed in accordance with Articles 7 and 8.

4. Prior to the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol, each Party included in Annex I shall provide, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, data to establish its level of carbon stocks in 1990 and to enable an estimate to be made of its changes in carbon stocks in subsequent years. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall, at its first session or as soon as practicable thereafter, decide upon modalities, rules and guidelines as to how, and which, additional human-induced activities related to changes in greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks in the agricultural soils and the land-use change and forestry categories shall be added to, or subtracted from, the assigned amounts for Parties included in Annex I, taking into account uncertainties, transparency in reporting, verifiability, the methodological work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the advice provided by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice in accordance with Article 5 and the decisions of the Conference of the Parties. Such a decision shall apply in the second and subsequent commitment periods. A Party may choose to apply such a decision on these additional human-induced activities for its first commitment period, provided that these activities have taken place since 1990.

5. The Parties included in Annex I undergoing the process of transition to a market economy whose base year or period was established pursuant to decision 9/CP.2 of the Conference of the Parties at its second session shall use that base year or period for the implementation of their commitments under this Article. Any other Party included in Annex I undergoing the process of transition to a market economy which has not yet submitted its first national communication under Article 12 of the Convention may also notify the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol that it intends to use an historical base year or period other than 1990 for the implementation of its commitments under this Article. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall decide on the acceptance of such notification.

6. Taking into account Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Convention, in the implementation of their commitments under this Protocol other than those under this Article, a certain degree of flexibility shall be allowed by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol to the Parties included in Annex I undergoing the process of transition to a market economy.

7. In the first quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment period, from 2008 to 2012, the assigned amount for each Party included in Annex I shall be equal to the percentage inscribed for it in Annex B of its aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of the greenhouse gases listed in Annex A in 1990, or the base year or period determined in accordance with paragraph 5 above, multiplied by five. Those Parties included in Annex I for whom land-use change and forestry constituted a net source of greenhouse gas emissions in 1990 shall include in their 1990 emissions base year or period the aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions by sources minus removals by sinks in 1990 from land-use change for the purposes of calculating their assigned amount.

8. Any Party included in Annex I may use 1995 as its base year for hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride, for the purposes of the calculation referred to in paragraph 7 above.

9. Commitments for subsequent periods for Parties included in Annex I shall be established in amendments to Annex B to this Protocol, which shall be adopted in accordance with the provisions of Article 21, paragraph 7. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall initiate the consideration of such commitments at least seven years before the end of the first commitment period referred to in paragraph 1 above.

10. Any emission reduction units, or any part of an assigned amount, which a Party acquires from another Party in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 or of Article 17 shall be added to the assigned amount for the acquiring Party.

11. Any emission reduction units, or any part of an assigned amount, which a Party transfers to another Party in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 or of Article 17 shall be subtracted from the assigned amount for the transferring Party.

12. Any certified emission reductions which a Party acquires from another Party in accordance with the provisions of Article 12 shall be added to the assigned amount for the acquiring Party.

13. If the emissions of a Party included in Annex I in a commitment period are less than its assigned amount under this Article, this difference shall, on request of that Party, be added to the assigned amount for that Party for subsequent commitment periods.

14. Each Party included in Annex I shall strive to implement the commitments mentioned in paragraph 1 above in such a way as to minimize adverse social, environmental and economic impacts on developing country Parties, particularly those identified in Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention. In line with relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties on the implementation of those paragraphs, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall, at its first session, consider what actions are necessary to minimize the adverse effects of climate change and/or the impacts of response measures on Parties referred to in those paragraphs. Among the issues to be considered shall be the establishment of funding, insurance and transfer of technology.

#### Article 4

1. Any Parties included in Annex I that have reached an agreement to fulfil their commitments under Article 3 jointly, shall be deemed to have met those commitments provided that their total combined aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of the greenhouse gases listed in Annex A do not exceed their assigned amounts calculated pursuant to their quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments inscribed in Annex B and in accordance with the provisions of Article 3. The respective emission level allocated to each of the Parties to the agreement shall be set out in that agreement.

2. The Parties to any such agreement shall notify the secretariat of the terms of the agreement on the date of deposit of their instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval of this Protocol, or accession thereto. The secretariat shall in turn inform the Parties and signatories to the Convention of the terms of the agreement.

3. Any such agreement shall remain in operation for the duration of the commitment period specified in Article 3, paragraph 7.

4. If Parties acting jointly do so in the framework of, and together with, a regional economic integration organization, any alteration in the composition of the organization after adoption of this Protocol shall not affect existing commitments under this Protocol. Any alteration in the composition of the organization shall only apply for the purposes of those commitments under Article 3 that are adopted subsequent to that alteration.

5. In the event of failure by the Parties to such an agreement to achieve their total combined level of emission reductions, each Party to that agreement shall be responsible for its own level of emissions set out in the agreement.

6. If Parties acting jointly do so in the framework of, and together with, a regional economic integration organization which is itself a Party to this Protocol, each member State of that regional economic integration organization individually, and together with the regional economic integration organization acting in accordance with Article 24, shall, in the event of failure to achieve the total combined level of emission reductions, be responsible for its level of emissions as notified in accordance with this Article.



## Article 5

1. Each Party included in Annex I shall have in place, no later than one year prior to the start of the first commitment period, a national system for the estimation of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol. Guidelines for such national systems, which shall incorporate the methodologies specified in paragraph 2 below, shall be decided upon by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol at its first session.

2. Methodologies for estimating anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol shall be those accepted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties at its third session. Where such methodologies are not used, appropriate adjustments shall be applied according to methodologies agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol at its first session. Based on the work of, *inter alia*, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and advice provided by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall regularly review and, as appropriate, revise such methodologies and adjustments, taking fully into account any relevant decisions by the Conference of the Parties. Any revision to methodologies or adjustments shall be used only for the purposes of ascertaining compliance with commitments under Article 3 in respect of any commitment period adopted subsequent to that revision.

3. The global warming potentials used to calculate the carbon dioxide equivalence of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases listed in Annex A shall be those accepted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties at its third session. Based on the work of, *inter alia*, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and advice provided by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall regularly review and, as appropriate, revise the global warming potential of each such greenhouse gas, taking fully into account any relevant decisions by the Conference of the Parties. Any revision to a global warming potential shall apply only to commitments under Article 3 in respect of any commitment period adopted subsequent to that revision.

## Article 6

1. For the purpose of meeting its commitments under Article 3, any Party included in Annex I may transfer to, or acquire from, any other such Party emission reduction units resulting from projects aimed at reducing anthropogenic emissions by sources or enhancing anthropogenic removals by sinks of greenhouse gases in any sector of the economy, provided that:

- (a) Any such project has the approval of the Parties involved;
- (b) Any such project provides a reduction in emissions by sources, or an enhancement of removals by sinks, that is additional to any that would otherwise occur;

(c) It does not acquire any emission reduction units if it is not in compliance with its obligations under Articles 5 and 7; and

(d) The acquisition of emission reduction units shall be supplemental to domestic actions for the purposes of meeting commitments under Article 3.

2. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol may, at its first session or as soon as practicable thereafter, further elaborate guidelines for the implementation of this Article, including for verification and reporting.

3. A Party included in Annex I may authorize legal entities to participate, under its responsibility, in actions leading to the generation, transfer or acquisition under this Article of emission reduction units.

4. If a question of implementation by a Party included in Annex I of the requirements referred to in this Article is identified in accordance with the relevant provisions of Article 8, transfers and acquisitions of emission reduction units may continue to be made after the question has been identified, provided that any such units may not be used by a Party to meet its commitments under Article 3 until any issue of compliance is resolved.

#### Article 7

1. Each Party included in Annex I shall incorporate in its annual inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, submitted in accordance with the relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties, the necessary supplementary information for the purposes of ensuring compliance with Article 3, to be determined in accordance with paragraph 4 below.

2. Each Party included in Annex I shall incorporate in its national communication, submitted under Article 12 of the Convention, the supplementary information necessary to demonstrate compliance with its commitments under this Protocol, to be determined in accordance with paragraph 4 below.

3. Each Party included in Annex I shall submit the information required under paragraph 1 above annually, beginning with the first inventory due under the Convention for the first year of the commitment period after this Protocol has entered into force for that Party. Each such Party shall submit the information required under paragraph 2 above as part of the first national communication due under the Convention after this Protocol has entered into force for it and after the adoption of guidelines as provided for in paragraph 4 below. The frequency of subsequent submission of information required under this Article shall be determined by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol, taking into account any timetable for the submission of national communications decided upon by the Conference of the Parties.

4. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall adopt at its first session, and review periodically thereafter, guidelines for the preparation of the information required under this Article, taking into account guidelines for the preparation of

national communications by Parties included in Annex I adopted by the Conference of the Parties. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall also, prior to the first commitment period, decide upon modalities for the accounting of assigned amounts.

## Article 8

1. The information submitted under Article 7 by each Party included in Annex I shall be reviewed by expert review teams pursuant to the relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties and in accordance with guidelines adopted for this purpose by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol under paragraph 4 below. The information submitted under Article 7, paragraph 1, by each Party included in Annex I shall be reviewed as part of the annual compilation and accounting of emissions inventories and assigned amounts. Additionally, the information submitted under Article 7, paragraph 2, by each Party included in Annex I shall be reviewed as part of the review of communications.
2. Expert review teams shall be coordinated by the secretariat and shall be composed of experts selected from those nominated by Parties to the Convention and, as appropriate, by intergovernmental organizations, in accordance with guidance provided for this purpose by the Conference of the Parties.
3. The review process shall provide a thorough and comprehensive technical assessment of all aspects of the implementation by a Party of this Protocol. The expert review teams shall prepare a report to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol, assessing the implementation of the commitments of the Party and identifying any potential problems in, and factors influencing, the fulfilment of commitments. Such reports shall be circulated by the secretariat to all Parties to the Convention. The secretariat shall list those questions of implementation indicated in such reports for further consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol.
4. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall adopt at its first session, and review periodically thereafter, guidelines for the review of implementation of this Protocol by expert review teams taking into account the relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties.
5. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall, with the assistance of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and, as appropriate, the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, consider:
  - (a) The information submitted by Parties under Article 7 and the reports of the expert reviews thereon conducted under this Article; and
  - (b) Those questions of implementation listed by the secretariat under paragraph 3 above, as well as any questions raised by Parties.
6. Pursuant to its consideration of the information referred to in paragraph 5 above, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall take decisions on any matter required for the implementation of this Protocol.

## Article 9

1. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall periodically 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. Such reviews 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. Based on these reviews, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall take appropriate action.
2. The first review shall take place at the second session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol. Further reviews shall take place at regular intervals and in a timely manner.

## Article 10

All Parties, taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and their specific national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances, without introducing any new commitments for Parties not included in Annex I, but reaffirming existing commitments under Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Convention, and continuing to advance the implementation of these commitments in order to achieve sustainable development, taking into account Article 4, paragraphs 3, 5 and 7, of the Convention, shall:

- (a) Formulate, where relevant and to the extent possible, cost-effective national and, where appropriate, regional programmes to improve the quality of local emission factors, activity data and/or models which reflect the socio-economic conditions of each Party for the preparation and periodic updating of national inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, using comparable methodologies to be agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties, and consistent with the guidelines for the preparation of national communications adopted by the Conference of the Parties;
- (b) Formulate, implement, publish and regularly update national and, where appropriate, regional programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change and measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change:
  - (i) Such programmes would, *inter alia*, concern the energy, transport and industry sectors as well as agriculture, forestry and waste management. Furthermore, adaptation technologies and methods for improving spatial planning would improve adaptation to climate change; and
  - (ii) Parties included in Annex I shall submit information on action under this Protocol, including national programmes, in accordance with Article 7; and other Parties shall seek to include in their national communications, as appropriate, information on programmes which contain measures that the Party believes contribute to addressing climate change and its adverse impacts, including the abatement of increases in greenhouse gas emissions, and enhancement of and removals by sinks, capacity building and adaptation measures;

(c) Cooperate in the promotion of effective modalities for the development, application and diffusion of, and take all practicable steps to promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, the transfer of, or access to, environmentally sound technologies, know-how, practices and processes pertinent to climate change, in particular to developing countries, including the formulation of policies and programmes for the effective transfer of environmentally sound technologies that are publicly owned or in the public domain and the creation of an enabling environment for the private sector, to promote and enhance the transfer of, and access to, environmentally sound technologies;

(d) Cooperate in scientific and technical research and promote the maintenance and the development of systematic observation systems and development of data archives to reduce uncertainties related to the climate system, the adverse impacts of climate change and the economic and social consequences of various response strategies, and promote the development and strengthening of endogenous capacities and capabilities to participate in international and intergovernmental efforts, programmes and networks on research and systematic observation, taking into account Article 5 of the Convention;

(e) Cooperate in and promote at the international level, and, where appropriate, using existing bodies, the development and implementation of education and training programmes, including the strengthening of national capacity building, in particular human and institutional capacities and the exchange or secondment of personnel to train experts in this field, in particular for developing countries, and facilitate at the national level public awareness of, and public access to information on, climate change. Suitable modalities should be developed to implement these activities through the relevant bodies of the Convention, taking into account Article 6 of the Convention;

(f) Include in their national communications information on programmes and activities undertaken pursuant to this Article in accordance with relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties; and

(g) Give full consideration, in implementing the commitments under this Article, to Article 4, paragraph 8, of the Convention.

#### **Article 11**

1. In the implementation of Article 10, Parties shall take into account the provisions of Article 4, paragraphs 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9, of the Convention.

2. In the context of the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Convention, in accordance with the provisions of Article 4, paragraph 3, and Article 11 of the Convention, and through the entity or entities entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism of the Convention, the developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II to the Convention shall:

(a) Provide new and additional financial resources to meet the agreed full costs incurred by developing country Parties in advancing the implementation of existing commitments under Article 4, paragraph 1 (a), of the Convention that are covered in Article 10, subparagraph (a); and

(b) Also provide such financial resources, including for the transfer of technology, needed by the developing country Parties to meet the agreed full incremental costs of advancing the implementation of existing commitments under Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Convention that are covered by Article 10 and that are agreed between a developing country Party and the international entity or entities referred to in Article 11 of the Convention, in accordance with that Article.

The implementation of these existing commitments shall take into account the need for adequacy and predictability in the flow of funds and the importance of appropriate burden sharing among developed country Parties. The guidance to the entity or entities entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism of the Convention in relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties, including those agreed before the adoption of this Protocol, shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the provisions of this paragraph.

3. The developed country Parties and other developed Parties in Annex II to the Convention may also provide, and developing country Parties avail themselves of, financial resources for the implementation of Article 10, through bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels.

## Article 12

1. A clean development mechanism is hereby defined.

2. The purpose of the clean development mechanism shall be to assist Parties not included in Annex I in achieving sustainable development and in contributing to the ultimate objective of the Convention, and to assist Parties included in Annex I in achieving compliance with their quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments under Article 3.

3. Under the clean development mechanism:

(a) Parties not included in Annex I will benefit from project activities resulting in certified emission reductions; and

(b) Parties included in Annex I may use the certified emission reductions accruing from such project activities to contribute to compliance with part of their quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments under Article 3, as determined by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol.

4. The clean development mechanism shall be subject to the authority and guidance of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol and be supervised by an executive board of the clean development mechanism.

5. Emission reductions resulting from each project activity shall be certified by operational entities to be designated by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol, on the basis of:

(a) Voluntary participation approved by each Party involved;

(b) Real, measurable, and long-term benefits related to the mitigation of climate change; and

(c) Reductions in emissions that are additional to any that would occur in the absence of the certified project activity.

6. The clean development mechanism shall assist in arranging funding of certified project activities as necessary.

7. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall, at its first session, elaborate modalities and procedures with the objective of ensuring transparency, efficiency and accountability through independent auditing and verification of project activities.

8. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall ensure that a share of the proceeds from certified project activities is used to cover administrative expenses as well as to assist developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to meet the costs of adaptation.

9. Participation under the clean development mechanism, including in activities mentioned in paragraph 3 (a) above and in the acquisition of certified emission reductions, may involve private and/or public entities, and is to be subject to whatever guidance may be provided by the executive board of the clean development mechanism.

10. Certified emission reductions obtained during the period from the year 2000 up to the beginning of the first commitment period can be used to assist in achieving compliance in the first commitment period.

### **Article 13**

1. The Conference of the Parties, the supreme body of the Convention, shall serve as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol.

2. Parties to the Convention that are not Parties to this Protocol may participate as observers in the proceedings of any session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol. When the Conference of the Parties serves as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol, decisions under this Protocol shall be taken only by those that are Parties to this Protocol.

3. When the Conference of the Parties serves as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol, any member of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties representing a Party to the Convention but, at that time, not a Party to this Protocol, shall be replaced by an additional member to be elected by and from amongst the Parties to this Protocol.

4. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall keep under regular review the implementation of this Protocol and shall make, within its mandate, the decisions necessary to promote its effective implementation. It shall perform the functions assigned to it by this Protocol and shall:

(a) Assess, on the basis of all information made available to it in accordance with the provisions of this Protocol, the implementation of this Protocol by the Parties, the overall effects of the measures taken pursuant to this Protocol, in particular environmental, economic and social effects as well as their cumulative impacts and the extent to which progress towards the objective of the Convention is being achieved;

(b) Periodically examine the obligations of the Parties under this Protocol, giving due consideration to any reviews required by Article 4, paragraph 2 (d), and Article 7, paragraph 2, of the Convention, in the light of the objective of the Convention, the experience gained in its implementation and the evolution of scientific and technological knowledge, and in this respect consider and adopt regular reports on the implementation of this Protocol;

(c) Promote and facilitate the exchange of information on measures adopted by the Parties to address climate change and its effects, taking into account the differing circumstances, responsibilities and capabilities of the Parties and their respective commitments under this Protocol;

(d) Facilitate, at the request of two or more Parties, the coordination of measures adopted by them to address climate change and its effects, taking into account the differing circumstances, responsibilities and capabilities of the Parties and their respective commitments under this Protocol;

(e) Promote and guide, in accordance with the objective of the Convention and the provisions of this Protocol, and taking fully into account the relevant decisions by the Conference of the Parties, the development and periodic refinement of comparable methodologies for the effective implementation of this Protocol, to be agreed on by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol;

(f) Make recommendations on any matters necessary for the implementation of this Protocol;

(g) Seek to mobilize additional financial resources in accordance with Article 11, paragraph 2;

(h) Establish such subsidiary bodies as are deemed necessary for the implementation of this Protocol;

(i) Seek and utilize, where appropriate, the services and cooperation of, and information provided by, competent international organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies; and

(j) Exercise such other functions as may be required for the implementation of this Protocol, and consider any assignment resulting from a decision by the Conference of the Parties.

5. The rules of procedure of the Conference of the Parties and financial procedures applied under the Convention shall be applied *mutatis mutandis* under this Protocol, except as may be otherwise decided by consensus by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol.



6. The first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall be convened by the secretariat in conjunction with the first session of the Conference of the Parties that is scheduled after the date of the entry into force of this Protocol. Subsequent ordinary sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall be held every year and in conjunction with ordinary sessions of the Conference of the Parties, unless otherwise decided by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol.

7. Extraordinary sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall be held at such other times as may be deemed necessary by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol, or at the written request of any Party, provided that, within six months of the request being communicated to the Parties by the secretariat, it is supported by at least one third of the Parties.

8. The United Nations, its specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as any State member thereof or observers thereto not party to the Convention, may be represented at sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol as observers. Any body or agency, whether national or international, governmental or non-governmental, which is qualified in matters covered by this Protocol and which has informed the secretariat of its wish to be represented at a session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol as an observer, may be so admitted unless at least one third of the Parties present object. The admission and participation of observers shall be subject to the rules of procedure, as referred to in paragraph 5 above.

#### Article 14

1. The secretariat established by Article 8 of the Convention shall serve as the secretariat of this Protocol.

2. Article 8, paragraph 2, of the Convention on the functions of the secretariat, and Article 8, paragraph 3, of the Convention on arrangements made for the functioning of the secretariat, shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to this Protocol. The secretariat shall, in addition, exercise the functions assigned to it under this Protocol.

#### Article 15

1. The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation established by Articles 9 and 10 of the Convention shall serve as, respectively, the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation of this Protocol. The provisions relating to the functioning of these two bodies under the Convention shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to this Protocol. Sessions of the meetings of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation of this Protocol shall be held in conjunction with the meetings of, respectively, the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation of the Convention.

2. Parties to the Convention that are not Parties to this Protocol may participate as observers in the proceedings of any session of the subsidiary bodies. When the subsidiary bodies serve as the subsidiary bodies of this Protocol, decisions under this Protocol shall be taken only by those that are Parties to this Protocol.

3. When the subsidiary bodies established by Articles 9 and 10 of the Convention exercise their functions with regard to matters concerning this Protocol, any member of the Bureaux of those subsidiary bodies representing a Party to the Convention but, at that time, not a party to this Protocol, shall be replaced by an additional member to be elected by and from amongst the Parties to this Protocol.

#### **Article 16**

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall, as soon as practicable, consider the application to this Protocol of, and modify as appropriate, the multilateral consultative process referred to in Article 13 of the Convention, in the light of any relevant decisions that may be taken by the Conference of the Parties. Any multilateral consultative process that may be applied to this Protocol shall operate without prejudice to the procedures and mechanisms established in accordance with Article 18.

#### **Article 17**

The Conference of the Parties shall define the relevant principles, modalities, rules and guidelines, in particular for verification, reporting and accountability for emissions trading. The Parties included in Annex B may participate in emissions trading for the purposes of fulfilling their commitments under Article 3. Any such trading shall be supplemental to domestic actions for the purpose of meeting quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments under that Article.

#### **Article 18**

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall, at its first session, approve appropriate and effective procedures and mechanisms to determine and to address cases of non-compliance with the provisions of this Protocol, including through the development of an indicative list of consequences, taking into account the cause, type, degree and frequency of non-compliance. Any procedures and mechanisms under this Article entailing binding consequences shall be adopted by means of an amendment to this Protocol.

#### **Article 19**

The provisions of Article 14 of the Convention on settlement of disputes shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to this Protocol.

#### **Article 20**

1. Any Party may propose amendments to this Protocol.
2. Amendments to this Protocol shall be adopted at an ordinary session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol. The text of any proposed amendment to this Protocol shall be communicated to the Parties by the secretariat at least

six months before the meeting at which it is proposed for adoption. The secretariat shall also communicate the text of any proposed amendments to the Parties and signatories to the Convention and, for information, to the Depositary.

3. The Parties shall make every effort to reach agreement on any proposed amendment to this Protocol by consensus. If all efforts at consensus have been exhausted, and no agreement reached, the amendment shall as a last resort be adopted by a three-fourths majority vote of the Parties present and voting at the meeting. The adopted amendment shall be communicated by the secretariat to the Depositary, who shall circulate it to all Parties for their acceptance.

4. Instruments of acceptance in respect of an amendment shall be deposited with the Depositary. An amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 3 above shall enter into force for those Parties having accepted it on the ninetieth day after the date of receipt by the Depositary of an instrument of acceptance by at least three fourths of the Parties to this Protocol.

5. The amendment shall enter into force for any other Party on the ninetieth day after the date on which that Party deposits with the Depositary its instrument of acceptance of the said amendment.

#### Article 21

1. Annexes to this Protocol shall form an integral part thereof and, unless otherwise expressly provided, a reference to this Protocol constitutes at the same time a reference to any annexes thereto. Any annexes adopted after the entry into force of this Protocol shall be restricted to lists, forms and any other material of a descriptive nature that is of a scientific, technical, procedural or administrative character.

2. Any Party may make proposals for an annex to this Protocol and may propose amendments to annexes to this Protocol.

3. Annexes to this Protocol and amendments to annexes to this Protocol shall be adopted at an ordinary session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol. The text of any proposed annex or amendment to an annex shall be communicated to the Parties by the secretariat at least six months before the meeting at which it is proposed for adoption. The secretariat shall also communicate the text of any proposed annex or amendment to an annex to the Parties and signatories to the Convention and, for information, to the Depositary.

4. The Parties shall make every effort to reach agreement on any proposed annex or amendment to an annex by consensus. If all efforts at consensus have been exhausted, and no agreement reached, the annex or amendment to an annex shall as a last resort be adopted by a three-fourths majority vote of the Parties present and voting at the meeting. The adopted annex or amendment to an annex shall be communicated by the secretariat to the Depositary, who shall circulate it to all Parties for their acceptance.

5. An annex, or amendment to an annex other than Annex A or B, that has been adopted in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 above shall enter into force for all Parties to this Protocol six months after the date of the communication by the Depositary to such Parties of the adoption of the annex or adoption of the amendment to the annex, except for those Parties that have

notified the Depositary, in writing, within that period of their non-acceptance of the annex or amendment to the annex. The annex or amendment to an annex shall enter into force for Parties which withdraw their notification of non-acceptance on the ninetieth day after the date on which withdrawal of such notification has been received by the Depositary.

6. If the adoption of an annex or an amendment to an annex involves an amendment to this Protocol, that annex or amendment to an annex shall not enter into force until such time as the amendment to this Protocol enters into force.

7. Amendments to Annexes A and B to this Protocol shall be adopted and enter into force in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 20, provided that any amendment to Annex B shall be adopted only with the written consent of the Party concerned.

#### **Article 22**

1. Each Party shall have one vote, except as provided for in paragraph 2 below.
2. Regional economic integration organizations, in matters within their competence, shall exercise their right to vote with a number of votes equal to the number of their member States that are Parties to this Protocol. Such an organization shall not exercise its right to vote if any of its member States exercises its right, and vice versa.

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#### **Article 23**

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be the Depositary of this Protocol.

#### **Article 24**

1. This Protocol shall be open for signature and subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by States and regional economic integration organizations which are Parties to the Convention. It shall be open for signature at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 16 March 1998 to 15 March 1999. This Protocol shall be open for accession from the day after the date on which it is closed for signature. Instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be deposited with the Depositary.
2. Any regional economic integration organization which becomes a Party to this Protocol without any of its member States being a Party shall be bound by all the obligations under this Protocol. In the case of such organizations, one or more of whose member States is a Party to this Protocol, the organization and its member States shall decide on their respective responsibilities for the performance of their obligations under this Protocol. In such cases, the organization and the member States shall not be entitled to exercise rights under this Protocol concurrently.
3. In their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, regional economic integration organizations shall declare the extent of their competence with respect to the matters governed by this Protocol. These organizations shall also inform the Depositary, who shall in turn inform the Parties, of any substantial modification in the extent of their competence.

## Article 25

1. This Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date on which not less than 55 Parties to the Convention, incorporating Parties included in Annex I which accounted in total for at least 55 per cent of the total carbon dioxide emissions for 1990 of the Parties included in Annex I, have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.
2. For the purposes of this Article, "the total carbon dioxide emissions for 1990 of the Parties included in Annex I" means the amount communicated on or before the date of adoption of this Protocol by the Parties included in Annex I in their first national communications submitted in accordance with Article 12 of the Convention.
3. For each State or regional economic integration organization that ratifies, accepts or approves this Protocol or accedes thereto after the conditions set out in paragraph 1 above for entry into force have been fulfilled, this Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.
4. For the purposes of this Article, any instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by States members of the organization.

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## Article 26

No reservations may be made to this Protocol.

## Article 27

1. At any time after three years from the date on which this Protocol has entered into force for a Party, that Party may withdraw from this Protocol by giving written notification to the Depositary.
2. Any such withdrawal shall take effect upon expiry of one year from the date of receipt by the Depositary of the notification of withdrawal, or on such later date as may be specified in the notification of withdrawal.
3. Any Party that withdraws from the Convention shall be considered as also having withdrawn from this Protocol.

## Article 28

The original of this Protocol, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

**DONE** at Kyoto this eleventh day of December one thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF** the undersigned, being duly authorized to that effect, have affixed their signatures to this Protocol on the dates indicated.

## Annex A

### Greenhouse gases

Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)  
Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>)  
Nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O)  
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)  
Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)  
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>)

### Sectors/source categories

#### Energy

Fuel combustion  
    Energy industries  
    Manufacturing industries and construction  
    Transport  
    Other sectors  
    Other  
Fugitive emissions from fuels  
    Solid fuels  
    Oil and natural gas  
    Other

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#### Industrial processes

Mineral products  
Chemical industry  
Metal production  
Other production  
Production of halocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride  
Consumption of halocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride  
Other

#### Solvent and other product use

#### Agriculture

Enteric fermentation  
Manure management  
Rice cultivation  
Agricultural soils  
Prescribed burning of savannas  
Field burning of agricultural residues  
Other

#### Waste

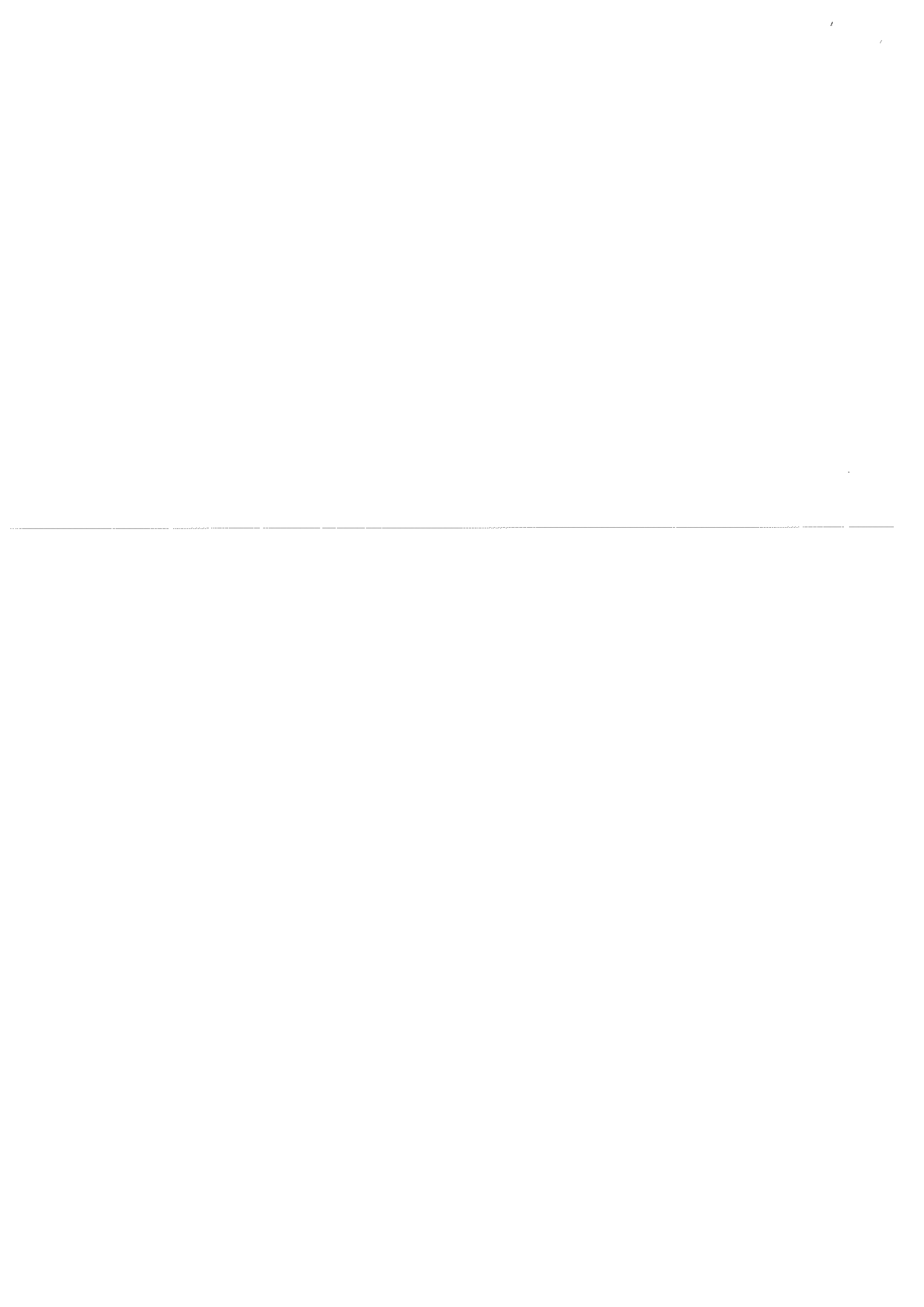
Solid waste disposal on land  
Wastewater handling  
Waste incineration  
Other

## Annex B

Party	Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (percentage of base year or period)
Australia	108
Austria	92
Belgium	92
Bulgaria*	92
Canada	94
Croatia*	95
Czech Republic*	92
Denmark	92
Estonia*	92
European Community	92
Finland	92
France	92
Germany	92
Greece	92
Hungary*	94
Iceland	110
Ireland	92
Italy	92
Japan	94
Latvia*	92
Liechtenstein	92
Lithuania*	92
Luxembourg	92
Monaco	92
Netherlands	92
New Zealand	100
Norway	101
Poland*	94
Portugal	92
Romania*	92
Russian Federation*	100
Slovakia*	92
Slovenia*	92
Spain	92
Sweden	92
Switzerland	92
Ukraine*	100
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	92
United States of America	93

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\* Countries that are undergoing the process of transition to a market economy.

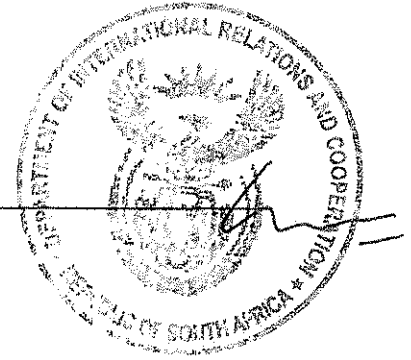








## Doha amendment to the Kyoto Protocol



## Article 1: Amendment

## A. Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol

The following table shall replace the table in Annex B to the Protocol:

1	2	3	4	5	6
Party	Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (2008–2012) (percentage of base year or period)	Quantified emission reduction commitment (2013–2020) (percentage of base year or period)	Reference year <sup>1</sup>	Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (2013–2020) (expressed as percentage of reference year) <sup>1</sup>	Pledges for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 (percentage of reference year) <sup>2</sup>
Australia	108	99.5	2000	98	-5 to -15% or -25% <sup>3</sup>
Austria	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Belarus <sup>5*</sup>		88	1990	NA	-8%
Belgium	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Bulgaria*	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Croatia*	95	80 <sup>6</sup>	NA	NA	-20%/-30% <sup>7</sup>
Cyprus		80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Czech Republic*	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Denmark	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Estonia*	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
European Union	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	1990	NA	-20%/-30% <sup>7</sup>
Finland	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
France	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Germany	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Greece	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Hungary*	94	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Iceland	110	80 <sup>8</sup>	NA	NA	
Ireland	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Italy	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Kazakhstan*		95	1990	95	-7%
Latvia*	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Liechtenstein	92	84	1990	84	-20%/-30% <sup>9</sup>
Lithuania*	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Luxembourg	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Malta		80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	

1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Party</i>	<i>Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (2008–2012) (percentage of base year or period)</i>	<i>Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (2013–2020) (percentage of base year or period)</i>	<i>Reference year<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (2013–2020) (expressed as percentage of reference year)<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Pledges for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 (percentage of reference year)<sup>2</sup></i>
Monaco	92	78	1990	78	–30%
Netherlands	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Norway	101	84	1990	84	–30% to –40% <sup>10</sup>
Poland*	94	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Portugal	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Romania*	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Slovakia*	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Slovenia*	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Spain	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Sweden	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Switzerland	92	84.2	1990	NA	–20% to –30% <sup>11</sup>
Ukraine*	100	76 <sup>12</sup>	1990	NA	–20%
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
<i>Party</i>	<i>Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (2008–2012) (percentage of base year or period)</i>				
Canada <sup>13</sup>	94				
Japan <sup>14</sup>	94				
New Zealand <sup>15</sup>	100				
Russian Federation <sup>16*</sup>	100				

*Abbreviation:* NA = not applicable.

\* Countries that are undergoing the process of transition to a market economy.

All footnotes below, except for footnotes 1, 2 and 5, have been provided through communications from the respective Parties.

<sup>1</sup> A reference year may be used by a Party on an optional basis for its own purposes to express its quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (QELRC) as a percentage of emissions of that year, that is not internationally binding under the Kyoto Protocol, in addition to the listing of its QELRC(s) in relation to the base year in the second and third columns of this table, which are internationally legally binding.

<sup>2</sup> Further information on these pledges can be found in documents FCCC/SB/2011/INF.1/Rev.1 and FCCC/KP/AWG/2012/MISC.1, Add.1 and Add.2.

- <sup>3</sup> Australia's QELRC under the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol is consistent with the achievement of Australia's unconditional 2020 target of 5 per cent below 2000 levels. Australia retains the option later to move up within its 2020 target of 5 to 15, or 25 per cent below 2000 levels, subject to certain conditions being met. This reference retains the status of these pledges as made under the Cancun Agreements and does not amount to a new legally binding commitment under this Protocol or its associated rules and modalities.
- <sup>4</sup> The QELRCs for the European Union and its member States for a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol are based on the understanding that these will be fulfilled jointly with the European Union and its member States, in accordance with Article 4 of the Kyoto Protocol. The QELRCs are without prejudice to the subsequent notification by the European Union and its member States of an agreement to fulfil their commitments jointly in accordance with the provisions of the Kyoto Protocol.
- <sup>5</sup> Added to Annex B by an amendment adopted pursuant to decision 10/CMP.2. This amendment has not yet entered into force.
- <sup>6</sup> Croatia's QELRC for a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol is based on the understanding that it will fulfil this QELRC jointly with the European Union and its member States, in accordance with Article 4 of the Kyoto Protocol. As a consequence, Croatia's accession to the European Union shall not affect its participation in such joint fulfilment agreement pursuant to Article 4 or its QELRC.
- <sup>7</sup> As part of a global and comprehensive agreement for the period beyond 2012, the European Union reiterates its conditional offer to move to a 30 per cent reduction by 2020 compared to 1990 levels, provided that other developed countries commit themselves to comparable emission reductions and developing countries contribute adequately according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities.
- <sup>8</sup> The QELRC for Iceland for a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol is based on the understanding that it will be fulfilled jointly with the European Union and its member States, in accordance with Article 4 of the Kyoto Protocol.
- <sup>9</sup> The QELRC presented in column three refers to a reduction target of 20 per cent by 2020 compared to 1990 levels. Liechtenstein would consider a higher reduction target of up to 30 per cent by 2020 compared to 1990 levels under the condition 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.
- <sup>10</sup> Norway's QELRC of 84 is consistent with its target of 30 per cent reduction of emissions by 2020, compared to 1990. If it can contribute to a global and comprehensive agreement where major emitting Parties agree on emission reductions in line with the 2° C target, Norway will move to a level of 40 per cent reduction for 2020 based on 1990 levels. This reference retains the status of the pledge made under the Cancun Agreements and does not amount to a new legally binding commitment under this Protocol.
- <sup>11</sup> The QELRC presented in the third column of this table refers to a reduction target of 20 per cent by 2020 compared to 1990 levels. Switzerland would consider a higher reduction target up to 30 per cent by 2020 compared to 1990 levels subject to comparable emission reduction commitments from other developed countries and adequate contribution from developing countries according to their responsibilities and capabilities in line with the 2° C target. This reference retains the status of the pledge made under the Cancun Agreements and does not amount to a new legally binding commitment under this Protocol or its associated rules and modalities.
- <sup>12</sup> Should be full carry-over and there is no acceptance of any cancellation or any limitation on use of this legitimately acquired sovereign property.
- <sup>13</sup> On 15 December 2011, the Depositary received written notification of Canada's withdrawal from the Kyoto Protocol. This action will become effective for Canada on 15 December 2012.
- <sup>14</sup> In a communication dated 10 December 2010, Japan indicated that it does not have any intention to be under obligation of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol after 2012.
- <sup>15</sup> New Zealand remains a Party to the Kyoto Protocol. It will be taking a quantified economy-wide emission reduction target under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in the period 2013 to 2020.
- <sup>16</sup> In a communication dated 8 December 2010 that was received by the secretariat on 9 December 2010, the Russian Federation indicated that it does not intend to assume a quantitative emission limitation or reduction commitment for the second commitment period.

**B. Annex A to the Kyoto Protocol**

The following list shall replace the list under the heading "Greenhouse gases" in Annex A to the Protocol:

Greenhouse gases

Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>)

Nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O)

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

Sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>)

Nitrogen trifluoride (NF<sub>3</sub>)<sup>1</sup>

**C. Article 3, paragraph 1 bis**

The following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph 1 of Article 3 of the Protocol:

1 bis. The Parties included in Annex I shall, individually or jointly, ensure that their aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of the greenhouse gases listed in Annex A do not exceed their assigned amounts, calculated pursuant to their quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments inscribed in the third column of the table contained in Annex B and in accordance with the provisions of this Article, with a view to reducing their overall emissions of such gases by at least 18 per cent below 1990 levels in the commitment period 2013 to 2020.

**D. Article 3, paragraph 1 ter**

The following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph 1 bis of Article 3 of the Protocol:

1 ter. A Party included in Annex B may propose an adjustment to decrease the percentage inscribed in the third column of Annex B of its quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment inscribed in the third column of the table contained in Annex B. A proposal for such an adjustment shall be communicated to the Parties by the secretariat at least three months before the meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol at which it is proposed for adoption.

**E. Article 3, paragraph 1 quater**

The following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph 1 ter of Article 3 of the Protocol:

1 quater. An adjustment proposed by a Party included in Annex I to increase the ambition of its quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment in accordance with Article 3, paragraph 1 ter, above shall be considered adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol unless more than three-fourths of the Parties present and voting object to its adoption. The adopted adjustment shall be communicated by the secretariat to the Depositary, who shall circulate it to all Parties, and

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<sup>1</sup> Applies only from the beginning of the second commitment period.

shall enter into force on 1 January of the year following the communication by the Depository. Such adjustments shall be binding upon Parties.

**F. Article 3, paragraph 7 bis**

The following paragraphs shall be inserted after paragraph 7 of Article 3 of the Protocol:

7 bis. In the second quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment period, from 2013 to 2020, the assigned amount for each Party included in Annex I shall be equal to the percentage inscribed for it in the third column of the table contained in Annex B of its aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of the greenhouse gases listed in Annex A in 1990, or the base year or period determined in accordance with paragraph 5 above, multiplied by eight. Those Parties included in Annex I for whom land-use change and forestry constituted a net source of greenhouse gas emissions in 1990 shall include in their 1990 emissions base year or period the aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions by sources minus removals by sinks in 1990 from land-use change for the purposes of calculating their assigned amount.

**G. Article 3, paragraph 7 ter**

The following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph 7 bis of Article 3 of the Protocol:

7 ter. Any positive difference between the assigned amount of the second commitment period for a Party included in the Annex I and average annual emissions for the first three years of the preceding commitment period multiplied by eight shall be transferred to the cancellation account of that Party.

**H. Article 3, paragraph 8**

In paragraph 8 of Article 3 of the Protocol, the words:

calculation referred to in paragraph 7 above

shall be substituted by:

calculations referred to in paragraphs 7 and 7 bis above

**I. Article 3, paragraph 8 bis**

The following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph 8 of Article 3 of the Protocol:

8 bis. Any Party included in Annex I may use 1995 or 2000 as its base year for nitrogen trifluoride for the purposes of the calculation referred to in paragraph 7 bis above.

**J. Article 3, paragraphs 12 bis and ter**

The following paragraphs shall be inserted after paragraph 12 of Article 3 of the Protocol:

12 bis. Any units generated from market-based mechanisms to be established under the Convention or its instruments may be used by Parties included in Annex I to assist them in achieving compliance with their quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments under Article 3. Any such units which a Party acquires from another Party to the

Convention shall be added to the assigned amount for the acquiring Party and subtracted from the quantity of units held by the transferring Party.

12 ter. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall ensure that, where units from approved activities under market-based mechanisms referred to in paragraph 12 bis above are used by Parties included in Annex I to assist them in achieving compliance with their quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments under Article 3, a share of these units is used to cover administrative expenses, as well as to assist developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to meet the costs of adaptation if these units are acquired under Article 17.

**K. Article 4, paragraph 2**

The following words shall be added to the end of the first sentence of paragraph 2 of Article 4 of the Protocol:

, or on the date of deposit of their instruments of acceptance of any amendment to Annex B pursuant to Article 3, paragraph 9

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**L. Article 4, paragraph 3**

In paragraph 3 of Article 4 of the Protocol, the words:

, paragraph 7

shall be substituted by:

to which it relates

**Article 2: Entry into force**


This amendment shall enter into force in accordance with Articles 20 and 21 of the Kyoto Protocol.

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## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)


 **environmental affairs**  
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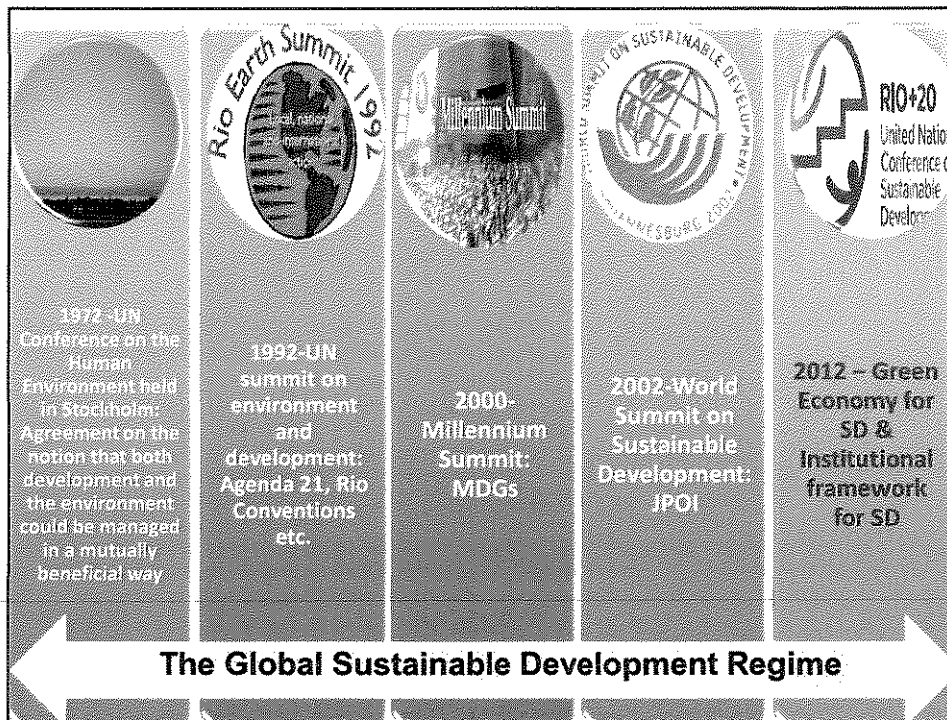
## PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- Sustainable Development Regimes.
- Rio+20 Outcomes on SDGs.
- Proposed Sustainable Development Goals.
- Key Principles.
- Preparatory Process.
- Recommendations.

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for Sustainable Development



## RIO+20 OUTCOMES

- United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (RIO+20) held in June 2012, Brazil, adopted “*The Future We Want*”.
- Paragraph **245-251** focuses on the development of the SDGs.
- Member States agreed that the SDGs must be anchored on these building blocks, namely:
  - Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation
  - Fully respect all Rio Principles
  - Contribute to the full implementation of the outcomes of all major summits in the economic, social and environmental fields
  - Be consistent with International Law
  - Build upon commitments already made



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## RIO+20 OUTCOMES

- Address and incorporate in a balanced way all three dimensions of sustainable development and their inter-linkages
  - Be coherent with and integrated into the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015
  - Not divert focus or effort from the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals
  - Include active involvement of all relevant stakeholders in the process
  - Action-oriented; Concise; Easy to communicate;
  - Limited in number; Aspirational; Global in nature
- A 30-member Open Working Group of the General Assembly was established to prepare a proposal on SDGs for consideration by the Assembly at its 69th session.



## ORGANISATIONAL WORK OF THE OWG

- The OWG on SDGs is structured on 2 phases , with the 1st phase focused on deliberations on **mains themes** encapsulated in the Rio+20's Framework of Action, experts' perspectives, inputs and views from Member States and range of stakeholders through a stock-taking exercise (March 2013-February 2014)
- The 2nd phase (March-September 2014) will entail **preparation of a report** to be tabled at the 69th Session of the United Nations General Assembly with a proposal of SDGs
- Number of goals proposed as per the current zero draft text are **17 in total with 169 targets** .



## PROPOSED GOALS

1. End of poverty in all its forms everywhere;
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture;
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all;
5. Achieve gender quality, empower women and girls;
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all;
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all;
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all;



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## PROPOSED GOALS

9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation;
10. Reduce inequality within and amongst countries;
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable;
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns;
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts;
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development;
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss;

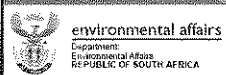


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## PROPOSED GOALS

16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels;
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the;
  - global partnership for sustainable development
  - Finance
  - Technology
  - Capacity Building
  - Trade
  - Systemic Issues
    - Policy and Institutional Coherence
    - Multi-stakeholder Partnerships
    - Data, monitoring and accountability



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## KEY PRINCIPLES

- Draw on **lessons learnt** from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs);
- Be specific on actions required to attain goals (structural weakness of the MDGs);
- **Means of Implementation** should accompany targets and commitments;
- **Policy space** should be afforded to countries as may be required;
- **Poverty eradication** should be an overarching objective of the SDGs along with social dimension (inequality, health, nutrition & education) deserve special focus that extends through the framing of the Post 2015 Development Agenda;



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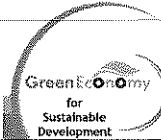
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## PREPARATORY PROCESS

- Inter-governmental engagements on the working draft;
- Multi-stakeholder engagements on the working draft;
- Participation to the 69<sup>th</sup> Session of the United Nations General Assembly;
- Formulation of South African position on all proposed goals;
- Approval of the South African position on SDGs;
- Participation in the formal negotiations on SDGs.



## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Portfolio Committee to note the SDG process;
- Portfolio Committee to engage with the draft working document on the SDGs.











## environmental affairs

Department:  
Environmental Affairs  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Reference: SDGs

### BRIEFING OF THE PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

#### 1. PURPOSE

- 1.1 To provide the Portfolio Committee with progress on the development of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- 

#### 2. BACKGROUND AND DISCUSSION

- 2.1 One of the main outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), held in Rio de Janeiro in June 2012, was the agreement by Member States to launch a process to develop a set of sustainable development goals (SDGs).
- 2.2 Rio+20 did not elaborate specific goals but stated that the SDGs should be limited in number, aspirational and easy to communicate. Rio+20 provided the basis for the conceptualization of the SDGs and gave the mandate that the SDGs should be coherent with and integrated into the UN development agenda beyond 2015. The goals should address in a balanced way all three dimensions of sustainable development and be coherent with and integrated into the UN development agenda beyond 2015. A 30-member Open Working Group (OWG) of the General Assembly was established and tasked with preparing a working document on the SDGs. The Southern Africa countries were represented by Zambia and Zimbabwe.
- 2.3 The Open Working Group forwarded to the sixty nine session of the United Nations General Assembly its proposal on a set of goals that consider economic, social and environmental dimension to improve the people's lives and protect the planet for future generation at the conclusion of its thirteen and final session at the UN headquarters on 19 July 2014. The **proposal contain 17 goals with 169 targets** covering a broad range of sustainable

development issue, including poverty and hunger, improving health and education, making cities more sustainable and combating climate change and protecting oceans and forest.

2.4 The working document underscores **poverty eradication, changing unsustainable and promoting sustainable patterns of consumption and production and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development** as the overarching objectives of and essential requirements for sustainable development. The document further underlined that people should be at the centre of sustainable development with greater focus on the promotion of equitable and inclusive economic growth, social development and environmental protection to benefit all. The working document submitted to the United Nations General Assembly is attached for ease of reference as **Annexure 1**.

2.5 The Assembly will be convened under the theme: "*Delivering on and implementing a Transformative Post 2015 Development Agenda*". The group's proposal on goals will be considered by the general assembly as part of the broader Post-2015 development agenda that the world leaders are expected to adopt at a summit in 2015. Furthermore, the Secretary General has commissioned key studies inclusive of the UN System Task Team on Post 2015 to provide the analytical thinking and substantial inputs to the Post 2015 development Agenda. These processes argue that business as usual cannot be an option and **transformative change is needed**, as the challenges are highly interdependent, a new, more holistic approach critical in addressing them.

2.6 The inter-governmental negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda is expected to begin after the Sixty Nine Session of the United Nations General Assembly to be held in September 2014. Therefore, the Assembly will elaborate on the process of negotiating the SDGs within the context of the post-2015 development agenda. There is broad agreement that the SDGs and the Post 2015 processes should be closely linked and should ultimately converge in one global development agenda beyond 2015 with sustainable development at its core.

### 3. STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE

3.1 Over the past 20 years, the South African government has become an integral part of regional and global multilateral environmental bodies, inclusive of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The country often takes a central role in negotiating key sustainable development mandates in these forums. In 2002 South Africa hosted the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg which adopted the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) as an implementation plan for Agenda 21.

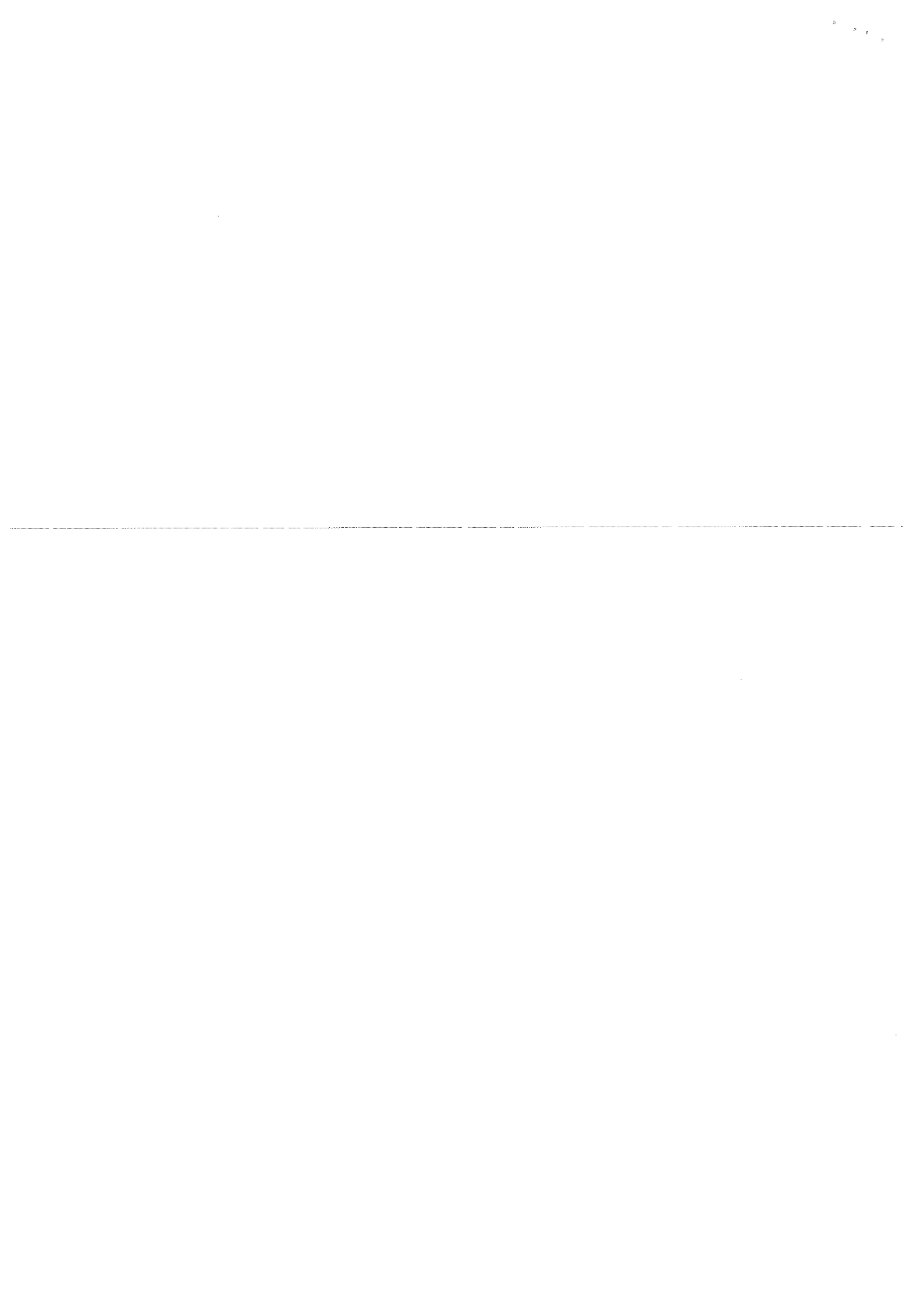
3.2 The country has consistently played a strategic role in ensuring that sustainable development remains on the global agenda, earning respect as a major player in international environmental negotiations. South Africa's approach to and position in the global sustainable development discourse is anchored in section 24 of the Constitution, which talks to improving human well-being within the context of environmentally sustainable socio-economic development to benefit both present and future generations.

3.3 In this context, the SDGs should be broader than that of the MDGs to promote universal application and implementation as well as to facilitate integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development, taking into consideration emerging issues. Therefore, the SDGs are viewed as only one tool to focus, mobilize and monitor progress towards sustainable development efforts, and not an end in itself

3.4 Following the ongoing inter-departmental consultations on the draft working document, government will convene a multi-stakeholder engagement to formulate the South African position.

#### **4. RECOMMENDATION**

4.1 It is recommended that the Portfolio committee take note of progress made with regard to the development of the SDGs.









## INTRODUCTION TO THE PROPOSAL OF THE OPEN WORKING GROUP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1. The Rio+ outcome document, *The future we want*, inter alia, set out a mandate to establish an Open Working Group to develop a set of sustainable development goals for consideration and appropriate action by the General Assembly at its 68<sup>th</sup> session. It also provided the basis for their conceptualization. The Rio outcome gave the mandate that the SDGs should be coherent with and integrated into the UN development agenda beyond 2015.
2. Poverty eradication is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. The Rio+20 outcome reiterated the commitment to freeing humanity from poverty and hunger as a matter of urgency.
3. Poverty eradication, changing unsustainable and promoting sustainable patterns of consumption and production and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are the overarching objectives of and essential requirements for sustainable development.

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4. People are at the centre of sustainable development and, in this regard, Rio+20 promised to strive for a world that is just, equitable and inclusive, and committed to work together to promote sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development and environmental protection and thereby to benefit all, in particular the children of the world, youth and future generations of the world without distinction of any kind such as age, sex, disability, culture, race, ethnicity, origin, migratory status, religion, economic or other status.
5. The OWG also reaffirmed all the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, including, inter alia, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, as set out in principle 7 thereof.
6. It also reaffirmed the commitment to fully implement the Rio Declaration, Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation) and the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (Barbados Programme of Action) and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States. It also reaffirmed the commitment to the full implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020 (Istanbul Programme of Action), the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries, the political declaration on Africa's development needs and the New Partnership for Africa's Development. It reaffirmed the commitments in the outcomes of all the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and environmental fields, including the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development, the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General

Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and the outcome documents of their review conferences. The Outcome document of the September 2013 special event to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals reaffirmed, inter alia, the determination to craft a strong post-2015 development agenda. The commitment to migration and development was reaffirmed in the Declaration of the High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development.

7. Rio+20 outcome reaffirmed the need to be guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, with full respect for international law and its principles. It reaffirmed the importance of freedom, peace and security, respect for all human rights, including the right to development and the right to an adequate standard of living, including the right to food and water, the rule of law, good governance, gender equality, women's empowerment and the overall commitment to just and democratic societies for development. It also reaffirmed the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as other international instruments relating to human rights and international law.
8. The OWG underscored 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, with a view to accelerating the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions. It recalled that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change provides that parties should protect the climate system for the benefit of present and future generations of humankind on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. It noted with grave concern the significant gap between the aggregate effect of mitigation pledges by parties in terms of global annual emissions of greenhouse gases by 2020 and aggregate emission pathways consistent with having a likely chance of holding the increase in global average temperature below 2° C, or 1.5° C above pre-industrial levels and it reaffirmed that the ultimate objective under the UNFCCC is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.
9. Planet Earth and its ecosystems are our home and that "Mother Earth" is a common expression in a number of countries and regions, and we note that some countries recognize the rights of nature in the context of the promotion of sustainable development. Rio+20 affirmed the conviction that in order to achieve a just balance among the economic, social and environmental needs of present and future generations, it is necessary to promote harmony with nature. It acknowledged the natural and cultural diversity of the world, and recognized that all cultures and civilizations can contribute to sustainable development.
10. Each country faces specific challenges to achieve sustainable development. The most vulnerable countries and, in particular, African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States face special challenges. Countries in situations of conflict also need special attention.

11. Rio+20 reaffirmed the commitment to strengthen international cooperation to address the persistent challenges related to sustainable development for all, in particular in developing countries. In this regard, it reaffirmed the need to achieve economic stability, sustained economic growth, the promotion of social equity and the protection of the environment, while enhancing gender equality, women's empowerment and equal employment for all, and the protection, survival and development of children to their full potential, including through education.
12. Each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and the role of national policies, domestic resources and development strategies cannot be overemphasized. Developing countries need additional resources for sustainable development. There is a need for significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources and the effective use of financing, in order to promote sustainable development. Rio+20 affirms the commitment to reinvigorating the global partnership for sustainable development and to mobilizing the necessary resources for its implementation. The report of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing will propose options for a sustainable development financing strategy. The substantive outcome of the third International Conference on Financing for Development in July 2015 will assess the progress made in the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration. Good governance and the rule of law at the national and international levels are essential for sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger.
13. Rio+20 reaffirmed that there are different approaches, visions, models and tools available to each country, in accordance with its national circumstances and priorities, to achieve sustainable development in its three dimensions which is our overarching goal.
14. The implementation of sustainable development goals will depend on a global partnership for sustainable development with the active engagement of governments, as well as civil society, the private sector, and the United Nations system. A robust mechanism of implementation review will be essential for the success of the SDGs. The General Assembly, the ECOSOC system and the High Level Political Forum will play a key role in this regard.
15. Rio+20 reiterated the commitment to take further effective measures and actions, in conformity with international law, to remove the obstacles to the full realization of the right of self-determination of peoples living under colonial and foreign occupation, which continue to adversely affect their economic and social development as well as their environment, are incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person and must be combated and eliminated.
16. Rio+20 reaffirmed that, in accordance with the Charter, this shall not be construed as authorizing or encouraging any action against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State. It resolved to take further effective measures and actions, in conformity with international law, to remove obstacles and constraints, strengthen support

and meet the special needs of people living in areas affected by complex humanitarian emergencies and in areas affected by terrorism.

17. In order to monitor the implementation of the SDGs, it will be important to improve the availability of and access to data and statistics disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts to support the support the monitoring of the implementation of the SDGs. There is a need to take urgent steps to improve the quality, coverage and availability of disaggregated data to ensure that no one is left behind.
18. Sustainable Development Goals are accompanied by targets and will be further elaborated through indicators focused on measurable outcomes. They are action oriented, global in nature and universally applicable. They take into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respect national policies and priorities. They build on the foundation laid by the MDGs, seek to complete the unfinished business of the MDGs, and respond to new challenges. These goals constitute an integrated, indivisible set of global priorities for sustainable development. Targets are defined as aspirational global targets, with each government setting its own national targets guided by the global level of ambition but taking into account national circumstances. The goals and targets integrate economic, social and environmental aspects and recognize their interlinkages in achieving sustainable development in all its dimensions.

## **Sustainable Development Goals**

### **Proposed goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere**

- 1.1 by 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day
  - 1.2 by 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
  - 1.3 implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
  - 1.4 by 2030 ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership, and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services including microfinance
- 
- 1.5 by 2030 build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations, and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
  - 1.a. ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular LDCs, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions
  - 1.b create sound policy frameworks, at national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies to support accelerated investments in poverty eradication actions

### **Proposed goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture**

- 2.1 by 2030 end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
- 2.2 by 2030 end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving by 2025 the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons
- 2.3 by 2030 double the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

- 2.4 by 2030 ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters, and that progressively improve land and soil quality
  - 2.5 by 2020 maintain genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge as internationally agreed
- 
- 2.a increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development, and plant and livestock gene banks to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular in least developed countries
  - 2.b. correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round
  - 2.c. adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives, and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

**Proposed goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**

- 3.1 by 2030 reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
- 3.2 by 2030 end preventable deaths of newborns and under-five children
- 3.3 by 2030 end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases, and other communicable diseases
- 3.4 by 2030 reduce by one-third pre-mature mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and wellbeing
- 3.5 strengthen prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
- 3.6 by 2020 halve global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

- 3.7 by 2030 ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
- 3.8 achieve universal health coverage (UHC), including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
- 3.9 by 2030 substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination
- 3.a strengthen implementation of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries as appropriate
- 3.b support research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the TRIPS agreement regarding flexibilities to protect public health and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all
- 3.c increase substantially health financing and the recruitment, development and training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in LDCs and SIDS
- 3.d strengthen the capacity of all countries, particularly developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction, and management of national and global health risks

**Proposed goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all**

- 4.1 by 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
- 4.2 by 2030 ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
- 4.3 by 2030 ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
- 4.4 by 2030, increase by x% the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
- 4.5 by 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and children in vulnerable situations

- 4.6 by 2030 ensure that all youth and at least x% of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy
- 4.7 by 2030 ensure all learners acquire knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including among others through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development
- 4.a build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
- 4.b by 2020 expand by x% globally the number of scholarships for developing countries in particular LDCs, SIDS and African countries to enrol in higher education, including vocational training, ICT, technical, engineering and scientific programmes in developed countries and other developing countries
- 4.c by 2030 increase by x% the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially LDCs and SIDS

**Proposed goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**

- 5.1 end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
- 5.2 eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
- 5.3 eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilations
- 5.4 recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies, and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
- 5.5 ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life
- 5.6 ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the ICPD and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences
- 5.a undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to



ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources in accordance with national laws

- 5.b enhance the use of enabling technologies, in particular ICT, to promote women's empowerment
- 5.c adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

**Proposed goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**

- 6.1 by 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
- 6.2 by 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
- 6.3 by 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater, and increasing recycling and safe reuse by x% globally
- 6.4 by 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity, and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
- 6.5 by 2030 implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
- 6.6 by 2020 protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
- 6.a by 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water and sanitation related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
- 6.b support and strengthen the participation of local communities for improving water and sanitation management

- 9.a facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS
- 9.b support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for inter alia industrial diversification and value addition to commodities
- 9.c significantly increase access to ICT and strive to provide universal and affordable access to internet in LDCs by 2020

**Proposed goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries**

- 10.1 by 2030 progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average
- 10.2 by 2030 empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
- 10.3 ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including through eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and actions in this regard
- 10.4 adopt policies especially fiscal, wage, and social protection policies and progressively achieve greater equality
- 10.5 improve regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen implementation of such regulations
- 10.6 ensure enhanced representation and voice of developing countries in decision making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions
- 10.7 facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
- 10.a implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with WTO agreements
- 10.b encourage ODA and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to states where the need is greatest, in particular LDCs, African countries, SIDS, and LLDCs, in accordance with their national plans and programmes

- 10.c by 2030, reduce to less than 3% the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5%

**Proposed goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**

- 11.1 by 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums
  - 11.2 by 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
  - 11.3 by 2030 enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacities for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
- 
- 11.4 strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
  - 11.5 by 2030 significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of affected people and decrease by y% the economic losses relative to GDP caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with the focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations
  - 11.6 by 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality, municipal and other waste management
  - 11.7 by 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, particularly for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
  - 11.a support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning
  - 11.b by 2020, increase by x% the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, develop and implement in line with the forthcoming Hyogo Framework holistic disaster risk management at all levels
  - 11.c support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, for sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

**Proposed goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**

- 12.1 implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production (10YFP), all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries
- 12.2 by 2030 achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
- 12.3 by 2030 halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer level, and reduce food losses along production and supply chains including post-harvest losses
- 12.4 by 2020 achieve environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle in accordance with agreed international frameworks and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
- 12.5 by 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse
- 12.6 encourage companies, especially large and trans-national companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle
- 12.7 promote public procurement practices that are sustainable in accordance with national policies and priorities
- 12.8 by 2030 ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature
- 12.a support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacities to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production
- 12.b develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products
- 12.c rationalize inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities

**Proposed goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts \***

\*Acknowledging that the UNFCCC is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

- 13.1 strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
- 13.2 integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning
- 13.3 improve education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning
- 13.a implement the commitment undertaken by developed country Parties to the UNFCCC to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible
- 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change related planning and management, in LDCs, including focusing on women, youth, local and marginalized communities

**Proposed goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development**

- 14.1 by 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, particularly from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution
- 14.2 by 2020, sustainably manage, and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience and take action for their restoration, to achieve healthy and productive oceans
- 14.3 minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
- 14.4 by 2020, effectively regulate harvesting, and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

- 14.5 by 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on best available scientific information
- 14.6 by 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, and eliminate subsidies that contribute to IUU fishing, and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the WTO fisheries subsidies negotiation<sup>1\*</sup>
- 14.7 by 2030 increase the economic benefits to SIDS and LDCs from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism
- 14.a increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacities and transfer marine technology taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular SIDS and LDCs
- 14.b provide access of small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets
- 14.c ensure the full implementation of international law, as reflected in UNCLOS for states parties to it, including, where applicable, existing regional and international regimes for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by their parties

**Proposed goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**

- 15.1 by 2020 ensure conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements
- 15.2 by 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests, and increase afforestation and reforestation by x% globally
- 15.3 by 2020, combat desertification, and restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation neutral world

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<sup>1</sup> taking into account ongoing WTO negotiations and WTO Doha Development Agenda and Hong Kong Ministerial Mandate

- 15.4 by 2030 ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, to enhance their capacity to provide benefits which are essential for sustainable development
- 15.5 take urgent and significant action to reduce degradation of natural habitat, halt the loss of biodiversity, and by 2020 protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species
- 15.6 ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, and promote appropriate access to genetic resources
- 15.7 take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna, and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products
- 15.8 by 2020 introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems, and control or eradicate the priority species
- 15.9 by 2020, integrate ecosystems and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes and poverty reduction strategies, and accounts
- 15.a mobilize and significantly increase from all sources financial resources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems
- 15.b mobilize significantly resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management, and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance sustainable forest management, including for conservation and reforestation
- 15.c enhance global support to efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

**Proposed Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels**

- 16.1 significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
- 16.2 end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children
- 16.3 promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and ensure equal access to justice for all
- 16.4 by 2030 significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen recovery and return of stolen assets, and combat all forms of organized crime

- 16.5 substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms
  - 16.6 develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
  - 16.7 ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
  - 16.8 broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
  - 16.9 by 2030 provide legal identity for all including birth registration
  - 16.10 ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
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- 16.a strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacities at all levels, in particular in developing countries, for preventing violence and combating terrorism and crime
  - 16.b promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

**Proposed goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development**

**Finance**

- 17.1 strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
- 17.2 developed countries to implement fully their ODA commitments, including to provide 0.7% of GNI in ODA to developing countries of which 0.15-0.20% to least-developed countries
- 17.3 mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
- 17.4 assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries (HIPC) to reduce debt distress
- 17.5 adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for LDCs



### **Technology**

- 17.6 enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation, and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, particularly at UN level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism when agreed
  - 17.7 promote development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed
  - 17.8 fully operationalize the Technology Bank and STI (Science, Technology and Innovation) capacity building mechanism for LDCs by 2017, and enhance the use of enabling technologies in particular ICT
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### **Capacity building**

- 17.9 enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation

### **Trade**

- 17.10 promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the WTO including through the conclusion of negotiations within its Doha Development Agenda
- 17.11 increase significantly the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the LDC share of global exports by 2020
- 17.12 realize timely implementation of duty-free, quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries consistent with WTO decisions, including through ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from LDCs are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access

### **Systemic issues**

#### **Policy and institutional coherence**

- 17.13 enhance global macroeconomic stability including through policy coordination and policy coherence

17.14 enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

17.15 respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

**Multi-stakeholder partnerships**

17.16 enhance the global partnership for sustainable development complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technologies and financial resources to support the achievement of sustainable development goals in all countries, particularly developing countries

17.17 encourage and promote effective public, public-private, and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

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**Data, monitoring and accountability**

17.18 by 2020, enhance capacity building support to developing countries, including for LDCs and SIDS, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

17.19 by 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement GDP, and support statistical capacity building in developing countries



