

Copenhagen Accord

The Heads of State, Heads of Government, Ministers, and other heads of delegation present at the United Nations Climate Change Conference 2009 in Copenhagen,

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

Being guided by the principles and provisions of the Convention,

Noting the results of work done by the two Ad hoc Working Groups,

Endorsing decision x/CP.15 on the Ad hoc Working Group on Long-term cooperative action and decision x/CMP.5 that requests the Ad hoc Working Group on Further Commitments of Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol to continue its work,

Have agreed on this Copenhagen Accord which is operational immediately.

1. We underline that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time. We emphasise our strong political will to urgently combat climate change in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. To achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention to stabilize greenhouse gas concentration in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system, we shall, recognizing the scientific view that the increase in global temperature should be below 2 degrees, on the basis of equity and in the context of sustainable development, enhance our long-term cooperative action to combat climate change. We recognize the critical impacts of climate change and the potential impacts of response measures on countries particularly vulnerable to its adverse effects and stress the need to establish a comprehensive adaptation programme including international support.
2. We agree that deep cuts in global emissions are required according to science, and as documented by the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report with a view to reduce global emissions so as to hold the increase in global temperature below 2 degrees C, and take action to meet this objective consistent with science and on the basis of equity. We should cooperate in achieving the peaking of global and national emissions as soon as possible, recognizing that the time frame for peaking will be longer in developing countries and bearing in mind that social and economic development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities of developing countries and that a low-emission development strategy is indispensable to sustainable development.
3. Adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change and the potential impacts of response measures is a challenge faced by all countries. Enhanced action and international cooperation on adaptation is urgently required to ensure the implementation of the Convention by enabling and supporting the implementation of adaptation actions aimed at reducing vulnerability and building resilience in developing countries, especially in those that are particularly vulnerable, especially least developed countries, small island developing States and further taking into account the need of countries in Africa. We agree that developed countries shall provide adequate, predictable and sustainable financial resources, technology and capacity-building to support the implementation of adaptation action in developing countries.

4. Annex I Parties commit to implement individually or jointly the quantified economy-wide emissions targets for 2020 as listed in appendix 1 before 1st February 2010. Annex I Parties that are Party to the Kyoto Protocol will thereby further strengthen the emissions reductions initiated by the Kyoto Protocol. Delivery of reductions and financing by developed countries will be measured, reported and verified in accordance with existing and any further guidelines adopted by the Conference of Parties, and will ensure that accounting of such targets and finance is rigorous, robust and transparent.

5. Non-Annex I Parties to the Convention will implement mitigation actions, including those listed in appendix II before 1st February 2010, consistent with Article 4.1 and Article 4.7 and in the context of sustainable development. Least developed countries and small island developing states may undertake actions voluntarily and on the basis of support. Mitigation actions subsequently taken and envisaged by Non Annex I Parties shall be communicated through national communications consistent with Article 12.1(b) every two years on the basis of guidelines to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties. Those mitigation actions in national communications or otherwise communicated to the Secretariat will be added to the list in appendix II. Mitigation actions taken by Non-Annex I Parties will be subject to their domestic measurement, reporting and verification the result of which will be reported through their national communications every two years. Non-Annex I Parties will communicate information on the implementation of their actions through National Communications, with provisions for international consultations and analysis under clearly defined guidelines that will ensure that national sovereignty is respected. Nationally appropriate mitigation actions seeking international support will be recorded in a registry along with relevant technology, finance and capacity building support. Those actions supported will be added to the list in appendix II. These supported nationally appropriate mitigation actions will be subject to international measurement, reporting and verification in accordance with guidelines adopted by the Conference of the Parties.

6. We recognize the crucial role of reducing emission from deforestation and forest degradation and the need to enhance removals of greenhouse gas emission by forests and agree on the need to provide positive incentives to such actions through the immediate establishment of a mechanism including REDD-plus, to enable the mobilization of financial resources from developed countries.

7. We decide to pursue various approaches, including opportunities to use markets, to enhance the cost-effectiveness of, and to promote mitigation actions. Developing countries, especially those with low emitting economies should be provided incentives to continue to develop on a low emission pathway.

8. Scaled up, new and additional, predictable and adequate funding as well as improved access shall be provided to developing countries, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, to enable and support enhanced action on mitigation, including substantial finance to prevent deforestation (REDD-plus), adaptation, technology development and transfer and capacity-building, for enhanced implementation of the Convention. The collective commitment by developed countries is to provide new and additional resources amounting to 30 billion dollars for the period 2010 – 2012 with balanced allocation between adaptation and mitigation, including forestry and new and additional investments through international institutions. Funding for adaptation will be prioritized for the most vulnerable developing countries, such as the least developed countries, small island developing states and countries in Africa. In the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation, developed countries set a goal of mobilizing jointly

100 billion dollars a year by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries. This funding will come from a wide variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including alternative sources of finance. New multilateral funding for adaptation will be delivered through effective and efficient fund arrangements, with a governance structure providing for equal representation of developed and developing countries.

9. To this end, a High Level Panel will be established under the guidance of and accountable to the Conference of the Parties to study the contribution of the potential sources of revenue, including alternative sources of finance, towards meeting this goal.

10. We decide that the Copenhagen Green Climate Fund shall be established as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention to support projects, programs, policies and other activities in developing countries related to mitigation including REDD-plus, adaptation, capacity-building, technology development and transfer.

11. In order to enhance action on development and transfer of technology we decide to establish a Technology Mechanism to accelerate technology development and transfer in support of action on adaptation and mitigation that will be guided by a country-driven approach and be based on national circumstances and priorities.

12. We call for an assessment of the implementation of this Accord to be completed by 2015, including in light of the Convention's ultimate objective. This would include consideration of strengthening the long-term goal.

APPENDIX I: QUANTIFIED ECONOMY-WIDE EMISSIONS TARGETS FOR 2020

[illegible]

APPENDIX II: NATIONALLY APPROPRIATE MITIGATION ACTIONS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRY PARTIES

[illegible]

Draft decision -/CP.15

Outcome of the work of Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention

Proposal by the President

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decision 1/CP.13,

Committed to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action, now, up to and beyond 2012,

Having considered the outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action pursuant to paragraph 2 of decision 1/CP.13,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action to enable it to continue its work with a view to presenting the results of its work in the form of a legally binding instrument to the Conference of the Parties for adoption at its sixteenth session;
2. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action to continue its work drawing on the outcome of the AWG-LCA presented to the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth session¹, as well as work on undertaken by the COP on the basis of that outcome.
3. *Mandates* the host country of the next Conference of the Parties to undertake inclusive and transparent consultations in order to identify the most efficient negotiating process for the success of COP16.

¹ FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/L.7/REV.1.

Draft decision -/CMP.5

Outcome of the work of Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol

Proposal by the President

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol,

Recalling its decision 1/CMP.1,

Determined to ensure that there is no gap between the first and second commitment periods of the Kyoto Protocol,

Recognizing that Annex I Parties should continue to take the lead in combating climate change,

1. *Welcomes* the progress achieved by the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol on its work pursuant to decision 1/CMP.1;
2. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol to deliver the results of its work pursuant to decision 1/CMP.1 for adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its sixth session;
3. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments For Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol to continue its work drawing on the draft text forwarded as part of the report on its tenth session¹ to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its fifth session.
4. *Mandates* the host country of the next Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to undertake inclusive and transparent consultations in order to identify the most efficient negotiating process for the success of CMP6.

¹ FCCC/KP/AWG/2009/L.15.

Table 1. Information on pledges for emission reductions made by Annex I Parties

Party	Information on pledges		Status of pledges	Inclusion of LULUCF ^a	Inclusion of mechanisms
	Range of emissions reduction by 2020	Reference year			
Australia	-5 to -15%; or -25%	2000	Officially announced	Yes	Yes
Belarus	-5 to -10%	1990	Under consideration	Yes	The QELROs are conditional on access to mechanisms
Canada	-20%	2006	Officially announced	Preliminary range of -2 to 2% of total 2006 emissions	No significant use of mechanisms
Croatia ^a	-5%	1990	Under consideration	Yes	TBD
European Union (EU-27 ^b)	-20 to -30%	1990	Adopted by legislation	No for -20%; Preliminary range of -3 to 3% of 1990 emissions for -30%	Preliminary estimates of 4% for -20% and 9% for -30%
Iceland	-15%	1990	Officially announced	Substantial contribution	Limited use of mechanisms
Japan	-25%	1990	Officially announced	Preliminary range of 1.5 to -2.9% of 1990 emissions	TBD
Kazakhstan	-15%	1992	Officially announced	TBD	TBD
Liechtenstein	-20 to -30%	1990	Officially announced	No	10 to 40%
Monaco	-20%	1990	Officially announced	No	Yes
New Zealand	-10 to -20%	1990	Officially announced	Yes	Yes
Norway	-30 to -40%	1990	Officially announced	Around 6% (3 Mt CO ₂ eq)	Yes for -30%; Yes for -40%
Russian Federation	-15 to -25%	1990	Officially announced	TBD	TBD
Switzerland	-20 to -30%	1990	Officially announced	Yes, under current accounting rules	Legally binding cap of 50% of the target on mechanisms. Preliminary estimate of around 36% of the 20% target and 42% of the 30% commitment
Ukraine	-20%	1990	Under consideration	TBD	Yes
United States	-14 to -17%	2005	Under consideration	Yes	Yes

Abbreviations: LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry, TBD = to be determined.

^a A decrease of 5 per cent of emissions compared to the base year calculated according to decision 7/CP.12 is equivalent to an increase of emissions by 6 per cent by 2020 relative to 1990.

^b Total emissions for the European Community include emissions from the inventory submission of the 15 member States that are bound by the provisions of Article 4 of the Kyoto Protocol and emissions from the remaining member States that are also included in Annex I to the Convention.

Voluntary mitigation pledges of developing country Parties

	Country	Target
1	Brazil	To reduce emissions 36.1 - 38.9 % from BAU level by 2020
2	China	To reduce carbon intensity 40 - 45 % by 2020 on 2005 level
3	Costa Rica	To become carbon neutral by 2021
4	India	To reduce emission intensity 20 - 25 % by 2020 on 2005 level
5	Indonesia	To reduce emissions 26 % from BAU by 2020 unilaterally, 41% with international support
6	Maldives	To become carbon neutral by 2019
7	Mexico	To reduce emissions 50 % by 2050 on 2000 level
8	Philippines	To reduce emissions 5% from 1990 levels (no information available on by when this target would be achieved)
9	Republic of Korea	To reduce emissions 4% below 2005 level by 2020 or 30% from BAU level (unilaterally)
10	Singapore	To reduce emissions 16 % from BAU level by 2020
11	South Africa	To reduce emissions 34% from BAU level by 2020, 42% by 2025 (both conditional on provision of support)

Note:

1. For countries other than Indonesia, Republic of Korea and South Africa, it is not clear whether the pledges are conditional on international support or if they are planned to be undertaken with domestic resources.
2. This information has been obtained from media outlets and hasn't been confirmed with the Government of the countries listed above.

**Pledges by developed country Parties for new and additional financial resources
for the period 2010-2012 (billion United States dollars)**

Party	Pledge (billion US\$)
European Community	10.6
Japan	11
United States of America	3.6