



**COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

Brussels, 11 September 2012

13584/12

ENV 694
ONU 111
DEVGEN 239
ENER 369
FORETS 57
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TRANS 286

INFORMATION NOTE

from: General Secretariat

to: Delegations

Subject: - Informal sessions of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP 17), the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA 15) and the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP (ADP 1))
= Compilation of EU statements

Please find attached for information the statements delivered on behalf of the European Union and its Member States at abovementioned AWGs and ADP and at open-ended informal consultations by the incoming presidency of COP18/CMP8 on expectations for the Doha Conference.

17th Session of the Ad hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG KP 17)

Opening plenary on 30 August 2012

This statement is supported by Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iceland, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia.

This statement is on behalf of the EU and its 27 Member States.

Ms. Chair, distinguished colleagues, dear friends,

In Bonn we have had constructive discussions on outstanding issues such as the carry-over of AAU surplus, the length of the second commitment period, amendments to Annex B including QELROs and proposals aiming to increase the level of ambition. We have also had good exchange of views on the legal and political issues pertaining to the transition from the first to the second commitment period.

The EU views the second commitment period as an integral part of a wider coherent package and as a key element of the transition towards a single global and comprehensive legally binding agreement that should be adopted no later than 2015. We all know that a second commitment period alone will not be sufficient to deliver on our common 2 degree objective since it will cover less than 15 % of current global emissions. We need to make progress across all tracks of the negotiations this year.

In Durban, the EU clearly signaled its commitment to a second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. Our objective is to come out of Doha with a ratifiable agreement on a second commitment period, which will include inscribing QELROs in Annex B. An important task this year will be to ensure a high level of ambition of the QELROs in the second commitment period. In line with the agreement in Durban, the EU has already provided information on its QELROs and we are looking forward to other Annex B parties to do the same. We urge all Annex B Parties that have signaled that they will not be part of the second commitment period to reconsider their position in light of the progress made in Durban towards a global agreement.

Adopting the amendments to Annex B will require all outstanding issues such as the carry-over of surplus AAUs, the eligibility of Parties without a QELRO in CP2 to the flexible mechanisms and the length of the commitment period to be resolved. The EU is of the view that a second commitment period should be of 8 years, which will provide for convergence with the new single agreement. The EU's commitments after 2020 will be negotiated in the context of the ADP and set out in a single legally binding agreement applicable to all Parties. The Kyoto targets are part of the global context, and we should be careful not to lock-in insufficient overall ambition levels. In order to ensure sufficient level of ambition over this period, the EU proposes a review of the level of ambition of Parties commitments coinciding with the 2013-2015 review under the Convention. For the same reason the EU has proposed a simplified process for Parties wishing to increase their ambition level during the second commitment period. Before closing the AWG-KP in Doha we must ensure continuity between the first and the second commitment period.

Finally, I would like to reiterate that the integrity of the balanced Durban package is crucial and therefore we must make progress on all elements of the package agreed by Ministers in Durban - including agreeing an ADP workplan and effective closure of the LCA - at the same time as moving forward with a second commitment period.

17th Session of the Ad hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG KP 17)

Closing plenary on 5 September 2012

This statement is supported by Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iceland, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia.

Madam Chair,

On behalf of the EU and its 27 Member States I would like to thank you for your able guidance at this session.

We left Bonn with mixed feelings. We are leaving Bangkok in a good mood. We are encouraged with the constructive dialogue and progress we witnessed here. We have spent some good days in conference room 4 lately despite the chilling temperature in the room.

Here in Bangkok we aimed for progress on all tracks to make sure that in Doha we will deliver a balanced package on all elements mandated by our agreement in Durban. Our objective is to adopt a ratifiable Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol agreeing a second commitment period as part of that package, which will include inscribing QELROs in Annex B.

Concerning the Kyoto Protocol and the work of the AWG KP we hoped for a text that would allow negotiators to provide our Ministers with a clear set of options as a basis for a potential deal in Doha. To that end, we have made significant progress here.

We all know that the KP commitments alone are not sufficient to deliver on our common 2 degree C objective. During the second commitment period Kyoto Protocol will cover less than 15 % of current global emissions, which is significantly less than during the 1st Commitment Period. We hoped to leave Bangkok with additional, ambitious QELROs but, to our disappointment, some Parties are still to make up their mind which they should do well ahead of the start of the Doha COP.

The EU after the discussions here in Bangkok is even more convinced about the desirability, even necessity of an 8 year commitment period. We have seen growing understanding for this proposal to be combined with the review process. Such an arrangement will fit well with the ADP timeline and avoid a new gap in commitments in 2018/2020. It will also ensure that we do not lock in the current, insufficient level of ambition. Additionally this timeframe provides the EU with the opportunity to increase our ambition before 2020 and to have our post-2020 commitment within a framework of a single legally binding agreement applicable to all Parties.

We witnessed a constructive dialogue regarding possible ways to ensure a smooth transition between the first and the second commitment period. Unfortunately our time was too limited to explore the details and solutions for enabling the continued use of the KP mechanisms, first and foremost for those who will accept the second commitment period. This is an extremely important issue for the EU. It must be resolved in the context of the balanced Doha package. Everybody acknowledged that further technical work is needed and that an additional informal meeting regarding this particular issue before Doha would be beneficial.

We appreciate G77 have put forward a joint proposal on the carry-over of surplus Kyoto units from the first to the second commitment period. The EU will carefully consider the proposal in the coming weeks. We will pay particular attention to how the proposal addresses environmental integrity and the need to incentivize overachievement and equal treatment. We will also consider this issue in the context of the continuation of the KP mechanisms.

Finally, but of no less importance, we urge all Annex B Parties who have signaled that they would not take part in the second commitment period to reconsider their position in light of the progress made in Durban towards a single, global agreement. In any event we anticipate comparable commitments by all Annex I Parties contributing to the overall effort achieving the ultimate objective of the Convention.

Madam Chair, I would like to reemphasize that a balanced Doha deal will be crucial. Despite our good mood we remain concerned that progress in the Kyoto negotiations - after we have a full text now - is not matched with a similar progress under the LCA as well as under the ADP.

Before we meet next time, the EU will continue to engage constructively with all interested Parties on key outstanding issues, and we are looking forward to complete our mandated work in Doha.

15th Session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (LCA 15)

Opening plenary on 30 August 2012

This statement is supported by Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iceland, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia.

This is a short intervention on behalf of the EU and its 27 Member States.

We came to Bangkok to make significant progress towards the effective closure of the LCA at the end of this year. It is our view that this a key element of the package our Ministers agreed to implement in Durban and needs to be part of the balanced outcome of COP18.

Distinguished Chair, dear colleagues. There is not much time left until Doha and so we need to use our time efficiently here in Bangkok. We need to progress the issues that were mandated to the LCA from Durban including clarifying the 2020 mitigation pledges and designing the new market mechanism. We agreed in Bali to reach an ‘agreed outcome’ in the LCA. As noted in the LCA agenda, not all elements need further work in the LCA because outcomes have been achieved in previous years and work is being implemented in other bodies. We need to clarify what will happen with individual issues when the LCA closes in Doha. In some cases this will mean acknowledging other bodies where work is already under way. In other cases it may require the identification of the most appropriate body to take the work forward. We should avoid transferring issues automatically to the ADP. Many issues could be taken forward in the subsidiary bodies and we should not underestimate the vitally important role these bodies play in the climate regime by implementing our decisions. Let us focus our time in Bangkok on the substantive discussions identified in Durban. Decisions related to closing the LCA should not delay progress in the ADP and vice versa.

We also consider the workshops as important part of this session. In order to make the mitigation workshops as efficient as possible we need to find a balance and ensure we give sufficient time to clarifying the uncertainties that remain for both developed and developing countries. This is important so we can clearly understand our collective efforts and the contribution it makes towards our below 2 degrees goal. We need to know what developed countries who will not be part of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol intend to do in terms of trajectories and accounting rules. For developing countries, this workshop can provide a forum to share experiences in developing NAMAs and policies, and identify challenges in order that they can be addressed.

We stand ready to work with you Chair and with all Parties towards effective closure of the LCA, and engage in discussions on what the shape of the outcome in Doha should look like.

15th Session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (LCA 15)

This statement is supported by Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iceland, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia.

Closing plenary on 5 September 2012

Mr Chair,

I have the honour of speaking on behalf of the EU and its 27 Member States.

We arrived here in Bangkok with a number of specific tasks to take forward in this Ad Hoc Working Group, as mandated by our Ministers in Durban. A key element of the Durban package was our agreement that the AWG-LCA shall be closed effectively at COP18. This is part of the politically balanced package that the EU needs to see at Doha with a positive dynamic that moves us forwards across the piece. The tasks are those in the spin off groups – including clarifying the mitigation pledges and adopting modalities and procedures for the new market mechanisms in Doha. These tasks should be our clear focus in the limited time remaining. We are surprised and disappointed by the lack of a clear distinction in your informal overview note between issues specifically mandated by Durban and other issues. We therefore urge you to confirm that you see such a distinction.

We have listened carefully to the concerns raised by others at this meeting. We have heard that Parties are in need of mutual reassurance in the LCA. Reassurance that important issues will be pursued as an ongoing part of discussions on the strengthening of implementation of the Convention, under the relevant institutions and bodies, ensuring there is a home for these issues. Reassurance that we will build on the significant progress and achievements we have made under the LCA since Bali. And reassurance that previous agreements – reached in good faith as part of balanced packages in our negotiations so far - will not be reopened. Chair and colleagues, we are encouraged by this because we are making progress in understanding each other. In our discussions here, we have further crystallised areas of convergence and divergence. We may disagree on some areas of substance. However we all agree that, although the LCA may close, the issues will be a key part of our regime in the period from 2013 to 2020.

For the period from 2020, we identified in the Durban Platform some issues to be discussed under the Vision part of the ADP. We have now made a constructive start to these negotiations on what the future regime could look like.

So, how can we provide the necessary reassurances? Some Parties said they wanted to understand what the UNFCCC regime would look like in the period up to 2020, and be assured that the closure of the LCA would not leave a vacuum. I would like to outline how we in the EU see the key elements of this pre 2020 regime which we have already established, and where they will be further developed and implemented after Doha.

Firstly: how will we deliver the existing mitigation pledges. The EU is committed to a second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, starting from the first of January 2013. We hope to have as broad participation as possible. In addition, those developed countries without Kyoto targets in the second commitment period, and many developing country Parties, have mitigation commitments and actions under the Convention. We want to agree in Doha to establish processes to further clarify the 2020 pledges of both developed and developing countries and discuss the implementation of these. We acknowledge that the information coming out of the processes for developed and developing countries respectively will be different due to the different nature of the developed and developing country pledges. We want a process under the subsidiary bodies, building on the work done to date under the LCA. We will need common accounting rules to ensure environmental integrity and avoid double counting. We will finalise the MRV arrangements in the SBs in Doha and put them into practice.

Secondly: how will we address the mitigation ambition gap, given that the pledges we have so far will not put us on track to our below 2 degrees goal in the period up to 2020. We agreed a process in Durban to address this, which is now underway in the ADP. We have made a constructive start here in Bangkok although we need more urgency. We want to identify some complementary initiatives which can help towards closing the gap and building the political momentum needed if we are to see increased ambition of pledges.

Thirdly: adaptation. We reached a successful outcome in Durban on the implementation of the Cancun Adaptation Framework. We are delighted that the Adaptation Committee will be meeting for the first time in the next few days and can start to play its full role and develop its linkages with other bodies. Furthermore, in the SBs we will aim to get results on issues such as National Adaptation Plans and Loss and Damage.

Fourthly: technology. Technology cooperation and the enhanced development and transfer of technologies to support developing countries will take place under the Technology Mechanism. The Technology Executive Committee is already working. We look forward to finalising the remaining issues around the Climate Technology Centre and Network under the SBI in Doha. We also look forward to the Technology Mechanism developing its working arrangements with the other thematic bodies and the financial mechanism.

Fifthly: finance after the fast start period – for mitigation and adaptation. Developed countries committed to a goal of mobilising \$100bn per year from public, private and innovative sources by 2020, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation. The EU is delivering our fast start finance commitments and support for climate action will continue beyond the fast start period. We look forward to our discussions on this issue being informed by the long term finance work programme on scaling up the mobilisation of finance after 2012. Through this, we are learning from our experience with fast start and better understanding possible sources of finance. We will consider its report in the COP at Doha and discuss next steps, and where work on mobilising finance should be taken forward. The Green Climate Fund and the Standing Committee have been established. The Board of the GCF will meet for a second time in October. We hope that it can provide us with proposals for choosing its host and other administrative arrangements. This would include the arrangements to be concluded with the COP, which is a necessary step towards making the fund operational and ready to handle funding. The SBs in Doha should agree the rules for MRV of finance and we look forward to the Registry becoming operational.

Other elements of the pre 2020 regime already established under the SBs include the Durban Forum on Capacity Building, which will help us to strengthen monitoring and review of action in this area, and the forum on Response Measures, which for the first time provides the home we need for a constructive discussion of all related issues.

In addition, there are some outstanding elements of the regime on which we all agreed to do further work on for Doha. These tasks are clearly defined from the Durban decisions.

On shared vision we are mandated to discuss the 2050 global goal and time frame for global peaking. On the Review we agreed to consider the further definition of its scope; and further define the expert consideration of inputs. On mitigation for developed and for developing countries we agreed a process to further clarify the pledges. We want this to include further pledges workshops at Doha, updating the information we have compiled on the pledges and a structured synthesis report. On sectoral approaches, we agreed to consider a general framework and issues related to bunkers. We are mandated to discuss the modalities and procedures for financing result-based REDD+ actions. We agreed to consider a framework for various approaches and elaborate modalities and procedures for the new market mechanism that was defined in Durban. We will need to ensure sufficient time on the new market mechanism at Doha.

We have made some progress in these areas during Bangkok and will need to build on this in Doha. Depending on progress reached at Doha, further discussion or implementation of these issues may need to be carried forward in other bodies.

All the achievements I outlined are a result of our progress under the Convention and in particular our work in the LCA. We have come a long way. Of course, for all of us there will be things which we wanted but didn't get. We have all made compromises as part of reaching balanced packages.

However, while there will still be more to do in building and continuously enhancing our climate regime after the LCA closes, we should be able to proudly say in Doha that we have reached an agreed outcome, as mandated by the Bali Action Plan. In closing the LCA, we are transitioning from talking to doing. This is a positive sign that we are moving forwards together. We should continue to do so.

1st Session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP 1)

Opening plenary on 30 August 2012

This statement is supported by Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iceland, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia.

I have the honour to speak on behalf of the European Union and its 27 Member States.

A successful outcome at Doha will entail the advancement of all elements of the finely balanced political package that our Ministers agreed in Durban. As we saw in the Bonn session this is the view of the vast majority of the developed and developing countries.

Unfortunately, however, we have not seen balanced progress across all elements and Ministers will be concerned that the political package that they worked so hard to agree in Durban is not progressing sufficiently. Of particular concern in the context of this plenary is that there have been no substantive discussions at all in relation to the 2015 Agreement - and in that respect Bonn was a wasted session. And while we had a useful workshop in Bonn on raising pre 2020 mitigation ambition, we urgently need to pick up the pace of those discussions as well.

In that context we broadly welcome the proposed way forward set out by you, Mr Co-Chairs, to urgently get down to substance. As such we support your proposal for a roundtable on "vision for the ADP" to take forward the workstream on the 2015 Agreement. And we also support a roundtable on "ambition" to take forward the workstream on pre 2020 mitigation ambition.

The EU has submitted its detailed views on how to take forward the workstream on pre 2020 mitigation ambition. We need to foster a shared understanding between Parties on the key objectives and deliverables of the workstream. And we need to accelerate our efforts to enhance pre 2020 mitigation ambition and ensure that the process delivers in Doha recommendations that build political momentum, including by launching concrete complementary initiatives that will close the gap.

The EU has also submitted its views on which substantive elements need form part of the legally binding agreement applicable to all Parties to be adopted by 2015. The ADP was borne out of a collective acknowledgment that a new approach – building on what we have - is needed if we are to achieve our collective goal of 2°C or lower. All the substantive elements identified in the Durban Decision will need to be addressed and we acknowledge in particular the importance of mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation. Our submission set out a number of questions that we as Parties will need to collectively find answers to. A particular challenge will be to explore and elaborate on the possible spectrum of types of commitment that will allow all Parties to take on an ambitious and fair share of the post 2020 effort required to achieve our collective 2°C or below goal. This range of commitments will have to be backed up by a wide set of tailor made instruments supportive of effective implementation. This will help to ensure that an instrument applicable to all doesn't imply a one size fits all.

As agreed in Durban, the 2015 Agreement will be under the Convention. And as such we will need a discussion on how the principles of the Convention are to be applied in a Post 2020 framework where all Parties take on ambitious commitments to deliver our 2°C or below goal in a way that is fair and consistent with Parties' evolving responsibilities and capabilities. This is not a redrafting of the principles. It is their application in a contemporary context. It is our firm view that such a debate can only be productive in the context of particular substantive discussions on the various elements of the 2015 agreement. An abstract approach will not deliver a practical way forward on how to apply the principles in a way that is fit for purpose in the World of 2020 and beyond. We trust the co-Chairs to progress these discussions in the most productive and efficient way possible. But we must be clear - in Bonn we all worked hard to launch two workstreams, and any work going forward under the ADP must fall clearly within those two workstreams and be relevant in a practical way.

Mr Co-Chairs - it is clear is that there is much that unites us as Parties. But there are some real and significant differences of view on fundamental issues concerning how we are to take forward the fight against climate change. If we are to achieve our collective goal of 2°C or lower we need to address these differences directly. Only by focussing on substance we can identify points of convergence, and narrow differences. Sometimes the differences may be less big than they seem. We welcome your suggested way forward as the much needed first step to take forward the work of the ADP and ensure a successful outcome in Doha. We trust that under your leadership we can find constructive solutions with all Parties and find the mutual reassurances that can lead us to a balanced agreement in 2015 and to raise mitigation ambition in the period before 2020. We are ready and keen to work with you and give you our full support.

**1st Session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action
(ADP 1)
Closing plenary on 5 September 2012**

This statement is supported by Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iceland, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia.

I have the honour to speak on behalf of the European Union and its 27 Member States.

A successful outcome at Doha will entail the advancement of all elements of the finely balanced political package that our Ministers agreed in Durban. Whilst the nature of the outcomes of each track will be different in Doha all work must be taken forward according to the spirit of the Durban compromise. This will have to include tangible progress under the ADP. And we have in this session seen that the need to make progress is shared by all Parties in this room. In specific terms, for the EU this means that we would want to see in Doha concrete initiatives to raise mitigation ambition before 2020, as well as the planning of work in order to fulfill our mandate to adopt a legally binding agreement under the Convention applicable to all Parties by 2015. An immediate priority will be to clarify and capture next steps in 2013.

In Bangkok, we have seen good progress towards these goals. The co-Chairs and the secretariat team are to be congratulated for their initiative in setting up the informal roundtable process, and their handling of that. Thanks to them and the constructive engagement of all Parties, the substantive work of the ADP has finally started - and we have taken our first steps towards adoption of the 2015 Agreement and how to raise mitigation ambition before 2020.

In the workstream on the 2015 Agreement we have had very useful exchanges. Parties confirmed that the Convention principles will apply to the new agreement, but also acknowledge that we will need to work together to explore how these principles will be applied in the post 2020 world in such a way that all Parties participate in the collective effort to achieve 2°C or below in a way that is fair and sufficiently ambitious. Parties also stressed the importance of support for those who need it in order to act. We look forward to the co-Chairs producing a summary of the discussions we have had. And in the pre 2020 mitigation workstream Parties have begun to explore possibilities for how we can collectively enhance our mitigation efforts in a way that keeps us on track for 2° C in the period before the new agreement enters into force.

But in Bangkok we have taken just the first of many steps that will be needed in the work of the ADP. The ADP needs to plan its work to clarify what these next steps will be. And the next steps for 2013 should be captured in Doha, including identification of clear milestones.

Given the limited time we have in which to negotiate and adopt an agreement by 2015, and the urgency of raising mitigation ambition before 2020, we see it as essential that sufficient time is devoted to the ADP next year, including meeting intersessionally.

The EU has submitted its detailed views on how to take forward the workstream on pre 2020 mitigation ambition. We need to foster a shared understanding between Parties on the key objectives and deliverables of the workstream. And we need to accelerate our efforts to enhance pre 2020 mitigation ambition and ensure that the process delivers in Doha recommendations that build political momentum, including by facilitating and recognising concrete international cooperative initiatives that will close the gap. We would like the opportunity for Parties to provide further views on these initiatives, building on the exchanges we have had here in Bangkok , and we call on Parties to continue these efforts between now and Doha.

We would also endorse the views expressed by some Parties in the roundtables regarding the holding of Ministerial level discussions on pre 2020 mitigation ambition at the pre COP and in Doha and we would like the secretariat to compile the different options put on the table by Parties and their implications in terms of emission reductions.

The EU and other Parties have submitted their views on which substantive elements need to form part of the legally binding agreement applicable to all Parties to be adopted by 2015, and Parties elaborated on these views in the vision roundtable. In terms of next steps, we agree with those Parties that think early submissions on key themes are needed early in 2013 and for those to be followed up with informal thematic workshops. A number of Parties have suggested topics to take forward, including to explore in more detail how the commitments of Parties in the 2015 agreement will be differentiated, and how that agreement can facilitate all Parties contributing to a global reduction of emissions in a way that is consistent with sustainable development and the 2°C or below objective.

We are of the view that the informal round table approach, that has proved so successful here, should be continued in Doha. We are attracted by the idea of organizing the work under two contact groups, - one for workstream one and the other for workstream two. How ever the workstreams are organized, we must recognize that both are urgent, but that the timescale for deliverables under each will be different.

Mr co Chairs, going forward, the EU looks forward to continuing to work with you and our colleagues in this room in the spirit of constructive engagement that we have seen here in Bangkok.

Statement by the European Union and its Member States: Open-ended informal consultations by the incoming-presidency of COP18/CMP8 on expectations for the Doha conference

Bangkok, 3 September 2012

This statement is supported by Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia.

Your Excellency,

I have the honour to speak on behalf of the European Union and its 27 Member States.

We believe that it is all Parties' responsibility to make the Doha Conference a success. And I want to assure you, Excellency that we are committed to work with our partners in order to deliver this goal. In that context the incoming COP Presidency has a vital role to lead us in the right direction as the excellent South-African Presidency did last year at Durban.

There should be no doubt that Durban was a significant step forward in the international climate negotiations. The outcome agreed by Ministers was a good and finely balanced compromise. The task ahead of us is to achieve progress on all elements of that package by the end of this year.

We see the need for significant progress on the following:

- Firstly, progress under the ADP: We believe that the Roundtables here in Bangkok have provided an excellent first round of exchanges, and that in Doha we need to reaffirm the essential purpose of our work 1) to develop a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties and 2) to ensure that this agreement leads to our 2 degree goal. In Doha we also need to agree the next steps to deliver the 2015 agreement with an initial focus on what we need to do in 2013. All substantive elements set out in the Durban decision will need to be addressed. Together the ADP outcome in Doha needs to send a signal to domestic policymakers and parliamentarians that they need to begin the process of preparing the commitments that will be included in the 2015 Agreement.

However, exploring and elaborating a spectrum of mitigation commitments by which all Parties can do their fair share will be a key challenge in the ADP. Designing a new agreement that will be fit for purpose beyond 2020 will require creative thinking, and as such the ability to make submissions or to participate in discussions, formal or informal, should not be limited exclusively to Parties. Under the ADP we also need to take forward the workstream to enhance pre 2020 mitigation ambition and we expect Doha to provide the political engagement needed to deliver a first step towards closing the ambition gap and launch a first list of complementary initiatives. It will be important to leave Doha with a clear understanding of next steps under both workstreams.

- Secondly, progress on the KP: as was decided last December, we need to adopt a second commitment under the Kyoto Protocol to begin on 1 January 2013, as part of a transition to a wider single, comprehensive and legally binding climate regime that covers 100% of greenhouse gas emissions – not just 14% or less that will be covered by the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. This is essential if we are to achieve our collective 2 degree goal. The EU's objective is to ensure that a ratifiable second commitment period with the broadest participation possible can be agreed as part of the Doha package. For this, we need to speed up the remaining technical work and ensure a smooth transition from the first commitment period.

- Thirdly progress on LCA: we need to ensure the effective closure of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long Term Cooperative Action in Doha. Since Bali we have successfully delivered important results and our focus now, should be on how to most efficiently continue to take that work forward in existing institutions and Convention bodies. In some cases this will mean acknowledging where work is already under way. In other cases it may require the identification of the most appropriate body to take the work forward.

- Fourthly, we need progress on the institutions and processes agreed in Cancún and Durban, in particular, NMM, the process for the clarification of pledges, accounting, and the launch of the Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Committee and the Technology Mechanism.

After the Bonn session last May we had serious concerns about the very slow progress achieved so far. Bangkok seems to reduce those concerns; we feel Parties have been working together in a constructive way in the last couple of days. However we cannot stress enough the magnitude of the tasks we have to tackle between now and the close of Doha, so we have to keep this spirit and even strengthen it.

We are in your hands to lead us towards a successful conference.

The Doha agreement will inevitably need to be balanced. This balance was found in Durban, and consequently needs to be carried forward by all of us. Of course, we do not expect each of the different elements of the Doha agreement to have the same level of substantive detail. The ADP track is in its early stages and we need to plan our work for the post 2015 agreement and move forward on closing the pre 2020 mitigation gap; whereas we have some specific tasks mandated from Durban to complete in the LCA and some detailed work to adopt the KP second commitment period. However overall it is critical that we have political balance, with a sense of positive momentum taking the whole Durban package forward.

We stand ready to work with you and give you our full support. I thank you.
