



**COUNCIL OF  
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

**Brussels, 19 December 2012**

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<b>ENV</b>	<b>956</b>
<b>ONU</b>	<b>157</b>
<b>DEVGEN</b>	<b>349</b>
<b>ECOFIN</b>	<b>1091</b>
<b>ENER</b>	<b>543</b>
<b>FORETS</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>FISC</b>	<b>205</b>
<b>TRANS</b>	<b>470</b>

**INFORMATION NOTE**

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from : General Secretariat

to : Delegations

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Subject : 18th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 18) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the 8th session of the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 8), 37th session of the Subsidiary Bodies (SB 37), resumed 17th session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP 17-2), resumed 15th session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA 15-2) and resumed 1st session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP 1-2)  
(Doha, Qatar, 26 November - 8 December 2012)  
= Compilation of EU statements

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Please find attached for information the statements delivered on behalf of the European Union and its Member States and Croatia during COP 18, CMP 8, SB 37, AWG-KP 17, AWG-LCA 15, ADP 1 and the High-Level Segment.

Opening statement for COP 18

26 November 2012

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

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

We welcome His Excellency Abdullah Bin Hamad Al-Attiyah as the President of COP 18. We very much look forward to working with you. Excellency, distinguished colleagues, dear friends

Science tells us that the opportunity to keep the below 2°C objective within reach is closing faster than expected. The recent report by the World Energy Outlook states that the objective of limiting warming to below 2°C is becoming more difficult and more costly with each year that passes. In addition, the latest UNEP Emission Gap Report states that current pledges only take us half-way to our below 2°C objective. Moreover, the World Bank report is a stark reminder of why all Parties noted with "grave concern" the need to work with a sense of urgency to address the mitigation gap: a 4°C world would affect all regions and seriously undermine poverty alleviation in many.

However, the below 2°C objective is still achievable if we intensify our efforts to take ambitious global action that puts us on the necessary trajectory. We encourage all leaders, including the recently re-elected US President and the new leadership in China, to demonstrate the commitment and political will that is crucial in order for us to succeed.

The Durban package was the result of lengthy political negotiation by our Ministers, in which all Parties made some degree of compromise in order to reach an historic agreement. We have come to Doha to progress and implement all elements of that agreement.

The first element is demonstrable progress on both workstreams of the ADP. We need to agree next steps towards negotiating the 2015 agreement with a particular focus on the work to be done next year and make substantive progress on action to increase mitigation ambition before 2020. The majority of Parties have submitted 2020 emissions reductions commitments and actions. We need to build momentum for these pledges to be increased. We urge those who have not yet submitted pledges to do so. We also need to identify and discuss how to quantify international cooperative initiatives that can help - in addition to pledges - to closing the gap.

The second element is to move from negotiation to implementation of the LCA, by closing the AWG-LCA here in Doha. This does not mean that the important issues on agenda will no longer have a space for discussion. They can and will be further developed and implemented in other bodies and processes as necessary. We also need to progress the specific tasks mandated by Durban, including clarifying the 2020 mitigation pledges and adopting modalities and procedures for a new market mechanism.

The third element is adoption of an eight year ratifiable second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol. We want an amendment that enables ambition to be increased within the commitment period. The second commitment period must also ensure environmental integrity and continuity of the KP architecture and mechanisms, ensuring access for those with a QELRO from 1 January 2013. The EU is, as ever, strongly committed to the Kyoto Protocol which has a key role to play in the transition towards a single global legally binding agreement in which all Parties have commitments.

The EU and its Member States will meet our 7.2bn EUR Fast Start Finance commitment, despite significant domestic financial challenges. I can also assure you that the EU will continue to provide climate finance support after 2012. We are ready to engage constructively with other developed countries in working towards identifying pathways for scaling up climate finance to 100bn USD per year by 2020 from a range of public, private and innovative sources in the context of meaningful mitigation and transparency of action.

Finally, we need to make further progress towards implementation of the institutions and processes that were established in Cancun and Durban, such as the Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Committee and Technology Mechanism and guidelines for measurement, reporting and verification.

The substantial progress made at the Durban conference showed what can be achieved and we must carry that spirit and energy forward in Doha. Your Excellency, under your guidance, leadership and commitment we are optimistic as to the outcome of this COP. We put our trust in your Presidency and the Chairs of the Subsidiary Bodies and AWGs to deliver success in Doha. The EU will work constructively with you and other Parties to secure a balanced Doha outcome that keeps us on track to achieve our below 2°C objective.

Thank you, Mr. Chair

## Opening statement for CMP 8

26 November 2012

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

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

Madam Chair, distinguished colleagues, dear friends,

The EU and its 27 Member States would like to, first of all, express our gratitude for the hospitality extended by the state of Qatar in hosting the conference.

This conference will mark an important moment in the history of the Kyoto Protocol.. The EU comes to Doha to finalise our work on the outstanding issues, adopt all the amendments and decisions required to enable the Second Commitment Period to start on 1 January 2013 and thereby conclude the mandate of the AWG-KP.

We have to remind ourselves that the success of the Durban COP was not focused on one specific issue or track under the UN FCCC. The achievement of Durban lay in its outcome being a balanced political package.

We must take forward all elements of this package as agreed by our Ministers in Doha. This means progress towards the new, comprehensive agreement with legally-binding commitments for all by 2015 at the latest; towards enhancing mitigation ambition pre-2020; progress on implementation including closure of the LCA track to streamline negotiations; and, last, but not least, the adoption of the Second Commitment Period of the Kyoto Protocol.

Our commitment to an ambitious Second Commitment Period is demonstrated by our submission on the QELRO which we have put forward this year. We are prepared to adopt an amendment to the Kyoto Protocol that inscribes a new QELRO for the European Union and its Member States in Annex B. Even more than that, we have already put the legislation in place which translates our QELRO into a legally-binding commitment and ensures that we will start implementing our commitment as of 1 January 2013. This legislation already implements the QELRO into a legally-binding commitment under EU law; it will ensure that the European Union and its Member States will comply with their obligations and fulfil the 2020 target. It should go without saying that ratification and entry into force of amendments to the Protocol are clearly EU objectives.

Once we leave Doha with an amended Kyoto Protocol, the EU will start the immediate application of the 2nd commitment period in Doha as of 1 January 2013, regardless of the timing of ratification by other Parties. We will also initiate our ratification processes as soon as possible. We want a legally binding 2nd commitment period.

We welcome the recent decision of Australia to join the group of Parties taking up a new commitment in the Second Commitment Period, and we are looking forward to the information they will provide on their QELRO. We continue to call on other Parties to join us..

We must have an 8 year commitment period to ensure consistency with the timetable for entry into force of the new single global legally binding agreement, allowing the Second Commitment Period to mark the transition to the new agreement. To address concerns on locking in low ambition, we have proposed concrete options to enable Parties to increase their ambition during the commitment period. Moreover, in the Second Commitment Period the flexible mechanisms will continue to play an important role for achieving ambitious mitigation

The Second Commitment Period must also ensure environmental integrity and continuity of the KP architecture and mechanisms, ensuring access for those with a QELRO from 1 January 2013. The EU is, as ever, strongly committed to the Kyoto Protocol which has a key role to play in the transition towards a single global legally binding agreement applicable to all.

We are all aware that agreement on the KP alone will not be enough to put us on track for our below 2 degrees goal. In the same way as the emission reductions committed to under the Second Commitment Period of the Kyoto Protocol are only one part of the emission reductions needed pre-2020, the success of the AWG-KP is also one, albeit an important, contribution to the overall success of the Doha outcome in which we need to see progress on all elements of the Durban package.

We look forward to working constructively with all Parties to enable the AWG-KP to conclude the outstanding issues related to the Second Commitment Period as it completes its mandate and closes in Doha.

Thank you.

## Statements for AWG - KP 17

### **Opening plenary on 27 November 2012**

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

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

Madam Chair, distinguished colleagues, dear friends,

The EU and its 27 Member States would like to, first of all, express our gratitude for the hospitality extended by the state of Qatar in hosting the conference. We are very much looking forward to working together to we resolve outstanding issues here in Doha , finalise our work on a ratifiable amendment to the Kyoto Protocol, and to close the AWG-KP. This is what the EU clearly signed up to as part of a balanced package in Durban. Our position has not changed. Here in Doha, finalising the 2<sup>nd</sup> commitment period will be one of the key elements of a balanced outcome.

Our objective is to leave Doha with a ratifiable agreement on the second commitment period, which includes inscribing QELRCs in Annex B. Madame Chair, once we leave Doha with a ratifiable amendment and the operative decisions to implement, the EU will immediately apply the second commitment period as of the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2013.,The EU will do this regardless of the timing of ratification of other Parties and entry into force. This is not just a theoretical possibility but a matter of fact as we have all our legislation in place, the Climate and Energy Package, that will ensure that the EU and its Member States will comply with their obligations under a CP2 from 2013 - 2020. Moreover, when we are back from Doha, the EU and its Member States will start the internal processes required to ratify as soon as possible. There should be no doubt, the EU wants the second commitment period to enter into force as soon as possible and to be legally binding. We urge all our partners to also pursue swift ratification as soon as they have arrived back home from Doha.

While we stand ready to adopt amendments to Annex B a few well-known outstanding issues remain to be resolved. These include the set of issues related to ambition and the coherence of the overall climate change protection regime, which many link to the length of the second commitment period, and the carry-over of surplus assigned amount units. In addition, continuity between the two commitment periods and Parties' eligibility regarding the use of flexibility mechanisms in the second commitment period will have to be resolved as well.

Firstly, in the light of the recent reports from the World Bank and UNEP, we fully understand and share concerns about the level of ambition, including the level of QELRCs put forward thus far. In the EU's view, the QELRCs to be decided in Doha should be seen as a floor, not a ceiling. An 8 year commitment period should therefore be combined with a process that will enable Parties to increase ambition both collectively and unilaterally during the commitment period.

Secondly, continued access to the flexible mechanisms is needed, first and foremost, for those who will accept new commitments in the second commitment period. We had an excellent exchange of views on the eligibility for market mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol, and we have advanced the technical work under SBSTA, updating and amending the accounting framework under the Kyoto Protocol for a Second Commitment Period. Resolving the issue of access to the market-based mechanisms and finalising the implementing decisions under SBSTA are essential to make the Second Commitment Period operational as of 1 January 2013.

Thirdly, with regard to the carry-over of surplus AAUs, we took note of the proposals which have been put forward by G77 as well as by Switzerland. The EU considers all proposals in light of their environmental integrity as well as the need to incentivize overachievement. A solution acceptable to the EU must be non-discriminatory, treating equally EU and non-EU countries which take on a QELRO under the second commitment period and encourage the setting of ambitious targets. It is also worth noting that EU legislation for the implementation of its emission reduction objectives for the period 2013-2020 does not foresee the use of surplus AAUs carried over from the first commitment period to meet these objectives.

In light of the progress, but also the challenges mentioned, we are thankful for all Parties who have submitted proposals to enable this work to be completed here in Doha. We welcome Australia's decision to join the group of KP Parties taking on a new commitment for the second commitment period and welcome the Australia's timely submission of its QELRC. Other Parties interested in joining the second commitment period should do so before it is too late for Parties to consider their proposals.

We would be also particularly thankful for your text, Madame Chair, which aims to facilitate progress in finding results here, in the next two weeks.

Considering the progress we have made at this year's meetings under the AWG-KP, we are confident that we can achieve a balanced package with progress in all tracks, here in Doha, building on the agreement from Durban.

Count us in.

Thank you very much.

## **Closing Plenary on 5 December 2012**

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

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

Madam Chair, distinguished colleagues, dear friends,

In 2005, in Montreal the AWG-KP was created and mandated to negotiate new commitments for a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol, and to ensure that there is no gap between the first and second commitment period. The EU is determined to fulfil this mandate and to close the AWG-KP here in Doha. Today after seven years of hard work, a complete draft decision together with a draft amendment text have been produced for the CMP to consider. We would like to thank you Madame Chair, the Co-chair and your facilitators, for your able leadership, and we also want to thank all Parties that have engaged with us in this tremendous effort.

The text before us shows that the AWG-KP will contribute its share to the balanced outcome we want to achieve at the climate conference in Doha.

Madam Chair, distinguished colleagues,

The EU is ready to inscribe a QELRC of 80 for an eight year commitment period into Annex B. As we have explained, this QELRC is the floor and not the ceiling of our ambition. In order to demonstrate our sincerity we have proposed to enable Annex B Parties themselves to strengthen our quantified emissions limitation and reduction commitment during the second commitment period without going through a lengthy ratification procedure. We appreciate that the G77 & China have embraced the idea of an ambition mechanism offering an alternative option that the EU is ready to further explore.

Our negotiations on ensuring continuity for the second commitment period as of 1 January 2013, as well as swift ratification and entry into force of the amendment have been particularly challenging. There is no silver bullet and each of us will need to respect our Constitutions. Hence, the menu of different approaches set out in the draft decision can ensure the prompt start all Parties desire.

Another aspect of the prompt start is the legal and operational continuity of the institutions and mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol, especially the market mechanisms. The EU wants, first and foremost, to secure uninterrupted access to market mechanisms for all Parties who will take on a commitment in the second commitment period. Again, the options contained in the draft text allow us to address this concern.

Moreover, the issue of carry-over is important. However, given the current situation in the real world, everybody acknowledges that there will be minimal demand for those carried over AAUs between 2013 and 2020. We hope for a conclusion of this issue which preserves the incentive of overachievement as well as environmental integrity and treats all Parties taking commitments in CP2 equally.



On a final note, the EU regrets that over the course the seven years of negotiations many Annex B Parties to the Kyoto Protocol have chosen not to participate in a 2<sup>nd</sup> commitment period, and one Party has decided to leave the Kyoto Protocol altogether. The remaining Parties cover barely 14 % of global emissions. This is significantly less compared to the 1<sup>st</sup> commitment period. Sadly, this also means that the contribution to achieving the overarching objective of the Convention can only be very limited. This only underlines the importance of complementing the actions of CP2 Parties with meaningful and comparable commitments from other Parties under the Convention. We all recognise the ambition gap in our pre-2020 commitments leading us probably into a 4 degrees World of dangerous climate change instead of keeping warming below 2 degrees. Each of us will have to do his fair bit to narrow this gap, no matter, whether inside CP2 or outside.

Thank you Madam Chair, thank you Colleagues!

### **Statements for AWG - LCA 15**

**Opening plenary on 27 November 2012**

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

Mr Chair, distinguished colleagues, dear friends. I have the honour to speak on behalf the European Union and its 27 Member States and Croatia.

Doha represents an important and positive moment for the AWG LCA, as we move from the negotiation phase to implementation. During the last five years we have achieved a great deal. We agreed balanced decisions in Cancun and Durban which established key elements of our current international climate change regime. Examples include the Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Committee, the Technology Mechanism and guidelines for measurement, reporting and verification of emissions. These are now being further developed and implemented in the permanent subsidiary bodies and under the COP.

Additional work was mandated on a few specific issues as part of the Durban package, and we agreed to take this forward in the LCA before it closes in Doha. We need to prioritise this work so that we can progress these issues as far as possible. This includes, among other things, adopting modalities and procedures for the new market mechanism and clarifying uncertainties around the 2020 mitigation commitments and actions and the rules underpinning these commitments.

I want to stress however that closure of the LCA does **not** mean that the issues on its agenda are no longer relevant, nor that there will no longer be a space to discuss them. In consolidating our current processes, it is clear that we shall continue to strengthen the implementation of the Convention in all areas and that these important issues will therefore continue to be part of our work after the closure of the LCA, through further discussion and implementation in other processes including the institutions that we have created.

I would now like to turn to one of the key issues which will clearly continue to be part of discussions, which is climate finance - for both mitigation and adaptation.

The EU is a major contributor of climate finance. The EU and its Member States have delivered on our fast start commitments despite difficult economic pressures at a time when budgets in areas of domestic spending are being significantly cut. More generally, publicly released information shows that developed countries have collectively met their commitment to provide approaching 30 billion USD in the period 2010 to 2012 to support mitigation and adaptation in developing countries as committed in Cancun. Final reporting from the EU and other donor countries will be completed by May 2013, in line with the reporting timetables agreed also in Cancun.

The EU will continue to provide climate finance support after 2012 and will work with other Parties to identify pathways for scaling up finance towards 2020. We remain committed to the collective goal of developed countries to mobilise \$100 billion per year by 2020 from a range of public, private and innovative sources in the context of meaningful mitigation and transparency on implementation, with a view to our below 2 degrees goal. We look forward to discussions in Doha on important finance issues and how to take them forward. These discussions will of course be led outside the LCA, in the items that have been mandated to the COP and subsidiary bodies."

Mr Chair, a few days ago you provided us with an informal overview text. We were surprised by this text. It does not reflect the balance of Parties' discussions so far in many areas. It is selective in which views it emphasises and there is no prioritisation of the tasks mandated from Durban. There is also risk of duplicating discussions that are on the agenda of other bodies here in Doha and even delaying action of them. It is clear that it would be more productive, in the limited time available, to focus our discussions on areas of convergence, and where it is possible to achieve further progress. Unfortunately, we do not find that the text you have put on the table provides the good basis for reaching an agreement. We hope instead that we can find a pragmatic approach under your leadership which allows us both to focus on issues on which we can make progress, provide reassurance where work is already underway elsewhere and hence there is no need for the LCA to work further on the topics, and to identify where useful and necessary where work might be taken forward after the closure of the LCA under the subsidiary bodies or other institutions of the Convention.

Mr Chair, colleagues - we stand ready to work with you all towards an agreed outcome and closure of the LCA here in Doha, to follow through the political package from Durban that we are all here for .

I thank you.

### **Closing plenary on 7 December 2012**

**This statement is supported by Albania, Iceland, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia.**

Mr Chair, distinguish Colleagues, dear friends,

Today we are reaching an important moment in the history of the UNFCCC. The work we established in Bali five years ago has delivered a great deal that is now being implemented. We will close the Ad Hoc Working Groups on Long Term Cooperative Action and Ad Hoc Working Group on Kyoto Protocol with a lot we can be collectively proud of. We should welcome the many achievements as key elements of the agreed outcome of the LCA, the Technology Mechanism and the Climate Technology Centre and Network, the Adaptation Framework, the Durban Forum on Capacity building, the Forum on Response measures, the Green Climate Fund and the Standing Committee.

At the same time, we face urgency for more action and ambition if we are to get on track for our below 2 degree goal. This will require expedite work under both workstreams of the Durban Platform towards the 2015 agreement and towards increasing pre 2020 mitigation ambition. We need to implement what we have agreed under the permanent subsidiary bodies and the processes and institutions established.

In this context we welcome the hard effort of yours, Mr Chair that you are making in order to get us there. The text you produced this morning is an important step to make progress towards a successful outcome. However as we highlighted during the President's stock-take meeting we believe there are elements that require further work before they achieve their final shape. We are all aware that the final outcome of Doha will be a package that should balance the interests of various Parties under and within the different tracks. It might not be perfect but we should aim for the very best.

We feel there is a lack of balance in the text but we are ready to move the discussions to political level in order to find this balance within and across tracks. We are willing to work with all Parties with flexibility and in a constructive spirit to reach a balanced outcome here in Doha.

- Top priorities for the EU in the overall Doha outcome include progress on pre 2020 mitigation ambition, accounting and transparency across all tracks. These are not sufficiently reflected in LCA text.
- Mitigation needs to be strengthened on both developing and developed countries and be more balanced between them
- On various approaches, we would be extremely disappointed not to see modalities and procedures adopted here in Doha on the New Market Mechanism.  
We need to see common standards or accounting reflected in establishing any framework for various approaches. This is essential for environmental integrity.
- On Shared Vision: It is very disappointing that we have not made progress on shared vision

There are some key areas of concern for us in the text:

**On Response Measures:** we object to launching a process on unilateral measures in SBSTA. We already have the Response Measures Forum, which will discuss all response measures issues.

**On Technology:** we are concerned about reopening Durban decision on function of the technology mechanism, in particular we can not accept anything that interferes with the international IPR regime. We want that paragraph deleted.

Chair, we thank you in taking forward the mandate from Durban to terminate the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long Term Cooperative Action.

We will now need to consider the key issues between Ministers as part of the overall package for the Doha outcome.

## Statements for SBSTA 37

**Opening plenary on 26 November 2012**

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

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

Mr. Chair, Distinguished Colleagues, Dear Friends,

The SBSTA achieved good progress in its last session in Bonn. However, there is still much left to do. In Doha, we have to complete work on a number of issues and make substantial advances in others. We believe the following areas are of particular importance.

First and foremost, we must underline the importance of finalising here in Doha the work on the implementation of the Durban CMP Decisions to implement the 2nd commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol. This is essential to enable the immediate implementation as 1 January 2013 of the 2nd commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. We must focus in SBSTA on the technical issues that need to be resolved, while we resolve outstanding political issues in the AWG KP. We urge you to allocate sufficient time, both formally and informally, to enable us to finalise this work.

The EU stands ready to work with other Parties to finalise the common reporting format for biennial reports for developed country parties, following up on the very constructive discussion at the workshop held in Bonn in October. We are also ready to continue the discussions on a work programme on the revision of the guidelines for the review of biennial reports and national communications, including national inventory reviews, for developed country Parties

We very much look forward to entering into substantive discussions with other Parties to find an effective approach to develop general guidelines on domestic MRV of domestically supported NAMAs in developing countries. We hope that these discussions will lead to an agreement on a work plan, providing a framework for the exchange of experiences and the provision of inspiration to Parties to establish domestic MRV systems.

The EU also looks forward to finalizing the work towards the full operationalization of the Technology Mechanism, enabled by negotiations in the same constructive spirit we experienced in the previous session of SBSTA.

We look forward to completing work on REDD+ regarding modalities for national forest monitoring systems and on measuring, reporting and verifying anthropogenic forest-related emissions and removals.

After a successful start of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures at the previous session, we look forward to further engaging in constructive and fruitful discussions on all matters related to response measures under the SBs.

We also welcome the opportunity to continue dialogue on issues related to agriculture under SBSTA. We believe that here in Doha we can agree to launch a work programme on agriculture, addressing both adaptation and mitigation.

The EU looks forward to considering the three year work plan prepared by the Adaptation Committee which we hope will allow the Committee to move forward quickly with fulfilling its very important mandate, as we recognise the urgency of enhanced action on adaptation for all of us.

On bunkers fuels, we are looking forward to progress reports from the ICAO and the IMO.

Furthermore, the EU is ready to continue work under the agenda item on Research and Systematic Observations and to bring it to a satisfactory conclusion, recognising the importance of global observational systems and the links between the research community and the Convention.

Both permanent subsidiary bodies are vital to the implementation and enhancement of our international climate regime. We must empower them to deliver without delay. This means avoiding duplication in the LCA of the issues that the subsidiary bodies must progress in Doha.

Mr. Chair, the EU supports the proposed agenda for SBSTA37 and looks forward to constructively working with you and all Parties to make the best use of our time at this session.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

### **Closing plenary on 1 December 2012**

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

This is a statement on behalf of the European Union and its 27 Member States and Croatia.

Mr. Chair, Distinguished Colleagues, Dear Friends,

In our opening statement we noted that there was much to do in Doha. We need to complete work on a number of important issues and make advances in others. We all have made great efforts this week, you Mr Chair, the Secretariat and Parties, and we have indeed made progress which I will welcome. But there are some issues about which the European Union has concerns which I will raise first.

Finalising the work on the implementation of the Durban CMP Decisions here in Doha is of major importance to implement the 2nd commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol from 1 January. We need in SBSTA to complete the work on the implications of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 5/CMP.7 on previous decisions on methodological issues to the Kyoto Protocol. For a number of reasons the work has not proceeded as smoothly as we had hoped. We believe we need to redouble our efforts in the coming days to complete these matters. We cannot emphasise enough how important finalizing our work under this agenda item here in Doha is to enable the immediate application of the Kyoto Protocol from 1 January 2013.

Similarly, the EU worked hard with fellow Parties to finalise the common reporting format for biennial reports for developed country parties. There has been some progress but again work here has not proceeded as effectively as we would have liked. Again, we believe that we need to make more effort in the coming days to complete these matters.

The revision of the guidelines for the review of biennial reports and national communications for developed country Parties is to start in accordance with the agreed work programme here in Doha. The EU looks forward to continuing the constructive discussions in this issue and completing the work as planned.

The EU is also pleased that there has been progress on agreement on a work plan, for guidelines on domestic MRV of domestically supported NAMAs in developing countries to providing the framework for the exchange of experiences and the provision of inspiration to Parties to establish domestic MRV systems.

We welcome that after a successful start at the previous session, constructive and fruitful discussions took place on matters related to response measures in the three sessions of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures.

On research and systematic observation, the EU welcomes the agreement to explore further the scientific and technical aspects of ecosystems with high carbon reservoirs and considering these in the wider context of other mitigation and adaptation efforts.

There are other issues still open. Some progress has been made on REDD+ regarding modalities for national forest monitoring systems and on measuring, reporting and verifying anthropogenic forest-related emissions and removals. We still hope that we can reach an agreement on the verification of results here in Doha.

The EU would like the full operationalisation of the Technology Mechanism as soon as possible in 2013. The EU would like to recognise the important work and contribution of the Technology Executive Committee to date.

It is also important that we can agree to initiate work on agriculture, addressing both the key issue of adaptation and the contribution agriculture can make to mitigation efforts on climate change and food security

Mr. Chair, the EU remains keen to work with you and other Parties to ensure that a way is found to ensure that we complete the areas where work is still required at this COP and make sure that in 2013 the key work which demands urgent completion is taken to conclusion with the required degree of urgency.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

## Statements for SBI 37

### Opening plenary on 26 November 2012

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

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

Mr Chair, distinguished colleagues, dear friends,

A great deal of work has been achieved by negotiators over past sessions under the SBI. It is implementation time now. At the most recent SBI session in Bonn last May, we managed to take significant steps forward. The EU will continue to work constructively with all Parties to make further progress here in Doha on implementation of numerous decisions from both Durban and Cancun and would like to highlight a number of issues for the SBI's work:

Regarding the **national communications from Annex I Parties** the EU was pleased by the spirit of compromise in which the discussions took place in Bonn and which resulted in the draft decisions forwarded to this meeting.

Concerning the **Consultative Group of Experts on Non-Annex I National Communications**, the EU highlights the importance of the CGE in supporting developing countries in the process and preparation of national communications, biennial update reports and stresses the importance of adopting a mandate for the CGE which adequately addresses the new requirements and efforts of developing country Parties in preparing these reports.

On issues related to adaptation, we made significant progress both in Durban and Bonn with regards to **national adaptation planning**. Our aim is to continue our consideration of guidance on policies and programmes to enable support for the least developed countries. In relation to the **Adaptation Committee**, the EU looks forward to considering the three year work plan prepared by the Adaptation Committee. We hope that it will allow the Committee to move forward quickly with fulfilling its very important mandate, recognising the urgency of enhanced action on adaptation for all of us.

Regarding matters related to **finance**, we are in a crucial phase of strengthening the financial architecture of the Convention, particularly through the ongoing operationalization of the Green Climate Fund and the Standing Committee on Finance. The initiation of the 5<sup>th</sup> review of the financial mechanism therefore takes place at a very suitable moment. The review should be used for a comprehensive overview of how the division of labour between the different operating entities could be developed.

We also welcome the discussions that have taken place this year and the progress made on the implementation of the work programme on **loss and damage** associated with the adverse impacts of climate change. The EU looks forward to the completion of the remaining work under this work programme.

In relation to **International Consultation and Analysis** our aim is to agree on composition, modalities and procedures of the team of technical experts which ensure a highly efficient management of the technical resources available and consistent and thorough technical analyses of biennial update reports (BURs) carried out by experts selected on the basis of their field of expertise from a roster of experts nominated by Parties. Reaching an agreement on this issue in Doha is fundamental to ensure timely preparation of the process.

On issues related to technology, the EU expects full operationalization of the **Technology Mechanism** to stimulate country-driven technology cooperation and to enhance the development and transfer of technologies that supports action on mitigation and adaptation. Approval of decisions regarding the selection of the Host of the Climate Technology centres and Advisory Board composition is necessary. We also recognise the valuable work of the Technology Executive Committee and reinforce the need for co-operation in accelerating the deployment of low carbon technologies.

On **Capacity building**, we welcome the first session of the Durban Forum of in-depth discussion held during Bonn session and the fruitful discussions on the monitoring and reporting at this forum. We are looking forward to assist non-Annex I countries in implementing the Convention by stressing the lessons drawn from the rich and extensive experiences on Capacity Building by the EU and its member states. The EU strongly advocates that support for capacity buildings needs to be an integral part of support arrangements in relevant areas such as adaptation, mitigation, reporting obligations and greenhouse gas inventories, technology transfer and market mechanisms.

On **Response Measures**, we welcome the operationalisation of the work programme under the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures and we look forward to continue engaging in constructive and fruitful discussions on all matters related to response measures here.

Both permanent subsidiary bodies are vital to the implementation and enhancement of our international climate regime. We must empower them to deliver without delay. This means avoiding duplication in the LCA of the issues that the subsidiary bodies must progress in Doha.

Mr. Chair, the EU stands ready to constructively engage in the negotiations with other Parties and work towards reaching consensus. We support the Agenda for SBI 37 proposed by the Chair and look forward to working with you and all the Parties to make the best use of our time at this important meeting.

Thank you Mr. Chair



## Closing plenary on 1 December 2012

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

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

Mr Chair, distinguished colleagues, dear friends,

After an intensive week, a lot of work has been done under SBI. It is our view that substantive progress has been made in our deliberations here this week. However we also recognize that some further work is required on SBI issues here in Doha. Irrespective of this, a lot of implementation work remains after the COP to deliver on all the important achievements reached here.

We would like to make the following comments on the issues under your guidance Mr. Chair:

On issues relating to **adaptation**, the EU welcomes the conclusions on the report of the **Adaptation Committee**, which allow the Committee to move forward quickly with fulfilling its very important mandate, recognising the urgency of enhanced action on adaptation for all of us.

On **Loss and Damage** however, the EU would like to note that despite the limited time allocated to this very important issue Parties showed a lot of flexibility and engagement to advance on this issue in order to find a good compromise. We therefore believe that we should be able to forward the draft decision text to the COP, fully committed to continue working in the constructive and cooperative spirit with all Parties so we could have a good outcome at this session.

On **response measures forum** we found the discussions to be rich, constructive and useful and we look forward to further engagement during the next session in Bonn.

The EU expresses its appreciation on having found an agreement on the **registry** of NAMAs and looks forward to completing the work on the prototype of the registry and thereafter establishing the registry itself.

The EU welcomes the new 8 year work programme on **Article 6** activities implementation. It is an improved one, which will be useful for all stakeholders from developed and developing countries to implement awareness CC actions, to increase the public participation and to share experiences among all of them. The EU looks forward to continue work with all parties on that issue.

We take positive note on the agreement by Parties to initiate the fifth review of the **financial mechanism**, the review of the Adaptation Fund and guidance to the funds

Despite these positive developments it is imperative to make more progress urgently on the **International Consultation and Analysis and a future mandate for the Consultative Group of Experts**. Constructive discussions should continue and build on convergences to achieve a useful outcome.

During the long discussions on **Capacity Building**, the EU was keen to build on the successful start of the "Durban Forum for in-depth discussions on Capacity Building" and to enhance its work. Despite of the hard work of the expert negotiators, and to our disappointment, a final agreement couldn't be found. We look forward for the next meeting of the Durban Forum during the Bonn SBI session and the further work of the SBI on this matter.

We believe the Durban Forum has a very important role to play in building knowledge by sharing experiences, ideas, lessons learnt and best practices regarding the implementation of Capacity Building activities. Implementation is however a responsibility of the Parties and it takes place in each country on the basis of its specific needs and priorities.

Last, but by no means the least, the EU is very happy with the collaborative spirit shown by all parties on the issue of **gender equality**, and in ensuring there is a solid decision that can be transmitted by you as Chair of the SBI to the COP Presidency without brackets. This is a historic decision promoting gender equality and improving the participation of women in UNFCCC / Kyoto negotiating processes and bodies. However, we would like to request to be verified that the terminology used in this draft decision has been properly transferred to SBI as had been agreed by Parties. With this I mean in particular the use of the term gender equality.

Finally, the EU wishes to thank you Mr. Chair for your tireless efforts and particular flair in steering the SBI discussions.

### **Opening plenary at the second part of the first session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP 1-2)**

**26 November 2012**

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

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

I heard many delegations in yesterday's plenary meetings expressing that key for Doha is a balanced implementation of what we agreed at the historic meeting of Durban. We in the EU completely endorse that view. For Doha to be a success we must implement all elements of the delicately balanced political compromise we reached some 12 months ago. Failure to take all elements forward in a balanced way risks not achieving our below 2°C objective.

Regarding the organisation of our work here in Doha, you have our full trust and confidence to rapidly get us engaged in substantive discussions. We, along with many other Parties, agree with the approach you suggest in your note - namely to continue with the informal roundtables on both work streams that you initiated in Bangkok. We would like you to carry on with your very capable approach to facilitation. We encourage further interactive exchanges on the key emerging issues you and others have identified.

We have set out in our letters to you the detail of our expectations for a Doha outcome from the ADP. There is no need to repeat all of that now. However, let me be clear that for Doha to deliver an overall balanced outcome that the EU can sign up to it must include a work plan that keeps us on track to agree a new Protocol in 2015, in particular next steps for 2013.

We have made a good start on substantive discussions on the new Protocol and want to continue these in Doha. Several Parties have highlighted the need to discuss in further detail what a spectrum of commitments under which all Parties will take action will look like, and how the Convention principles will be applied, under the new Protocol. We will all need to ensure an inclusive and equitable agreement in 2015 that reflects evolving responsibilities and capabilities.

We equally need tangible progress in our discussions on closing the pre 2020 mitigation ambition gap and agree on next steps in order to achieve our below 2°C goal. As highlighted by the IEA's recent World Energy Outlook and UNEP's Emissions Gap Report, we cannot wait for the 2015 Protocol before we act. In the decision that created the ADP all Parties noted with "grave concern" the mitigation gap.

There are things we all can and must do now to enhance mitigation ambition before 2020 through our work in the ADP. The majority of developed and developing countries have submitted 2020 emissions reductions commitments and actions. We need to build momentum for pledges to be fully implemented and for an increase in ambition. We urge those who have not yet submitted pledges to come forward.

We also want to identify international cooperative initiatives that can help close the gap, and start discussing how their contribution can be quantified and the role of the UNFCCC in recognising and encouraging these initiatives. Doha must make demonstrable progress on this

In that context the ADP outcome on both workstreams must be captured in a decision. We strongly encourage you to produce a first draft for our consideration by the end of our first week here. And by time our Ministers arrive our work must have progressed enough to show clear balance with the work of the other tracks. It is vital that our Ministers discuss, and give us guidance, on how to make progress towards reaching agreement in 2015 and enhancing mitigation ambition before 2020.

Mr co-Chairs we look forward to working with you and our negotiating partners in order to make progress towards agreeing a Protocol in 2015 as well as doing what is necessary to keep us on track to meeting our collective below 2°C goal.

## **Statement for Joint High-level segment of COP 18 and CMP 8**

**Statement at the opening of the high-level segment of COP18 by Connie Hedegaard and Sofoclis Aletraris on behalf of the EU, its 27 Member States, and Croatia**

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

Doha, 4 December 2012

### **Moving forward together**

*(Connie Hedegaard, European Commissioner for Climate Action)*

Mr. President, Ministers, ladies and gentlemen!

As we meet here in Doha, the world around us echoes with alarm and despair. Alarm over the pace of change in the nature around us. Despair over the lack of pace when it comes to agreeing on a global political solution.

We all know that we cannot solve everything here in Doha. But ladies and gentlemen, let us show the world that Doha, too, can deliver new steps forward! Let us show the world a reinforced resolve to move forward together!

The European Union wants this to be the COP where we cross the bridge from the old system with two tracks to a new system with one track.

A new system where all nations commit and contribute. Consistent with the convention. Yet dynamic enough to reflect the world in the decades ahead of us.

By the end of this COP, we should have arrived on the other side of the bridge, which Europe and a few other nations have secured by committing to a second period under the Kyoto Protocol.

And we should have clear progress on how to accelerate reductions beyond current commitments before 2020. The ambition gap is not closing. It is widening. That is already clear today.

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Ladies and Gentlemen, patience is not my middle name. And we ARE running out of time. My plea to you is this: Let us not get caught up with formality. Let us deal with reality!

The reality is that we need to speed up to keep below the two degrees.

The reality is that we can take new steps today in international co-operation initiatives on energy efficiency, renewables, HFC gases and phasing out of fossil fuel subsidies.

The reality is also that Europe has delivered. We have delivered on finance in spite of historic hardship. We have made unmatched emission reductions. We have ambitious, comprehensive legislation. And, let me stress, legislation that will take us beyond our 20 percent reduction target by 2020.

The reality is that citizens in major countries with no obligations emit as much – or even more – than European citizens. And the sad reality is that only if these countries commit, will we have a chance to tackle the challenge.

Europe wants a new regime to be inclusive and equitable. For us, this means shouldering climate action in line with responsibilities and capabilities; it means promoting opportunity and choice; it means supporting action. And it means solidarity with the vulnerable who will be affected by loss and damage.

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Ladies and Gentlemen, we don't need more torrential floods, more storms and devastating droughts to tell us that time is running out.

Honestly: We do not have to wait for more reports to do the right thing. What we need now is progress. Progress on our common journey to a world with a stable climate and equitable access to sustainable development.

Our people expect it.

Our economies need it.

Our planet craves it.

Remember: we can bail out banks. We can bail out states. But no one can bail out the climate, if we don't get our act together.

*(Sofoclis Alettraris, Minister of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment, Cyprus)*

Mr President,

The European Union is here in Doha to confirm that we have delivered on our commitments under the Kyoto Protocol, and to make the first delivery on the promises that we have made in Copenhagen, Cancun and in Durban.

By the end of this conference we intend:

- To join with others in adopting a ratifiable second commitment period to the Kyoto Protocol;
- To join with others in making substantial contributions to the successful completion of the Bali Roadmap; to deliver on fast start finance and signal our clear intention to continue to invest more in order to scale up domestic action in developing countries;
- To begin to build new partnerships with others to take more ambitious action and accelerate emission reductions beyond our Kyoto targets between now and 2020;
- To provide our full support to the launch of negotiations for a new, legally binding agreement, applicable to all and designed to keep the global warming below two degrees.

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In Europe we have always believed that ambition must begin at home. Recently, we passed the 100 GW milestone for wind deployment and 70% of new installed power capacity in Europe in 2011 was zero-carbon.

And in addition to the 20% reduction on emissions that will bind us under national, regional and international law, Europe will continue to prepare, implement and press for bold, new steps toward a low carbon economy:

Recently agreed measures promise to accelerate reductions beyond our current targets through energy efficiency, new rules to reduce indirect land-use change from biofuels, ambitious standards for cars and vans and a new proposal to dramatically cut HFCs and other F-gases.

Mr. President,

Let me conclude by focusing on one of the toughest challenge facing our work together. Ensuring equitable access to sustainable development means that we must protect the climate system while ensuring equitable access of all the world's citizens to clean and affordable water, to clean air, energy, transport and to food and shelter.

We know we share this vision with those most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. This process must be able to demonstrate that this vision is shared by the most powerful as well.

Only in this way can we move forward – fast, far, and together.

Thank you!

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