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from: General Secretariat

to: Delegations

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Subject: - Thirty-sixth sessions of the Subsidiary Bodies (SB 36), fifteenth session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action (AWG-LCA 15), seventeenth session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP 17) and first session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP 1)  
= Compilation of EU statements

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

## Thirty-sixth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 36)

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

### Opening plenary on 14 May 2012

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

First of all, we would like to welcome Mr. Tomasz Chruszczow as new Chair of the SBI. We very much look forward to working with you.

Mr. Chair, distinguished colleagues, dear friends,

In Durban, important decisions were taken under both the KP and the LCA and with the establishment of the ADP. We very much look forward to advance under the SBI with the implementation of the numerous decisions from both Durban and Cancun.

The SBI has an important task in taking forward the remaining technical work supporting the future climate regime. The EU would like to highlight a number of the issues, which we find important for the SBI work in the coming weeks:

- On issues related to adaptation, we made significant progress in Durban with regards to **national adaptation planning**. Our aim is to foster the national adaptation plan process in particular in the least developed countries, and contribute to efforts of other developing countries. We also welcome the discussions that have and will take place this year in the context of loss and damage, which have already enhanced our understanding of this complex issue.
- The EU also finds it worth stressing the importance of the SBs work on recommending a preferred **candidate for host of the Climate Technology Centre**. With the final selection of the host in Doha, the Technology Mechanism will be fully operationalised.
- On **Capacity Building**, we welcome the first Durban Forum for in-depth discussion on capacity building. We are looking forward to share experiences, ideas and best-practice on the monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of capacity building activities.
- On reporting, we look forward to engage in discussion on the **design of the registry** and the modalities of the **International Consultation and Analysis (SBI 5b)** which is an important element of our new MRV system.
- On **Response Measures**, we are encouraged by the progress made in Durban in framing this topic. All response measures-related issues have found their new home in the forum and we look forward to engaging in constructive and fruitful discussions there.

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 36 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 meeting.

### **Thirty-sixth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 36)**

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

### **Closing plenary on 25 May 2012**

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

Mr. Chair, distinguished colleagues, dear friends,

The European Union is happy to see the substantive progress that has been made in our deliberations throughout the past two weeks. The EU came to Bonn to build on the positive results we reached in Durban. Under the SBI – constituting together with SBSTA the important machine room for our fight against climate change - we have indeed managed to take significant steps forward. However, we also recognize that a lot of work remains to be done on the way to Doha.

At the closing of this session we would like to highlight the following results reached under your guidance Mr. Chair:

With respect to national communications from Annex I Parties, the EU is encouraged by the spirit of compromise in which the discussions took place and conclusions were achieved.

We were similarly pleased to see the same spirit of compromise when discussing issues relating to national communications and nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties resulting in texts that will form of the basis for our negotiation at our next session. Although Parties did not have the time to conclude on the term and mandate of the CGE nor on the composition, modalities and procedures of the Team of Technical Experts under the ICA, the EU is looking forward to the same constructive engagement at our next meeting to finalize this work.

The EU was pleased with the presented prototype of the registry and is reassured that the substantial progress made here in Bonn on the registry will be an important step towards better transparency on NAMAs and the related support.

With respect to adaptation, the EU is happy to see the conclusions on the National Adaptation Plan process, highlighting the broad spectrum of activities and channels of support to LDCs in particular. We look forward to continuing this discussion in Doha to come up with a good decision in Doha.

The EU welcomes the progress made towards 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. It includes the upcoming regional workshops and the informal pre-sessional meeting in the run-up to Doha. The EU would also like to take this opportunity to thank Norway for their generous contribution towards the pre-sessional consultations in Doha, which will contribute to facilitating the completion of the work programme.

The EU was encouraged by the constructive spirit during the technology negotiations. Owing to the hard work of all Parties, we have taken a significant step towards the full operationalisation of the Technology Mechanism. The EU looks very much forward to finalizing this work in Doha in a similar spirit.

The EU welcomes the first session of the Durban Forum of in-depth discussion on Capacity Building held during SBI36. The Forum proved to be a useful space for exchanging experiences and lessons learnt on Capacity Building. We appreciated the diversity and the high quality of the presentations and subsequent discussions they created. We look forward to discuss the report of the Forum in SBI37 and the next session of the Forum during SBI38.

We very much welcome the operationalisation of the work programme under - and a successful start of - the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures. All discussions on response measures have found their new home under the forum and we look forward to further engaging with Parties there at SB37.

We welcome the SBI conclusions and a draft CMP decision on the methodology for calculating the International Transaction Log fee for the 2014-2015 biennium, and appreciate the flexibility shown by Parties to reach an agreement here in Bonn. This ensures the continued function of the International Transaction Log.

Finally, the EU wishes to thank you Mr. Chair for your tireless efforts and particular flair for steering the SBI discussions both formally in the plenary, but also in smaller informal consultations on difficult issues.

The EU looks forward to continuing our cooperation in future sessions.

### **Thirty-sixth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA 36)**

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

#### **Opening plenary on 14 May 2012**

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

Mr Chair, distinguished colleagues, dear friends,

The SBSTA made good progress when we last met in Durban. This year, SBSTA will have to continue to make progress on both ongoing work as well as on newly mandated tasks from Durban.

The EU would like to highlight a few issues, which we find of particular importance for the SBSTA work in the coming weeks:

The EU would like to underline the importance the EU attributes to a strong scientific underpinning of the UNFCCC process which is also why the SBSTA **research dialogue** is of high priority. Therefore, the EU has in its submission proposed to have a workshop during the research dialogue in Bonn next year on "Practical options to achieve global reductions of 50% by 2050 and setting mitigation options in a wider socio- economic context, taking both a global and a national or regional perspective". We hope that Parties will welcome this idea.

The EU also wishes to emphasise the importance of advancing **work on agriculture** under SBSTA. Global food security is threatened by climate change. We need to identify scientific and technical solutions and to enhance capacity to adapt to climate change improving the resilience of agriculture systems. There are linked opportunities to mitigate emissions of greenhouse gases, which also require improved scientific understanding. Together, these can enable this sector to contribute to the achievement of the objective of the Convention.

Furthermore, the EU welcomes the opportunity to discuss the **implications of a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol for previous decisions on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol, including those related to articles 5, 7 and 8 (SBSTA 11d)**. We wish to highlight the importance of ensuring the continuity of rules, institutions and mechanisms in the interim period between the 1<sup>st</sup> commitment period and the entry into force of the 2<sup>nd</sup> commitment period for Parties with an adopted 2<sup>nd</sup> commitment period.

Another newly mandated task covers **MRV issues**. The EU looks forward to significant progress especially in regard to the work programme on **biennial reporting guidelines** (10a). Here in Bonn, the EU wants to work with other Parties to achieve progress under these items together with relevant items under the SBI that further develop the recently enhanced MRV system.

We also look forward to taking up work under the new forum on **response measures**. We are encouraged by the progress made in Durban in framing this topic. All response measures-related issues have found their new home in the forum and we look forward to engaging in constructive and fruitful discussions there.

Mr. Chair, the EU supports the proposed agenda for SBSTA36 and look forward to constructively working with you and all Parties to make the best use of our time at this session.

### **Thirty-sixth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA 36)**

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

### **Closing plenary on 25 May 2012**

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

Mr. Chair, distinguished colleagues, dear friends,

The EU would like to thank the Chairs of the SBSTA and the SBI and the Secretariat for their hard work, and Parties for their valuable contributions to the discussions we had over the past two weeks. On several issues we achieved good progress, but we also note that some issues of high priority to us did not advance as well as we had hoped.

We would like to highlight a number of issues of particular importance:

Firstly, the EU was encouraged by the constructive spirit during the technology negotiations. Owing to the hard work of all Parties, we have taken a significant step towards the full operationalization of the Technology Mechanism. The EU looks very much forward to finalizing this work in Doha in a similar spirit of cooperation.

Secondly, the EU welcomes the progress made on REDD+ regarding modalities for national forest monitoring systems and on measuring, reporting and verifying anthropogenic forest-related emissions and removals, and we look forward to completing this work in Doha. We also recognize that further work remains to be done on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, safeguards and guidance for the assessment of proposed forest reference levels.

Also, the EU welcomes the constructive atmosphere amongst Parties during the initial exchange of views on issues related to agriculture under SBSTA and is ready to continue this dialogue in Doha. We would also like to thank you Mr. Chair for personally facilitating discussions on this very important issue.

The EU would also like to thank those scientists and representatives of research organisations and research programmes who participated in the successful Research Dialogue last Saturday.

However we are disappointed that we have not been able to conclude our work under the agenda item on Research and Systematic Observations. We are ready to continue our work in Doha 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.

The previous success of this agenda item (on Research and Systematic Observations) is testimony to the importance Parties ascribe to science in the implementation of the Convention. The EU believes that we should make every effort to ensure the continuation of this process so all Parties may continue to benefit.

In addition, the EU is pleased with the substantive progress in the discussions on common reporting format for biennial reports for developed country parties and we look forward to finalising this work in Doha. Further, the EU notes the progress made in the development of a work programme on the revision of the guidelines for review of biennial reports and national communications, including national inventory reviews.

On the other hand, we were surprised to see the difficulties experienced during this session in finding an agreeable, yet effective approach to the implementation of the Durban mandate to develop general guidelines on domestic MRV. Following the conclusions to continue an interactive exchange of views on this issue, we very much look forward to entering into substantial discussions at our next session. We hope that these discussions will, as agreed here, lead to an agreement on a work plan. That work plan should provide a framework for the exchange of experiences and the provision of inspiration to Parties to establish domestic MRV systems.

Mr. Chair, the EU further wishes to thank Parties for their hard and constructive work on reaching agreement under SBSTA agenda item 11d on the implications of a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol for previous decisions on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol, including those related to articles 5, 7 and 8. A large amount of technical work remains to be done before Doha. This is essential in preparing for the second commitment period, and with the work programme agreed, we feel confident that we will achieve our objective.

We very much welcome the operationalisation of the work programme under - and a successful start of - the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures. All discussions on response measures have found their new home under the forum and we look forward to further engaging with Parties there at SB37.

Mr Chair, the EU wishes to thank you for your great efforts in steering the SBSTA discussions.

Distinguished Colleagues, let me close by thanking you for two weeks of constructive discussions. Much remains to be done and we look forward to continuing in Doha to work with you to finalize the issues that could unfortunately not be resolved at this session here in Bonn.

### **Seventeenth session of the Ad hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP 17)**

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

#### **Opening plenary on 15 May 2012**

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

Ms. Chair, distinguished colleagues, dear friends,

First of all, I would like to welcome you, Ms. Chair, and wish you success in your new position.

In Durban we made significant and balanced progress across all tracks and showed the world that these negotiations can deliver important steps towards our common objective of keeping the global average temperature increase below 2 degrees compared to pre-industrial levels. A clear example is the establishment of the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action that paves the way for immediate actions, and is a decisive commitment towards a single, fair and comprehensive legally binding agreement under the Convention that is applicable to all Parties.

The EU welcomes the progress made in Durban towards the adoption of amendments to the Kyoto Protocol at the Doha Climate Conference which will ensure the continuity of an effective multilateral rules-based system and enable a second commitment period to start on 1 January 2013. We also welcome the agreements achieved on key aspects of a second commitment period, including on Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry, establishing robust accounting rules for this sector in the second commitment period as well as the continuation of the flexible mechanisms.

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 the single global and comprehensive legally binding agreement we will be negotiating under the Durban Platform that should be adopted no later than 2015. Despite the progress made in Durban towards a second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, we all know that a second commitment period alone will not be sufficient to deliver on our common 2 degree objective. A second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol comprising the EU and a few other countries will at most cover only 14 % of current global emissions. This testifies to the 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 doing 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 AAs and the length of the commitment period to be resolved. The second commitment period should be for 8 years which - as was implicit in the Durban package - will provide for convergence with the new single agreement that should enter into force no later than the beginning of 2020. The Kyoto targets are part of the global context, and we should be careful not to lock-in insufficient overall ambition levels. This is why the EU has proposed a KP review and a simplified process for Parties wishing to increase their ambition level during the second commitment period. Finally, before closing the AWG-KP in Doha we must ensure continuity between the first and the second commitment period.

The Kyoto Protocol has in many ways proven to work well and has delivered real reductions in a robust, rules-based framework. As we proceed in constructing the new legally binding agreement we should therefore not start from scratch, but rather build on essential elements of the Kyoto Protocol, such as its strong accounting and reporting framework and the flexible mechanisms. Kyoto Parties that do not intend to be bound by a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol should explain how they will stick to the robust accounting and reporting framework under the Kyoto Protocol in the coming years.

If we continue in the constructive spirit of Durban, we will be able to take further steps toward the second commitment period here in Bonn, as part of the progress across all tracks on the road to a single global and comprehensive legally binding agreement. The EU stands ready to start working under your guidance, Ms. Chair, and to engage constructively with all Parties in discussing the key outstanding issues.

### **Seventeenth session of the Ad hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP 17)**

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

### **Closing plenary on 24 May 2012**

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

Madam Chair, distinguished colleagues, dear friends,

After the significant and balanced progress made in Durban, the EU came to Bonn with great expectations to take considerable steps towards resolving the outstanding issues needed to adopt a ratifiable second commitment period in Doha.



Here in Bonn we have had constructive discussions on outstanding issues such as the amendments to Annex B including QELROs, the length of the second commitment period, the carry-over of AAU surplus, and proposals aiming to increase the level of ambition and to ensure continuity between CP1 and CP2.

In relation to the transition, it is crucial for us to ensure continuity of rules, institutions and mechanisms for those Parties that want to embark on a CP2 between the first and the second commitment period.

In this context we underline the importance of the related work being undertaken under the SBSTA to revise the necessary CMP decisions in order to enable a smooth transition to the second commitment period.

We have an urgent task ahead of us and we should continue the good pace of work to deliver in Doha on the basis of the package of decisions that we all agreed upon in Durban.

Of course, we came here to already decide on some of the technical issues and particularly regret the fact that we have not been able to agree on the length of the commitment period during this session.

The EU is of the view that the second commitment period should be of 8 years, since it will provide for convergence with the new single agreement that should enter into force no later than the beginning of 2020.

The length of the commitment period is closely linked to other outstanding issues such as amendments to Annex B and the carry-over of surplus AAUs, and the lack of progress on the length of the second commitment period makes it harder to move forward faster on these issues.

Here in Bonn, many Parties have engaged constructively in the discussions and our objective remains to come out of Doha with a ratifiable agreement on a second commitment period, which will include inscribing QELROs in Annex B.

In line with the agreement in Durban, the EU has already provided information on its QELROs and we urge other Annex B parties to do the same before we meet again, either in Bangkok or in Doha.

However, all of us should all keep in mind that a second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol will not be sufficient to reach our common objective of avoiding dangerous climate change. We are therefore deeply concerned about the lack of progress in other negotiation tracks.

In 222 days the first commitment period will expire, and we must re-discover the constructive spirit of Durban. Only this will enable us to take the final steps for a second commitment period in Doha, as part of progress across all tracks on the road to a single global and comprehensive legally binding agreement.

Before we meet next time, EU will engage constructively with interested Parties on converging key outstanding issues. We will report to you, Madam Chair, when we meet next time.

**Fifteenth session of the Ad hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA 15).**

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

**Opening plenary on 15 May 2012**

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

Mr. Chair, distinguished colleagues, dear friends.

The challenge we face tackling climate change grows ever more urgent and we still have further to go towards our goal of keeping average global temperature rise below 2 degrees. But we have come a long way and made significant progress in Durban and here we find very wise the words expressed by the South African Presidency at the outset of this session. We agreed upon a politically balanced package. We got the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action establishing negotiations towards adopting a single global and comprehensive internationally legally-binding agreement applicable to all Parties by 2015 at the latest. Furthermore we agreed to launch a workplan in the ADP on increasing mitigation ambition, including exploring options to close the pre 2020 gap. The package also included progress towards adoption of a second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol at COP 18. A further element was a decision to operationalise the Green Climate Fund and to further implement the Cancun Agreements. And, finally, a key part of the Durban package was agreement to terminate the AWG LCA at COP18.

Due to the constructive work of Parties we now have new bodies and processes in place to take concrete work forward. Those bodies and processes are inter alia the Standing Committee, the Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Committee, the Technology Mechanism, the Durban Forum on Capacity Building, the Response Measures Forum and a work programme this year on long-term finance.

After Durban, technical work on a number of issues was also referred from the LCA to the permanent Subsidiary Bodies, such as MRV, technology and agriculture. The SBs play a vital role in our process and we entrust them to take forward the work that has been mandated to them in Durban. They will also have a role to play in taking forward some issues after the LCA closes at the end of this year.

We must make progress on all elements of the Durban package. The AWG-LCA must close in Doha as agreed. Likewise the AWG-KP will close on adoption of a second commitment period. And we need to make significant progress in the ADP and on the further operationalisation of the various implementation bodies and processes.

The EU would like to reiterate what many other Parties have underlined earlier today. Indeed, our COP Presidency put it very succinctly: We must avoid reopening decisions from Cancun and Durban which were part of carefully balanced political agreements.

We need a manageable process with work streamlined and we must focus time in the LCA on the issues on which we have a clear mandate from Durban to do further work. The issues where we have a clear mandate includes clarifying the 2020 pledges from developed and developing countries; working towards a long term global goal for reducing emissions and a timeframe for global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions; developing the modalities and procedures for the new market-based mechanism; and further defining the expert consideration of inputs to the Review. In addition Durban mandated a number of important workshops on the LCA track and we look forward to constructive engagement on the issues covered, including on clarifying 2020 pledges, the new market mechanism and equitable access to sustainable development.

In the workshops on the developed and developing country targets and actions, it is vital that we have a structured approach to understanding the 2020 pledges we have on the table and how these will be implemented. We need to clarify the remaining uncertainties so that we can fully understand the scale of the ambition gap, in order that we can address it most effectively. We call upon the Secretariat to prepare and update Technical Papers to collate the information from Parties in a structured way, to better understand commonalities and different approaches. This work needs to be taken forward this year – for example through further workshops devoted to the issues. Also the process to clarify 2020 pledges will need to continue beyond Doha as we will need to consider their ongoing implementation of the pledges.

The new market mechanism should be a catalyst for ambitious mitigation action by all countries, and could facilitate the undertaking of ambitious targets by developed countries and help developing countries to engage in global actions at a larger scale, both of which are needed to be able to reach the below 2 degree target. To that end it will be vital to spend sufficient time, as mandated in Durban, developing its modalities and procedures for adoption in Doha. An essential element will be to create a system that avoids double counting and ensures carbon units can be properly counted against pledges.

Finally, the EU will engage constructively with Parties in the debate on equitable access to sustainable development and look forward to the workshop that is scheduled on this issue. We must understand how to meet the 2°C objective in a fair way while ensuring access to sustainable development and providing new opportunities for all countries to help us work towards a long term global goal for reducing emissions and a timeframe for peaking. While the AWG-LCA is closing this year, a new Ad Hoc Working Group is just starting – the ADP. It is a new track but it does not mean that we need to start from scratch; we should build on achievements to date, including the work done by the LCA and in particular the Cancun and Durban decisions. The ADP represents a turning point in our negotiations and its mandate is taken from the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action, which all Parties agreed working constructively together on.

This year we need to complete the task we have set ourselves and terminate the LCA, building on the decisions made in Cancun and Durban. The EU is clear on the importance and urgency of this task. Mr Chair, the EU stands ready and willing to work with the other Parties in a constructive manner to achieve this. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

**Fifteenth session of the Ad hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA 15).**

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

**Closing plenary on 24 May 2012**

Mr Chair

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

We arrived here in Bonn 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 successfully concluded at Doha.

Mr Chair, on the basis of our discussions here in Bonn, we are concerned that we are not making progress towards this goal. Indeed, we seem at times to be going backwards rather than forward. We have spent too much time debating what does and does not require further work, instead of getting on with the work.

We agreed at the start of the session that the focus of our work in the AWG-LCA should be the tasks mandated from Durban.

This includes work on: 1) clarifying the 2020 pledges of developed and developing countries; 2) a long term global goal for reducing emissions and a timeframe for peaking; 3) the modalities and procedures for the new market-based mechanism; 4) and the Review.

While we have had discussions here in Bonn, we are not seeing sufficient progress in these areas corresponding to the mandate we were given by ministers in Durban.

We also agreed that some items from the Bali Action Plan may not need further work under the AWG-LCA.

This does not mean that such items are unimportant or that they have dropped off the table. But our decisions in Cancun and Durban mandated further work to the permanent subsidiary bodies, and we should entrust them to take this work forward.

Moreover, concrete work will be carried out by the new institutions and processes that we worked hard to establish, including: the Standing Committee, the Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Committee, the Technology Mechanism, the Durban Forum on Capacity Building, the Response Measures Forum and a work programme this year on long-term finance.

We remain concerned that some Parties are trying to reopen issues in the AWG-LCA that are being taken forward elsewhere.

This duplication would delay implementation and might jeopardise our agreed goal of successfully concluding the AWG-LCA at the end of this year.

Of course, Mr Chair, the collective efforts of Parties to address climate change will not stop after the closure of the LCA. We will continue working together through the other bodies and processes under the Convention.

One thing is certain: We should not automatically transfer issues from the AWG-LCA to the ADP at the end of this year. We need to take account of the balanced decisions reached in Cancun and Durban and move to more effective and efficient ways of working.

The EU is conscious on the importance and urgency of our task to terminate the LCA at Doha, as part of delivering the balanced package of agreements from Durban. We need to see this urgency translate into our work in this body and the wider process if we are to achieve success at Doha.

## **First session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP 1)**

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

### **Opening plenary on 17 May 2012**

I am making this statement on behalf of the European Union and its 27 Member States.

Durban was a successful meeting and represents a turning point in our collective endeavour to address climate change. Durban resulted in the creation of the Durban Platform - a highly significant milestone in the UNFCCC negotiations and in our collective efforts to combat dangerous climate change.

The Durban Platform is part of a wider coherent package. That package includes the agreement of all Parties to terminate the AWG LCA in Doha, and the agreement of the EU and as many other Parties as possible to adopt a second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol in Doha. All our Ministers agreed the whole of that package. The EU's decision to agree to a second commitment period was taken in the context of that package and the transition it provides toward a single global agreement. All its elements should therefore be taken forward in a balanced way. For the ADP this means that before we leave Bonn we must, as decided in Durban agree our plan of work for 2012 and beyond and also take forward here in the ADP the workplan launched to enhance mitigation ambition and address the pre 2020 ambition gap.

In Durban we all decided to work towards an agreement, binding in international law that is applicable to all Parties. Furthermore that agreement is to be adopted by 2015 and ratified so as to be implemented from 2020 at the latest. A new protocol under the Convention would be the most effective form of that agreement. The protocol must contain legally binding mitigation commitments for all Parties. In accordance with Convention principles those commitments should be fair and reflect Parties' evolving responsibilities and capabilities, such that those with the greatest responsibilities and capabilities must do the most. Commitments must be guided by science and be consistent with our collective goal to keep the temperature increase below 2°C. We stand ready to engage in an open and constructive conversation to explore what the necessary spectrum of commitments for all could be.

In order to have trust and confidence that we will deliver the necessary collective emissions reductions, effective rules that enhance transparency and a common robust international accounting system, are vital. We have made some progress on this, but not enough. We will also need a mechanism to facilitate and ensure compliance with mitigation commitments.

It is essential to have a debate as to how the new protocol can allow sustainable development at the same time as delivering the necessary emissions reductions by all Parties at least cost. We will only succeed in adopting the new Protocol if it is effective, efficient and fair to all. We are optimistic that the time has arrived to have a mature conversation and explore together what effectiveness, efficiency and fairness mean in practical terms. We very much look forward to that conversation and to sharing the EU's experience of how we have managed to grow whilst at the same time reducing our greenhouse gas emissions.

There are also other important elements in addition to mitigation that we will need to consider beyond 2020. In particular how to effectively and efficiently harness the progress we made in Durban on adaptation and technology. And how to provide those countries in need with the means and tools they require beyond 2020 in order to reduce emissions and adapt to the adverse effects of inevitable climate change.

There is no need to start from scratch in our work. It is important to build on what we have achieved to date. We should utilise effectively the institutions we have created and avoid wasteful duplication of efforts and dilution of scarce resources. And we should also learn the lessons from the approach taken in the Kyoto Protocol, incorporate its essential elements and, if necessary, further improve them. We look forward to a constructive discussion on the process forward and stand ready to listen to other Parties ideas on how to achieve an effective and efficient process under the APD.

I turn now to the mitigation workplan. In Durban all Parties acknowledged with "grave concern" the significant gap between the projected aggregate emissions of the current 2020 mitigation pledges and aggregate emissions pathways consistent with achieving our collective below 2°C goal. In other words, we are collectively not doing enough. And in Durban we launched a workplan to address that concern – in particular to explore options to close the ambition gap represented by the 2020 pledges and ensure the highest possible mitigation efforts by all.

At best, postponing action will mean that subsequent efforts required to achieve the 2°C objective will be far greater and more expensive. And at worst, postponing action will mean that we will miss the opportunity to achieve our goal. Delaying would be unfair to subsequent generations and simply cannot be entertained.

The EU sees the process to enhance ambition and close the gap as an iterative process - namely to assess the gap; identify options to increase ambition through pledges and complementary initiatives; and take appropriate decisions to ensure that these are harnessed.

The EU has said it will raise its pledge to 30% in the context of others similarly demonstrating ambition and as part of a global agreement. We have to look for options for increasing the ambition through pledges and other initiatives, with a view to contributing to an upward spiral of enhanced ambition. Those that have not yet come forward with pledges should do so – collectively they represent about a quarter of global emissions. In addition to the headline pledges recent scientific reports point us to complementary actions and initiatives available to close the mitigation gap. The message is clear: it can be done now. Next week's workshop will be an important opportunity for negotiators to take the work on mitigation ambition within the ADP forward. The world expects us to agree on concrete mitigation actions and initiatives in Doha.

Mr/Madam President. As I said at the start, it is essential that before we leave Bonn we must, as agreed in Durban, achieve two things here in the ADP. We must agree our plan of work for 2012 and beyond. And we must progress the workplan to enhance mitigation ambition to deliver concrete results by Doha. To that end we would urge Parties to get down to work as soon as possible.

## **First session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP 1)**

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

### **Closing plenary on 25 May 2012**

I have the honour to speak on behalf of the European Union and its Member States. Durban marked a significant turning point and a breakthrough in international climate negotiations. A successful outcome at Doha will entail the advancement of all elements of the finely balanced political package that our Ministers agreed in Durban. This is the view of the vast majority of the developed and developing countries being expressed here in Bonn.

The balanced outcome we want to see at Doha is one that delivers on each element of the Durban agreements. As we near the very end of the Bonn session, it is useful to ask: what progress has been made on each of these elements?

In the EU we are fully committed to adopting a ratifiable second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol in Doha as part of a transition to a wider single, comprehensive and internationally legally binding climate agreement from 2020. We would urge other parties to do the same. In Bonn we have made some progress towards ensuring the adoption of a ratifiable amendment to Annex B in Doha.

We are also encouraged by the collective efforts all are making towards making fully operational the Cancun and Durban institutions, including the Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Committee and the Technology Mechanism.

[Mr Co-chair], unfortunately, however, the Bonn session has not seen balanced progress across all elements of the Durban package. And we are concerned that the spirit of cooperation that prevailed in Durban has not carried fully over into this session. Progress on substance in both the AWG-LCA and the launch of the ADP was repeatedly impeded through procedural challenges. The progress made in the permanent subsidiary bodies here in Bonn shows what we can achieve provided we focus on substance.

What is clear is that there is much that unites us. 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 limiting temperature increase to 2°C or lower, we need to address these differences directly, and not shelter behind procedure. Only by focussing on substance can we identify points of convergence, and narrow differences. Sometimes the differences may be less big than they seem.

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 2°C goal. Like others, we see much continuity in the post 2020 regime. We need an approach in which all Parties do the most that they can in accordance with their evolving responsibilities and capabilities.

In that context, following the slow progress here in Bonn, Ministers will be concerned that the political package that they worked so hard to agree in Durban is not progressing sufficiently. We will need on-going engagement at the political level to make sure the political understanding we reached in Durban is fully implemented. And we can certainly echo the sentiment expressed by the Gambia on behalf of the LDC's, that the first test of this will come when we discuss our "organisation of work". This cannot be another protracted agenda discussion by proxy.

Durban launched a work plan in the ADP to enhance mitigation ambition. The workshop we held to initiate the work witnessed the presentation of useful ideas that we will need to take forward. However, even in a workshop format, the initial discussions were delayed by procedural challenges. We urgently need to take forward the pre 2020 mitigation ambition workplan as our Ministers agreed to do, when they came together in Durban.

One significant element in the pre 2020 mitigation work plan is the further capture of continued mitigation pledges. In this respect, we urge those countries, which have yet to do so to come forward with national pledges before Doha and thereby join in the global mitigation efforts as encapsulated in the UNFCCC. COP18 is the ideal occasion to show that all of us, across regions, can come together in a global effort to reduce emissions. We remain committed to ways of driving further ambition through existing processes, but we also see significant scope for raising ambition through complementary initiatives.

If Doha is to be viewed as a success we must agree there on concrete actions to raise the overall level of ambition. In this respect, the time spent here in Bonn was a lost opportunity. Another big task set for us by our Ministers in Durban was to agree on a plan of work towards an internationally legally binding agreement applicable to all, to be adopted by 2015 at the latest.

However, having spent more than a week of negotiations, we have agreed only on our chair and our agenda. And whilst both the co-chairs are very capable, leaving Bonn with only this to show for our efforts here will be very difficult for us to explain to our political masters or to our public.

If the pace of negotiations does not pick up, and unless Parties stick to the spirit of the Durban package, a successful outcome in Doha will be in jeopardy.

How can we move forward?

In our view, the answer is straightforward: we all need to build on and implement, not reopen, what our Ministers all agreed in Durban.

In that context we propose that workshops be held to take forward the two substantive workstreams covered by our agenda here in the ADP: one on a workplan taking us towards the 2015 agreement, the other on ways of enhancing pre 2020 mitigation ambition, building on the very constructive workshop we had earlier this week. The workshops should be informed by submissions and a report on options to increase ambition.

And we end on a high note. We have appointed two impressive and experienced co-chairs, with a stable succession plan for the next four years. We have no doubt that you will steer us over the months up to Doha in a way that will carry the confidence and comfort of all.

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



**Open-ended informal consultations by the incoming presidency of COP18/CMP8 on expectations for the Doha Conference (23 May 2012)**

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

Your Excellency,

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

We are committed to working with all Parties towards a successful outcome in Doha. We offer our full support to you, Qatar, in your crucial leadership role in this process as incoming-presidency of COP18/CMP8. We look to you to build on the trust and constructive spirit borne out of the process led by our current COP Presidency South Africa, that brought developed and developing countries together around the historic agreement in Durban.

Durban marked a significant turning point and a breakthrough in international climate negotiations. A successful outcome at Doha will mean advancing all elements of the finely balanced political package that all our Ministers agreed in Durban. However, Mr. Ambassador, we are very concerned that success in Doha is currently far from certain. With only two days left in Bonn we have made very little progress on a number of key issues.

The balanced outcome we want to see at Doha is one that delivers on each element of the Durban agreements:

First element: 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 global legally binding climate regime

Second element: We need to further advance our work towards the adoption of a new legally binding agreement under the Convention by 2015 at the latest that is applicable to all.

Third element: We need to take forward the workplan we launched in Durban to enhance pre 2020 mitigation ambition under the ADP taking into account relevant means of implementation.

Fourth element: As agreed in Durban we need to terminate the work in Doha under the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long Term Cooperative Action. This must include agreement on modalities and procedures for a new market mechanism; clarifying the 2020 pledges of developed and developing countries and finalising the modalities for the Review.

Fifth element: We need to further operationalise the institutions and processes agreed in Cancun and Durban, including the Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Committee and the Technology Mechanism.

As we near the end of the Bonn session, it is useful to ask: What progress has been made on each of these elements?

In the EU we are fully committed to adopting a ratifiable second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol in Doha. We would urge other parties to do the same.

Also, we are encouraged by the collective effort all are making towards making fully operational the Cancun and Durban institutions.

But we are not seeing balanced progress. We are very concerned that the spirit of cooperation that prevailed in Durban has not carried over into this session. Discussions in the LCA and the launch of the ADP have been hampered by procedural arguments, seemingly looking to reopen what was agreed in Durban.

In the ADP, our task for Bonn was to agree on a plan for the work ahead and to get started. At present, two and a half days prior to the end of our session, we neither have an agenda nor a Chair for this important process.

In addition, there has been insufficient progress in the LCA. Indeed, at times discussions in the LCA appear to be going backwards, not forward.

If this slow pace of negotiations continues, Mr. Ambassador, it poses the risk of unraveling the Durban package.

All Heads of Delegation will need to leave Bonn and explain to their Ministers and the public what progress we have made in taking forward the Durban agreements. Outside this process, people will not understand why progress is not being made and why we are not sticking to the decisions our Ministers signed up to.

If this does not change, the outcome of the Doha Conference could be in jeopardy. On the basis of the discussions during the last week and a half here in Bonn, Mr Ambassador, it is difficult to see a deal being reached in Doha unless there is a real shift in how we approach the tasks given to us in Durban by our Ministers.

All here should therefore ask themselves the question: How can we move forward?

There is much that unites us. But there are differences. We need to address real differences through substantive discussions, not through protracted negotiations on process. We need to build on, not reopen, what our ministers agreed in Durban.

Mr Chair, we face challenges ahead in the road to Doha. However, we trust that under your leadership we can find constructive solutions with all Parties, and find the mutual reassurances that can lead us to agreement. This agreement will inevitably need to be balanced. This balance was found in Durban, and consequently needs to be carried forward during this year by all of us.

We encourage you to continue consulting at all levels as we proceed towards Doha, as you have been doing here in Bonn. It will be essential for you, Mr Ambassador, to get a firm understanding of where the balance in the Doha outcome lies for all Parties.

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