



Council of the
European Union

126977/EU XXV. GP
Eingelangt am 14/12/16

Brussels, 14 December 2016
(OR. en)

15527/16

CLIMA 182
ENV 798
ONU 144

NOTE

From: General Secretariat of the Council

To: Delegations

Subject: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
(Marrakech, 7 - 18 November 2016)

- 22nd Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Climate Change (COP 22)
- 12th session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 12)
- First session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 1)

= Information from the Presidency and the Commission

Delegations will find in Annex an information note from the Presidency and the Commission on the above subject, to be dealt with under "Any other business" at the Council (Environment) meeting on 19 December 2016.

**United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
(Marrakech, 7 - 18 November 2016)**

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the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 12)**

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as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 1)**

- Information Note from the Presidency and the Commission -

The annual United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 22) was held in Marrakech, Morocco from 7 to 18 November 2016, with the participation of almost 200 countries. The ratification of the Paris Agreement by the EU on 5 October enabled the entry into force of the Agreement on 4 November 2016. COP 22 therefore included the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (known as CMA 1).

The main outcomes of the conference are:

- the *Marrakech Action Proclamation*, a political call for the highest commitment to tackle climate change, which sent a message of global unity and continued resolve to deliver on the Paris objectives;
- progress on the elements of the *Paris work programme* which will guide the implementation of the Paris Agreement with the objective that the detailed rules implementing the Agreement are to be ready by 2018;
- the launch of the *Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action* which provides a way forward for the engagement of non-State actors in the concrete implementation of the Paris Agreement;

- follow-up actions to the *Solidarity Package* agreed in Paris for enhancing developing countries' capability to harness climate mitigation and adaptation, including:
 - the recognition of the efforts by the developed countries to continue mobilising *climate finance* by welcoming the roadmap presented by donors towards reaching the goal of jointly mobilising USD 100 billion annually by 2020;
 - the operationalization of the *Paris Committee on Capacity Building* to start working in 2017 by focusing on strengthening the skills and expertise needed in developing countries to implement their domestic climate plans;
 - the decision that the *Adaptation Fund* - created under the Kyoto Protocol to directly support developing countries in their adaptation efforts – should serve the Paris Agreement, while several EU Member States announced new contributions to the Fund;
 - the decision on the review of the *Warsaw International Mechanism*, which deals with issues related to loss and damage associated with climate change impacts, as well as on the new 5-year work plan of its executive committee.

The European Union and its Member States played an instrumental role in achieving the above-mentioned outcomes. The EU also demonstrated its determination to make significant efforts to scale up support to climate-relevant action. In 2015, the EU and its Member States provided EUR 17.6 billion to help developing countries tackle climate change. Moreover, the *European External Investment Plan*, which is expected to trigger public and private investments of up to EUR 44 billion in Africa and in the EU Neighbourhood area, received a very positive reception by our international partners.

During the Conference the EU hosted more than 100 events, with some of them being the occasion to launch *new partnerships or initiatives*, including: the Platform on renewable energy and energy efficiency of the Union for the Mediterranean; the signature of the first agreements under the Africa Renewable Energy Initiative; and the announcement of 2017 action under the InsuResilience initiative. The European Commission and some of the EU Member States also joined the launch of two new initiatives: the NDC Partnership, a new coalition of developing and developed countries and international institutions working together to ensure countries receive the technical and financial support they need to achieve ambitious climate and related sustainable development goals; and the 2050 Pathways Platform, which aims at supporting those seeking to devise long-term, net zero-greenhouse gas, climate-resilient and sustainable development pathways.

In the current geopolitical setting, the EU will be increasingly called by its international partners to lead and drive the process forward. But Marrakech showed we are not alone. The momentum keeps growing and many of our G20 partners – including China – are more determined than ever to transition to a modern low-carbon economy. In this regard, the European Union and its Member States should maintain leadership, e.g. through scaling up international collaboration in terms of bilateral policy dialogues, sharing of experiences and creating investment opportunities in the clean energy sector.

The next Climate Change Conference will take place towards the end of 2017 in Bonn under the Fijian Presidency. Until then, the European Union and its Member States would need to work closely with all international partners, and in particular the German G20 Presidency, to make sure we exploit the positive opening under the G20 to follow up on the Paris Agreement implementation.