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INFORMATION NOTE

From: General Secretariat of the Council

To: Delegations

Subject: 20th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 20) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the 10th session of the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 10), 41th session of the Subsidiary Bodies (SBs 41) and the 7th part of the 2nd session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP 2-7)
(Lima, 1 - 12 December 2014)
= Compilation of EU statements

Please find attached for information the statements delivered on behalf of the European Union and its Member States during COP 20, CMP 10, SB 41, ADP 2-7 and the High-Level Segment.

Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia have associated themselves with these statements.

The twentieth session of the Conference on the Parties of the UNFCCC and the tenth session of the Meeting of the Parties of the Kyoto Protocol - opening statement

This statement is made on behalf of the EU and its 28 Member States.

Mister Chair Minister Pulgar-Vidal, distinguished Colleagues, dear Friends,

Let me take the opportunity of this first intervention in the COP and CMP opening Plenary to express the EU's gratitude to you, to the Peruvian people and to the city of Lima for hosting the 20th COP and 10th CMP sessions, from which we expect to take stock on preparatory work under the ADP and on essential steps forward in view of the Paris COP and the adoption of the new 2015 agreement on climate change. The COP should maintain and renew full trust on the ADP with regard to its mandate to prepare decisions on definition of mitigations commitments to be adopted in Lima and to streamline options into the Element Text.

In Lima we expect to make progress towards the adoption of the new global agreement on climate change in Paris next year. To this end, the EU announced its proposed target in October, welcomes the more recent announcement from the US and China and looks forward to a decision here in Lima that will provide the guidance to all parties to communicate their targets in a comparable manner well in advance of Paris. And of course we need to leave Lima with a balanced elements text that will provide the basis for our negotiations on the Paris Agreement.

Mr. Chairman, we would like to congratulate the IPCC and all the experts involved for producing the Fifth Assessment Report and in particular we welcome the recent publication of the Synthesis Report and its findings. The European Union looks forward to the various opportunities to consider the material provided by the IPCC.

Regarding climate finance, we welcome the successful outcome of the initial resource mobilisation of the Green Climate Fund, which so far has reached 9.7 billion USD. This represents a real investment in mitigation and adaptation in developing countries. It is also a springboard for enhanced ambition and a major positive signal for this negotiating process. The significant pledges by several EU member states show the EU's firm commitment to the central role of the GCF in international climate finance. The EU made a very detailed submission on our strategies and approaches regarding climate finance. We look forward to the high-level ministerial dialogue which is a further demonstration of the political interest in climate finance.

Our work achieved significant progress on adaptation and approaches to loss and damage over the last years and in Lima we will continue to support efforts on the ground to build capacity and implement adaptation measures. The work of the Adaptation Committee made a significant contribution in this direction and we welcome its report. The same is true for the work undertaken this year in the context of the Warsaw international mechanism on loss and damage. Its executive committee has successfully developed a workplan. We hope that together we will be able to agree on the workplan and the final composition of the Executive Committee, so that the work of this Committee can start without any further delay.

On the social aspects of climate change, the EU looks forward to further progress in balanced access to decision making and in promotion of gender-sensitive climate policies by confirming a framework including a two-year work programme by COP20, as well as integrating gender equality in the elements which form the basis of the new climate agreement. We also support the Polish and Peruvian COP Presidencies initiative on Ministerial Declaration on education and awareness raising on climate change.

This tenth anniversary of the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol provides a chance to reflect on the important progress we have made, and to learn lessons for the new Agreement that we must reach in Paris.

In Doha, the EU agreed to join a second commitment period to the Kyoto Protocol, to show our support for the multilateral process and to ambitious action pre-2020. The EU is already implementing the legislation on our target to reduce emissions by 20% from 1990 levels by 2020, and we are well on track to outperform these commitments. The EU and its Member States are advancing as well with ratifying the Doha amendment, preparing the relevant legal acts at European and national level.

The EU expects – here in Lima -- to see the formal adoption of the rules set for the technical implementation of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. It is crucial for us to have legal certainty about the specific rules which will apply on MRV and accounting obligations for the second commitment period.

In terms of lessons learned for the 2015 Agreement, the Kyoto Protocol has shown us the essential role of a strong, international rules base to delivering transparency and holding Parties accountable for their commitments. It has also shown that with a legally-binding framework and a strong rules base, international carbon markets can lead to cost-effective action, and incentivize greater ambition.

We have also seen, through the Kyoto Protocol Adaptation Fund, the benefits of providing for a dedicated facility for supporting investments in adaptation to climate change in the most vulnerable countries, a challenge that will only grow in coming years.

However, the Kyoto Protocol has also shown us that a global agreement in which only a small number of Parties takes commitments is not enough to prevent dangerous effects of climate change. The Kyoto Protocol second commitment period currently covers only 14% of global greenhouse gas emissions, a smaller fraction than when it was adopted in 1997.

Finally, the EU would like to re-state its commitment and expectation for good organization of the negotiating sessions, transparency, inclusiveness and intense and fruitful work during the two weeks ahead. We appeal to all Parties involved to redouble their efforts and focus on resolving the few outstanding issues here in Lima.

The twentieth session of the Conference on the Parties of the UNFCCC and the tenth session of the Meeting of the Parties of the Kyoto Protocol - closing statement

Mister Chair Minister Pulgar-Vidal, Distinguished Colleagues, Dear Friends,

The European Union and its Member States are grateful for the constructive working atmosphere that has prevailed in the COP and CMP meetings and discussions. We appreciate the joint efforts to accommodate different positions which are reflected also in the work under the Durban Platform on the legally-binding 2015 Agreement.

The EU welcomes the recognition by the COP of the **work of the IPCC** in providing its 5th Assessment Report. This report provides essential information on the collective actions that we need to take to address climate change in ensuring that the global temperature increase is kept below 2 degrees Celsius. This information should guide us in our work next year and in the finalisation of a global agreement in Paris. In this regard we take as well the opportunity to recall that the **involvement of civil society, the private sector and regional and local authorities**, is an important asset for all Governments when discussing policy for climate change.

On CMP item on **the accounting, reporting and review provisions for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol**, the EU is disappointed with the results of negotiations. The EU is concerned that this item, including many tens of pages of agreed text, will be forwarded to the next session and is not concluded with the adoption of decisions here in Lima. Without these decisions the full technical implementation of the second commitment period will face challenges.

Regardless, the EU would like to emphasise that we remain fully committed to fulfilling our quantified emissions reduction targets as set out in the Doha amendment.

On **finance**, we saw a lot of good progress in 2014:

- The Green Climate Fund Board substantially advanced its work and achieved a successful initial capitalisation of exceeding USD 10bn.
- In addition, the 6th replenishment of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) yielded more than USD 4.4bn.
- This is an unprecedented effort at mobilising resources for climate finance. It shows our continuing commitment to providing support for means of implementation.
- In addition, the Standing Committee on Finance published its first assessment and overview of climate finance flows.

And here in Lima, we have agreed on a package of 5 climate finance decisions which are a good basis for further enhancing our work on climate finance in 2015.

The EU furthermore welcomes the constructive debate among Parties about the **linkages between the Financial and the Technology Mechanism**. Although we did not manage to agree on a joint text, also in this way Parties send a positive message to the operating bodies of both mechanisms to enhance their communication and to present the results to COP21.

We are very pleased with the agreement reached on the **Adaptation Fund**. This provides a firm basis for further strengthening its support for adaptation action on the ground and clarifying its future role in the climate finance architecture. We want to use also this opportunity to congratulate Germany for its generous contribution to the fund as announced here in Lima.

The EU is equally pleased with the establishment of the **Lima workprogramme on gender** and remains committed to bringing the issue of gender equality forward. On **loss and damage**, we would like to thank all Parties for the fruitful and constructive discussions that allowed us to finalize the composition and the procedures of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage. We call for a swift nomination process so that the ExCom can start the implementation of its workplan without delay.

Mr. Chairman, we would like to share some thoughts with you on ADP. Next year will be a critical one for future climate action. Coming here we had all the ingredients for ensuring that Lima becomes a stepping stone for multilateral progress towards the global agreement in Paris next year. The momentum was high. Lima was never meant to resolve all challenges but the interconnection between issues made it difficult not to discuss about core areas of divergence and final outcome. I would like to urge all Parties to use the remaining hours of this conference to look hard for possible areas of accommodation that could help us move forward. We are confident that with determination and willingness to step beyond rhetoric this is doable. We all need to redouble our efforts and to reward our hosts with the result that the spirit of Lima deserves. Thank you.

The seventh part of the second session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action - opening statement

Dear Co-Chairs, Distinguished Colleagues, Dear Friends,

This statement is made on behalf of the European Union and its 28 Member States.

It is essential that COP 20 delivers on three things under the ADP, building on the progress made at our last session in October, namely: (i) a decision that addresses INDCs, including in particular up front information and the pre COP 21 international process to consider and analyse them; (ii) a decision that further enhances global mitigation ambition before 2020; and (iii) agreement on draft elements of a negotiating text of the 2015 Agreement.

In relation to the **draft ADP decision** we welcome the initiative of co-Chairs to prepare the revised version prepared by the co-Chairs on the basis of inputs of Parties. We look forward to textual negotiations and improvements to that text here in Lima.

In relation to the **draft elements of a negotiating text** we also welcome the initiative of co-Chairs to prepare the revised non-paper. We underline the importance we attach to elements such as the rules base, including MRV, accounting, the cycle of ambition and compliance in relation to mitigation. These central issues did not get their fair share of time at our sixth session in Bonn, and must be addressed here in Lima in addition to adaptation and finance. The discussions that took place in Bonn on adaptation are the kind of exchanges that we need to see on all key issues in relation to the 2015 Agreement. We really have very little time left for a more focused negotiating text to be made available.

In October EU leaders endorsed the **2030 climate and energy framework**, with a binding headline domestic greenhouse gas emission reduction target of at least 40% compared to 1990. The US and China followed by making important announcements in relation to their post 2020 mitigation targets. We look forward to these being translated into transparent, quantifiable and comparable INDCs in the coming 4 months, and for at least all major and emerging economies to come forward with theirs. The EU is already working on its INDC on the basis of information requirements common to the current draft decision annex options such as base year, type of contribution, timeframe, coverage, and methodologies and assumptions. The decision agreed in Lima must allow us all to be on the same page in terms of what is needed. We also note the **significant initial capitalisation of the Green Climate Fund** as a result of contributions by EU Member States amounting to more than \$3.9 billion as well as contributions by several others, including some developing countries.

It is essential that we build on the positive momentum of these recent developments, as well as the UN Secretary General Summit of World Leaders, to secure a good outcome in Lima. **In closing** we continue to look to the co-Chairs for their guidance and to work with our negotiating partners and the Peruvian COP Presidency in a spirit of constructive engagement.

Ministerial Dialogue on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action Setting the foundations for the 2015 agreement - and accelerating action now

Statement by Italian Minister Gian Luca Galletti on behalf of the European Union and its Member States

- Colleagues, today is human rights day and yesterday was gender day.

At the opening of the COP we spoke of the importance of putting social aspects of climate change such as gender and human rights higher on our agenda. Issue such as these are indeed of crucial importance in the daily lives of billions of people.

Other such aspects of real life are crucial too. I'm referring to jobs and the just transition of the work force, and to education and public participation.

- During the past days we have heard strong and compelling calls for urgent action. There is no time to wait.
- We must ensure that the 2015 Agreement is capable of responding to the latest science and keeping us collectively on track to achieve the below 2°C objective.
- To achieve that the 2015 Agreement needs to do 4 things:
 - (1) set out a clear direction of travel to a low carbon global economy
 - (2) contain ambitious and binding mitigation commitments
 - (3) have a strong rules base and compliance regime in order to demonstrate and ensure progress towards achieving our commitments
 - (4) set out a mechanism to regularly review the level of mitigation ambition in the light of the latest science.
- The 2015 Agreement must also be balanced. In that context it should set out a global goal of climate resilience, so that we all take the action necessary to prepare for the inevitable impacts of climate change.

- The 2015 Agreement must also ensure that those countries that need it the most continue to have the support they need.
- We came to Lima on a wave of unprecedented momentum generated by positive recent announcements and events, including:
 - the EU's target of reducing emissions by at least 40% by 2030, compared to 1990
 - the subsequent announcements of the United States and China
 - The G20 statement underlining commitment to reaching a deal in Paris
 - the initial capitalisation of the Green Climate Fund
 - and earlier in the year the UN Secretary General's summit of World Leaders, which generated solid initiatives and proposals for real action.
- The European Union is here to find solutions and ways forward. We are confident that the remaining time will allow us to do just that.

Statement by Commissioner Arias Cañete on behalf of the European Union

- We all agree we are at crossroads of history – and a lot can be achieved if we work together. We believe action needs to be taken collectively and that it has to be inclusive. We should not leave anyone behind and we should all participate.
- It is clear that one of the central issues holding back progress is the question of how the obligations of Parties will be differentiated in the 2015 Agreement. We must find ways around this question so that we secure progress in 2015.
- The European Union is fully committed to the Convention and principles. But those principles need to be applied dynamically in a way that mirrors evolving reality. If we do not, we risk disconnecting the UNFCCC talks from reality.
- To be clear, it is difficult to see us making a difference to global emissions if we were to apply an operational binary divide of responsibilities based on a list of countries defined in 1992.
- At the same time, proposals that would somehow suggest that developed countries could walk away from their leadership role are equally unhelpful.
- There is a way forward on this. But it will take courage and it will mean all countries moving to the edge of their comfort zones.
- That way forward involves building on 3 notions, namely:
 - (1) the commitments that Parties make will be nationally determined, and so self-differentiated
 - (2) we must secure a continuous review of ambition building on previous commitments. This will deliver on the requirement for the agreement to be dynamic and durable.
 - (3) The principles and provisions of the Convention should not limit countries' ambition.
- These ideas have been expressed in different ways by a number of countries from across the regional groupings. This is encouraging and we are confident the space for accommodation can be found so that we can continue preparations for Paris.
- It is clear many issues will remain unresolved and will require further discussions in 2015, but we – as Ministers – must make sure we put our negotiators on a pathway to success.

- We should strengthen the multilateral processes. By the end of the week we need to show the world outside the UNFCCC process, that we can deliver and to do so collectively.
- But it is clear that progress over the last 10 days or so has been too slow. The texts have grown instead of being streamlined. They are now more complex rather than simplified.
- We still have time to get Lima back on track to achieve a good outcome on the road to Paris. As Ministers we must instruct our negotiators to ensure that happens.
- We must urge the ADP co-Chairs to produce a clean and simple version of the ADP decision as the basis for further work to agree an outcome here in Lima and pave the way for success in Paris.
- As a final resort the COP President should step in and elevate controversial issues to Ministers for resolution.

High-level Ministerial Dialogue on Climate Finance on 9 December 2014

Towards an articulated vision for climate finance – how can it support ongoing efforts to scale up funding and investments?

Statement by Italian Minister Gian Luca Galletti on behalf of the European Union and its Member States

Honorable Ministers,

Mr Chairman,

Distinguished delegates,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the EU and its Member States

The global economy will undergo a structural transformation in the years to come and we will have to massively redirect investments towards green infrastructure and activities. This provides a great opportunity for all of us to generate lasting economic growth and at the same time reduce the risks of climate change and move towards low-emissions, climate resilient economies and societies. Acting now is crucial and will help us achieve our goal of keeping the temperature increase below 2°C. Climate finance will play a key role in this regard.

The EU and its Member States warmly welcome the initial resource mobilization to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) amounting to around USD 9.9 billion, of which EU Member States contributed about USD 4.7 billion. We also welcome the contributions by other countries, in particular those put forward by some developing countries, and the 50:50 balance of mitigation and adaptation over time. The GCF will be an important channel for supporting transformational change. The EU and its Member States reaffirm their commitment and support to its activities.

The EU and its Member States further welcome the outcome on the 6th replenishment of the GEF amounting to USD 4,43 billion.

The EU and its Member States are strongly committed to continue their efforts to scale up climate finance and to contribute their fair share of the developed countries' goal to jointly mobilize USD 100 bn per year by 2020 from a wide variety of sources.

For many years, the EU and its Member States have been mobilizing very significant resources to support climate action. In 2013 alone, the EU and its Member States provided EUR 9.5 billion of climate finance to developing countries. This includes grants and loans from bilateral development banks and financial institutions in EU Member States.

The EU and its Member States will continue to provide public climate finance, which together with public policy measures will be key to catalyzing larger financial flows.

Statement by Commissioner Arias Cañete on behalf of the European Union

Ladies and gentlemen,

We have gone a long way in improving the transparency of climate finance and in mobilizing climate finance within the Convention.

From the EU-budget alone climate finance for 2013 includes EUR 900 million of grant funding. About half of this is provided for adaptation.

In the coming years, we intend to more than double the amount of grant funding for climate action from the EU budget to an average of EUR 2 billion per year. This represents a very significant increase of grant finance.

Clearly, we can only succeed, if all countries contribute to the global fight against climate change. All countries should make efforts to strengthen their climate policies and enabling environments to promote low-emission and climate resilient development.

Let me come back to the crucial role of transparency on climate finance flows.

Transparency is central for at least three reasons:

- Firstly, transparency on climate finance builds trust and shows the commitment by each Party to tackle climate change.
- Secondly, information on climate finance flows can be used as an indicator of whether or not investment patterns in our economies move into the right direction.
- Thirdly, the reporting framework under the Convention provides an important basis for all of us to harmonize our reporting regulations. For example, the EU Monitoring Mechanism Regulation has been built on the UNFCCC reporting framework.

In view of this, the EU and its Member States came to an understanding that private finance flows are mobilized by public finance, or a public intervention, including in the area of policy and regulatory reform, and secondly that they are climate relevant in accordance with criteria used by relevant international organizations such as the OECD and Multilateral Development Banks.

Let me conclude by reassuring you that the European Union is a reliable partner in the fight against climate change. We are serious about integrating climate objectives into our own domestic development policies. And we are serious about supporting developing countries in their fight against climate change.

Statement at the opening of the high-level segment of COP20 by Italian Minister Gian Luca Galletti, President of the Council of the European Union

Mr Chair, distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen, dear Friends,

Let me start by thanking our Peruvian hosts for their hospitality and exceptional effort in providing us a setting in which history can be made.

The road to Paris starts here in Lima.

In only 12 months we will have the chance to adopt an historic treaty that will accelerate the world transitioning to a low-carbon climate resilient future. Our work here needs to pave the way for Paris.

To ensure progress, COP 20 needs to agree on some key deliverables:

- Firstly, we need a Party owned, more mature and balanced version of the draft text of the agreement that we are to adopt in Paris; and
- Secondly, we need clarity on the information required to ensure that Parties proposed contributions are transparent and understandable; we should also agree on a process to consider and analyse those proposed commitments before Paris;
- Last but certainly not least, we need to reach an agreement on how we can continue to further work together to enhance mitigation ambition before 2020.

Good progress has been made but more is needed.

Statement at the opening of the high-level segment of COP20 by Arias Cañete, European Commissioner for Climate Action

- We must move with a greater sense of urgency if we want to secure a global climate change agreement in Paris next year.
- And build on the growing evidence of global resolve - the announcements of proposed targets by three of the world's largest economies, the Ban Ki-Moon Summit, the capitalisation of the Green Climate Fund, the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, to name a few.
- The European Union's vision for the 2015 Agreement is an ambitious, balanced, internationally legally-binding treaty that is dynamic, durable and applicable to all countries.
- While we recognise the need to respect the principles of the Convention concerning differentiation, we need to apply these principles according to today's economic and geopolitical realities.

- The 2015 Agreement must be fit for the future, and look forward, not back.
- The Paris deal must be comprehensive and balanced. This means also improved provisions for climate adaptation and different forms of support.
- Science tells us our below two degree target is still within reach. We need the political courage to act without delay and move beyond rhetoric.
- The EU is ready and urges others to join.

The forty-first session of the of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation - opening statement

Mr. Chair, distinguished colleagues.

This statement is delivered on behalf of the EU and its 28 Member States.

As we are heading towards Paris, where far-reaching decisions will be taken, it is crucial that we, as SBI, continuously follow up on existing information and established mechanisms. Hence, all of us here have an important role in taking forward this technical work. We, in collaboration and coherence with SBSTA, support the current climate regime and it's future progress.

We look forward to a fruitful SBI week and the additional two SBI-days with the first Multilateral Assessment of a number of AI Parties. The EU thinks especially the following issues are of central importance for outcomes here in Lima:

We want to see progress in all agenda items in the SBI related to **reporting**. It is essential that we increase our efforts to improve the robustness of the MRV systems of all Parties taking account of different levels of capacity and respectful of national sovereignty. We are looking very much forward to the first **multilateral assessment** of developed country Parties which is one essential element of the international assessment and review process.

Regarding **adaptation** and approaches to **loss and damage** we saw significant progress over the last year and we will continue to support efforts on the ground to build capacity and implement adaptation measures.

- We have a strong interest that the **Warsaw international mechanism on loss and damage** can start its work. Its executive committee has successfully developed a workplan to foster the considerations of this important matter with the urgency it deserves. We hope that together we will be able to agree on the workplan and the final composition of the ExCom here in Lima, so that the work of this Committee can start without any further delay.
- Furthermore our deliberations on adaptation shall be informed by experiences and recommendations from national adaptation planning and the adaptation committee. We are committed to constructive engagement in the NAP process in order to enhance adaptation planning, reducing vulnerability and mainstreaming adaptation. As such we are committed to continuing our efforts on the ground to support LDCs and other developing countries.

It is well known that for us, the use of **markets** is a key element in the new agreement. We hope that we will collectively be able to move to higher levels of ambition in the future. Now, at this session, we need to move forward with reforming the existing market mechanisms, especially on CDM and JI, as they can deliver a net contribution on mitigation.

Regarding **mitigation action** we have been working on a NAMA work programme and the corresponding item on clarifying pledges of Annex I countries under SBSTA. Now we expect to conclude both of these items, in line with the mandate of the work programme.

In relation to the *2013 – 2015 Review*, we look forward to the fourth session of the structured expert dialogue and we especially welcome the opportunity to discuss the Synthesis Report of the IPCC Fifth Assessment report.

The EU would like to stress the importance of the CRF reporter software in the context of timely reporting of GHG inventories in 2015. We welcome the urgent measures taken by the UNFCCC Secretariat to improve the performance and stability of the CRF reporter and trust that all efforts will be undertaken to avoid any delays.

Last but not least I want to highlight an item where we as Parties have taken an important decision back in Doha on the promotion of **gender balance**. The EU stresses its ongoing commitment to promote gender sensitive climate policy and recognizes its importance for effective mitigation and adaptation. In this sense, we look forward to further progress by confirming a framework including a two year work program on gender and climate change.

Mr. Chair, dear colleagues, the EU stands ready to engage constructively in the negotiations with other Parties across the implementation agenda, which we consider to be of central importance, let's roll up our sleeves and get to work!

Thank you Mr. Chair.

The forty-first session of the of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation - closing statement

Mr Chair, distinguished colleagues.

This statement is delivered on behalf of the EU and its 28 Member States.

We have made substantial progress this week and collectively done our part in taking forward this important technical work. We would especially like to thank the chair and all Parties for implementing the new effective time management measures here in Lima.

The EU wants to highlight the following results from this week, which have central importance to us:

The Adaptation Fund, the LDCF and the GEF, as the operating entity of the Convention, have a vital role regarding **financial support** for developing countries' activities in the climate change context. Therefor we highly appreciate the agreement reached on concluding the second review of the Adaptation Fund. This creates a solid basis for the further joint efforts needed to strengthen and clarify the future role of the fund in the climate finance architecture. Furthermore, the EU welcomes the agreement on providing further guidance to the Least Developed Countries Fund being very well aware of the great importance our partners in the LDCs attach to the fund.

Market Mechanisms play an important role in the current climate regime and should do so in the new agreement. The EU notes with regret that no significant progress was achieved here in Lima, in particular on the agenda item related to the review of the CDM modalities and procedures. The EU is of a firm view, that the CDM and JI have a role in the future. Therefore the existing KP mechanisms need significant reform that would enable them among others, to deliver on net contribution to mitigation.

Adaptation to climate change is, together with mitigation, our clear focus. We already have an Adaptation Framework including an Adaptation Committee and the national adaptation planning process. The work of the adaptation committee has been acknowledged here in Lima. We could not reach full consensus on the reporting, on national adaptation planning processes. But the decision we have reached lays the groundwork that will allow us to successfully continue our work strengthening this important country driven process.

The EU welcomes that we made progress on concluding the work programme and the composition of the Executive Committee concerning **Loss and Damage** as this issue should not be underestimated in the context of adaptation. The EU stands ready for achieving a constructive outcome here in Lima.

Capacity building is an essential component of all climate change related activities in developing countries. But it only makes sense, if all projects are integrated with national policies. I regret, that we could not agree here on how to further enhance capacity building on the national level.

The development and **transfer of technology** to developing countries are important enablers for mitigation and adaptation. We welcome the constructive negotiations, in particular to start to turn the existing Technology Needs Assessments into something pragmatic and effective resulting in environmental, economic and social sound projects.

The EU welcomes the conclusion of the work programme on understanding the diversity of NAMAs and the corresponding work programme under the SBSTA. The outcome reflects the significant work undertaken over the last two years and the spirit of compromise demonstrated by Parties here in Lima.

As part of the important process of the **2013-2015 Review**, we had very informative and fruitful Structured Expert Dialogues. It was made very clear, that the IPCC and other scientific bodies know better than before, that human-induced climate change can be effectively mitigated with the means available to us now. The information provided by the SEDs will be vital for the entire UNFCCC process, including the work under the ADP.

Gender mainstreaming is crucial when dealing with climate change. We highly appreciate that we could establish a two-year work programme on gender mainstreaming. I am sure, that this is an important contribution to fighting and tackling climate change.

Mr Chair, dear colleagues, the EU is happy that we could conclude this session with **meaningful results**. We are looking forward to further working on SBI topics until and during SBI 42. We wish all of us a successful first multilateral assessment enhancing transparency and trust as well as strong outcomes from the ADP, the COP and the CMP.

The forty-first session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice - opening statement

This statement is on behalf of the EU and its 28 Member States.

Mister Chair, distinguished Colleagues, dear Friends,

Let me take the opportunity of this first intervention in the SBSTA Plenary to welcome the finalization of the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. The EU wishes to express its gratitude to the IPCC and all the experts involved for producing the Fifth Assessment Report and in particular to welcome the recent publication of the Synthesis Report and its findings. We look forward to the various opportunities to consider the material provided by the IPCC during this session, in particular the discussion of the findings of the Synthesis Report in the fourth session of the Structured Expert Dialogue under the 2013-2015 review.

Also, regarding the review, we would also like to thank you, Mr Chair, for reporting to the ADP during the October session this year on the messages emerging from the Structured Expert Dialogue.

Mr Chair, we have a very full agenda here in Lima, therefore we must focus on priority areas to make best use of our time. In this context, we wish to highlight a number of particularly important developments and issues to address during this session:

- The agenda includes a number of important methodological issues under the Convention and under the Protocol, which must be finalised in Lima for timely reporting and for the review system for the second commitment period of the Protocol. The European Union is ready to engage in discussions with other Parties on these items, with a view to ensure continuity of the reporting and review processes in the coming years.
- As concerns agenda item 12 on market and non-market mechanisms, the European Union expects that the international use of markets, and a UNFCCC-defined market mechanism or mechanisms, are provided for in the 2015 Agreement. In our view, the international use of markets towards commitments must be subject to robust accounting and other agreed rules to ensure the integrity of mitigation commitments and that double counting is avoided. We are ready to work with other Parties to elaborate on the necessary rules and requirements.
- The executive committee of the Warsaw international mechanism on loss and damage has successfully developed a workplan to foster the considerations of this important matter with the urgency it deserves. We hope that together we will be able to agree on the workplan and the final composition of the ExCom here in Lima, so that the work of this Committee can start without any further delay.
- The EU expects to conclude the item on the work programme on clarification of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets of developed country Parties, along with the linked agenda item SBI 5, in line with the mandate of the work programme.

Mr Chair, the EU supports the proposed agenda for SBSTA 41 and looks forward to working with you and all Parties to make the best use of our time at this session.

The forty-first session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice - closing statement

Mr. Chair, distinguished colleagues,

This statement is delivered on behalf of the EU and its 28 member States.

We have made substantial progress this week. We would like to thank the chair and all Parties for implementing the new effective time management measures here in Lima.

Mr Chair, this process is underpinned by science. We have adopted a draft decision that welcomes the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report as the most comprehensive and robust assessment of climate change ever provided. This report shows what we collectively have to do to avoid dangerous climate change. It should inform all actions under the UNFCCC and particularly the work of the ADP as we look forward to the Paris outcome.

The Structured Expert Dialogue of the 2013-15 Review provides a key avenue for consideration of the Fifth Assessment Report. We wish to thank the experts from the IPCC and those from other bodies who engaged in a very active dialogue with the parties under this process. We look forward to the finalization of the SED in February and the review process during 2015.

In relation to the Nairobi Work Programme, we had a very efficient process thanks to the facilitators who delivered remarkable output in limited time available.

The EU welcomes the progress made in concluding the work programme of the Executive Committee concerning Loss and Damage as this issue should not be underestimated in the context of adaptation.

We also want to thank all Parties for the constructive dialogue on financial reporting methodologies and the co-facilitators for their swift guidance. We agreed to a workplan which ensures coherence between the SBSTA, SBI and the SCF. This will lead to improved reporting on support among Parties.

The EU welcomes the conclusion of the work programme on the clarification of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets as well as the corresponding work programme under the SBI. The outcomes reflect the significant work undertaken over the last two years as well as the spirit of compromise demonstrated by Parties here in Lima.

The EU was eager to move forward on both issues discussed under REDD+ as we, together with many other Parties, would now like to focus on implementing the Warsaw Framework for REDD+. We acknowledge that Parties made great efforts to try and find a middle ground; therefore, the EU very much regrets that we could not reach agreement on this. However, we are looking forward to finalise the outstanding topics at the next session in Bonn.

Similarly, on markets, while we are encouraged by discussion under the ADP, we are disappointed that it was not possible to progress on market related items under SBSTA here in Lima. Nevertheless SBSTA will continue consideration of its work programme at the next session and we will be happy to engage in technical discussions. Like many Parties, we are confident that this work can inform the ADP.

Mr Chair,

There has already been significant progress here in Lima, however, much remains to be done. In particular, we would highlight that the accounting rules necessary to implement the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol have not yet been fully agreed. This agreement is necessary for the EU to ratify CP2. We need these rules to implement and fully comply with all obligations related to our commitments in the Doha Amendment. We therefore request the President of the CMP to work with the Parties here to address this issue so that we can adopt the rules before we leave Lima.

There is only one outstanding issue in these rules and it fundamentally relates to the ability of some Parties outside the EU to convince their Parliaments to ratify. We are ready to work with the options on the table. We ask all Parties for their flexibility. We need an agreement here.

In relation to the revision of review guidelines for annual inventories, the EU welcomes the progress made. We note that there is still work to be done in finalizing the review guidelines that are essential for carrying out the reviews in 2015 and beyond. We urge Parties for flexibility on the remaining controversial issues. Otherwise no inventory reviews can take place next year. The EU would like to avoid such a situation.

Mr Chair, dear colleagues, the EU is happy that we could conclude this session with meaningful results. We are looking forward to further work on SBSTA topic, up to and during SBSTA42. We wish all of us a successful second week, with the first multilateral assessment enhancing transparency and trust as well as strong outcomes from the ADP, the COP and the CMP.

The twentieth session of the Conference on the Parties of the UNFCCC and the tenth session of the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol - closing statement

Mister Chair Minister Pulgar-Vidal, Distinguished Colleagues, Dear Friends,

The European Union and its Member States are grateful for the constructive working atmosphere that has prevailed in the COP and CMP meetings and discussions. We appreciate the joint efforts to accommodate different positions which are reflected also in the work under the Durban Platform on the legally-binding 2015 Agreement.

The EU welcomes the recognition by the COP of the **work of the IPCC** in providing its 5th Assessment Report. This report provides essential information on the collective actions that we need to take to address climate change in ensuring that the global temperature increase is kept below 2 degrees Celsius. This information should guide us in our work next year and in the finalisation of a global agreement in Paris. In this regard we take as well the opportunity to recall that the **involvement of civil society, the private sector and regional and local authorities**, is an important asset for all Governments when discussing policy for climate change.

On CMP item on **the accounting, reporting and review provisions for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol**, the EU is disappointed with the results of negotiations. The EU is concerned that this item, including many tens of pages of agreed text, will be forwarded to the next session and is not concluded with the adoption of decisions here in Lima. Without these decisions the full technical implementation of the second commitment period will face challenges.

Regardless, the EU would like to emphasise that we remain fully committed to fulfilling our quantified emissions reduction targets as set out in the Doha amendment.

On **finance**, we saw a lot of good progress in 2014:

- The Green Climate Fund Board substantially advanced its work and achieved a successful initial capitalisation of exceeding USD 10bn.
- In addition, the 6th replenishment of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) yielded more than USD 4.4bn.
- This is an unprecedented effort at mobilising resources for climate finance. It shows our continuing commitment to providing support for means of implementation.
- In addition, the Standing Committee on Finance published its first assessment and overview of climate finance flows.

And here in Lima, we have agreed on a package of 5 climate finance decisions which are a good basis for further enhancing our work on climate finance in 2015.

The EU furthermore welcomes the constructive debate among Parties about the **linkages between the Financial and the Technology Mechanism**. Although we did not manage to agree on a joint text, also in this way Parties send a positive message to the operating bodies of both mechanisms to enhance their communication and to present the results to COP21.

We are very pleased with the agreement reached on the **Adaptation Fund**. This provides a firm basis for further strengthening its support for adaptation action on the ground and clarifying its future role in the climate finance architecture. We want to use also this opportunity to congratulate Germany for its generous contribution to the fund as announced here in Lima.

The EU is equally pleased with the establishment of the **Lima workprogramme on gender** and remains committed to bringing the issue of gender equality forward. On **loss and damage**, we would like to thank all Parties for the fruitful and constructive discussions that allowed us to finalize the composition and the procedures of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage. We call for a swift nomination process so that the ExCom can start the implementation of its workplan without delay.

Mr. Chairman, we would like to share some thoughts with you on ADP. Next year will be a critical one for future climate action. Coming here we had all the ingredients for ensuring that Lima becomes a stepping stone for multilateral progress towards the global agreement in Paris next year. The momentum was high. Lima was never meant to resolve all challenges but the interconnection between issues made it difficult not to discuss about core areas of divergence and final outcome.

I would like to urge all Parties to use the remaining hours of this conference to look hard for possible areas of accommodation that could help us move forward. We are confident that with determination and willingness to step beyond rhetoric this is doable. We all need to redouble our efforts and to reward our hosts with the result that the spirit of Lima deserves.