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INFORMATION NOTE

From: General Secretariat of the Council

To: Delegations

Subject: 19th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 19) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the 9th session of the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 9), 39th session of the Subsidiary Bodies (SBs 39) and the 3rd part of the 2nd session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP 2-3) (Warsaw, 11 - 22 November 2013)
= Compilation of EU statements

Please find attached for information the statements delivered on behalf of the European Union and its Member States during COP 19, CMP 9, SB 39, ADP 2-3 and the High-Level Segment.

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

Opening statement for the 19th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 19)

11 November 2013

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

Excellency, distinguished colleagues, dear friends,

We wish to express our deepest sympathy with the people of the Philippines. Recent reports tell us that Friday's devastating typhoon killed over ten thousand people. This sends a somber message about the realities and the very real challenges we are facing.

These tragic events add a human dimension to the scientific evidence on climate change and its increasingly devastating effects. Only recently the fifth IPCC Assessment Report reminded us that, over this century, tropical regions are increasingly likely to experience more intense and frequent heavy precipitation events.

The latest Assessment Report also reminds us that climate change IS happening, humans ARE the cause of this change and we DO NEED to act urgently to avoid the worst impacts. The EU wants to underline that it attaches importance to not only mitigation, but also to adaptation and finance.

Together we can and we must meet the shared goal of staying below a 2 degree increase in the global temperature. However, the challenge is becoming ever greater as global emissions continue to increase.

The latest UNEP gap analysis tells us that in 2020 global GHG emissions will still exceed by 8-12 Gigatonnes the limit required to remain on track to keeping global temperature increases below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. The window of opportunity, the chance to address the ambition gap in our mitigation efforts, is closing.

Pre-2020 mitigation ambition is a vital building block towards securing the new, legally-binding 2015 Agreement applicable to all Parties. This commitment is embedded in the broad context of pre-2020 mitigation ambition. We want to bring about tangible results on pre-2020 mitigation in the ADP workstream 2 where all Parties participate. We call on all Parties to join us in taking pre-2020 mitigation action, considering its effectiveness and their potential to enhance such action during 2014.

To meet our common below-2°C objective, we must act. We must act effectively - and we must all act NOW.

We do not want to make an abstract call, certainly not in light of the dramatic events of the last few days - we want to deliver concrete progress here in Warsaw.

Agreeing how to implement the Convention's role to address the risks of loss and damage is an important part of our work here in Warsaw. The EU is committed to work with all Parties to fulfil the mandate on this issue and reach a productive outcome that is concrete progress.

Concrete progress means: effectively delivering on our implementation agenda - and making further steps towards the adoption of an ambitious and fair post-2020 regime. Implementation? That is a full agenda with adaptation, along with climate finance, transparency of action, market mechanisms, enhancing mitigation ambition pre-2020. The post-2020 regime should build on this action taken in the pre-2020 agenda and catalyse the actions that help us move towards climate resilient economies and societies.

This year of climate action should encourage and enable all Parties to step up, and to go further, in pre-2020 mitigation ambition.

Securing an effective, ambitious and fair 2015 Agreement is our key challenge - a challenge we must meet in order to address climate change and limit its impacts effectively, equitably and with a long-term perspective. This means: in the 2015 Agreement, we must comprehensively address mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation. We look forward to discussing proposals on how to capture adaptation and means of implementation in the Agreement. We want that discussion. In Warsaw, we must agree on several matters to have a good outcome in Paris. We need to be clear about ex-ante information requirements as Parties prepare mitigation commitments in 2014; we have to establish a timeline until Paris; and a common vision for a meaningful, pre-2015 assessment phase to facilitate ambitious mitigation commitments in the 2015 Agreement.

TIME IS SHORT. It is short for closing the mitigation gap. And it is especially short for our agreed goal of achieving an ambitious, fair, legally-binding agreement with all on board by 2015.

Last but certainly not least, the EU would like to express our gratitude for the hospitality extended by our hosts here in Poland.

Opening statement for the 9th session of the Meeting of the Parties (CMP 9)

11 November 2013

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

Excellency, distinguished colleagues, dear friends,

First of all, we wish to express our deepest sympathy with the people of the Philippines. The latest reports about the number of casualties and the devastation caused by Friday's typhoon must serve as a reminder of the challenges we are facing and, most of all, of the urgency of our work.

These tragic events add a human dimension to the scientific evidence on climate change and its increasingly devastating effects. Only recently did the Fifth IPCC Assessment Report remind us that over this century, tropical regions are increasingly likely to experience more intense and frequent heavy precipitation events.

Both events and the science cause the EU to underline that we attach importance not only to mitigation, but also to adaptation and finance. Together, we CAN, and we MUST, meet the shared goal of keeping global temperature increases below 2°Celsius. However, the challenge is becoming greater as global emissions continue to increase.

There is no time to waste.

Excellency, distinguished colleagues, dear friends,

Doha was an important step in the transition towards the new, legally-binding agreement with all on board.

The Kyoto Protocol is an important part of this transition: The EU has taken on legally-binding commitments for this transition until 2020. We are implementing the legislation required to meet these commitments. Since Doha, we have also worked hard to prepare for the ratification of the Doha Amendment. An important step was taken last week, when the legal acts which are necessary to enable the entry into force of the Doha Amendment were officially proposed to the EU legislator. The ratification process will take time, as it requires 30 separate ratification procedures in the EU, its Member States and Iceland to be completed.

We do intend to complete this ratification process as soon, and as swiftly, as possible.

At this point, we would also like to point out that the entry into force of the Doha Amendment will require three quarters of all Parties to ratify. So far, only three Parties have done so.

Let us not forget however, that EU emissions represent about 11% of global emissions, and commitments in the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol only cover about 14 percent of global emissions. That's why we emphasize the great importance of progress in workstream 2 of the ADP, where all Parties participate.

Here, we must encourage and enable all Parties to step up, step forward and step further with pre-2020 mitigation ambition. Enhanced action from all Parties is urgently needed before 2020. It is needed to stay on track to meet the common below-2° Celsius objective it is needed to avoid the world of dangerous climate change. Throughout the 2014 year of climate action, let us hold a wide and encouraging global debate on pre-2020 ambition!

All these steps bring us forward in the transition towards the legally-binding, multilateral, ambitious and rules-based regime we want to establish with the 2015 Agreement.

Let me assure you that all our steps will - and must - be going forward; we stand by our commitment to the Kyoto Protocol as we stand by the decisions taken for its implementation.

Last, but not least, the EU would like to express our sincere gratitude for the hospitality extended by our hosts here in Poland, and the excellent facilities they have provided us with.

Opening statement for the 39th session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 39)

11 November 2013

Mr. Chair, distinguished colleagues,

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

We note the latest findings of Working Group I of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the particular urgency of action. We have not come to Poland's impressive National Stadium to play – we came here in response to the call from science.

The Warsaw Climate Conference should deliver a balanced outcome package both for advancing work under the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action as well as for effectively implementing decisions taken, and agreements found, among us in the UNFCCC. Both fields aim at the same: closing the ambition gap in our collective mitigation efforts. This gap cannot be closed only through the adoption of an ambitious, yet fair 2015 single global legally-binding Agreement with all on board, but it also requires early action NOW, already before 2020 in the transition towards the post-2020 regime.

The EU fully acknowledges the significance of the work under the SBI for the implementation of the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol and is fully committed to advancing all issues under consideration by both frameworks. We expect all Parties to respect them as well, and look forward to advancing constructively in all the areas.

The work under the SBI and SBSTA will be crucial to underpin progress under the ADP. The inter-linkages between the tracks are key and must be carefully managed so that coherence is guaranteed under the COP, CMP, SBs and the ADP.

All discussions should therefore be engaged by taking into account the long term objectives, and the fact that the SBs are working on key implementation elements on which the design of the post 2020 regime may built, such as the FVA, NMM, REDD+, MRV among others.

Let us highlight now some areas that we find of particular importance.

On loss and damage we welcome the discussions that have taken place this year informally in Bonn and in the context of the work programme. The decision in Doha has given us a very clear mandate of what needs to be achieved in Warsaw and we look forward to engaging constructively on this issue as soon as possible. Mitigation efforts and enhanced efforts to build resilience will be key to avoid disruptive loss and damage to economies and livelihoods.

The EU welcomes the Adaptation Committee report on The State of Adaptation under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

It is also important from our point of view to understand better the current mitigation actions by developing countries under the SBI NAMA work programme. This is something which we have already been doing under the work programme for developed countries' targets under the SBSTA. The work programme can help us to understand the diversity of NAMAs further, as well as the challenges of planning and implementing NAMAs and low emission strategies. A better understanding of the diversity of NAMAs is important in view of ensuring better programming of relevant actions. And we look forward to the NAMA workshop this afternoon which we could regretfully not start with in Bonn in June.

We also need to progress on all agenda items related to reporting and MRV. In order to have a robust MRV system in place for all Parties we have to advance on those agenda items which have been difficult in the past like the design of the ICA process and the mandate of the consultative group of experts. We stand ready to negotiate these items constructively.

Furthermore, we need to ensure adequate progress on the 2013 to 2015 review. Science, in particular the recently published report of Working Group 1 of the IPCC, should be at the core of this review process.

The EU is also ready to engage in view of deciding on further implementation of finance aspects in key areas discussed at this meeting.

Not least, finding an agreement on the next UNFCCC budget for the biennium will be crucial in view of ensuring a proper implementation of the decisions and carrying out of the work.

Mr. Chair, the EU stands ready to constructively engage in the negotiations with other Parties. We support the Agenda for SBI 39 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.

Closing statement

18 November 2013

Mr. Chair, distinguished colleagues,

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

Over the last week, the SBI has made substantive progress on a range of agenda items. We welcome the constructive atmosphere and discussions that have allowed us to reach agreement on relevant items in effectively implementing decisions taken, and agreements found, among us under the SBI.

We are happy to note the positive progress made especially in the following areas:

On adaptation we made tangible progress in enhancing implementation most notably regarding the Adaptation Fund, the Adaptation Committee and the national adaptation plan process.

Also the Parties have agreed on the most important aspects in the area of Development and Transfer of Technology and the Implementation of the Technology Mechanism. The new Climate Technology Centre and Network will soon become fully operational.

Unfortunately Parties have not been able to approve the joint annual report of the TEC and CTCN. We strongly encourage all parties to contribute to achieving a desirable outcome.

We welcome the progress we have made under the SBI on the matters relating to the KP mechanisms. We note that the review of the JI guidelines is promising to strengthen the environmental integrity of the mechanism substantially. We expect that regarding the review of the CDM rules, further progress can be achieved next year.

We also welcome that we were finally able to come to an agreement on the design of the ICA process and on the new mandate for the Consultative Group of Experts after long and intense discussions. Both issues are of high relevance in order to provide efficient and practical support for developing countries for their Biennial Update Reports.

On loss and damage with regard to the establishment of institutional arrangements the EU recognises the importance for arriving at an outcome as were mandated to in Doha. Our experts have been working very hard to chart a way forward that will see us deliver on this mandate. While they are not ready to present the SBI with a decision to recommend to the COP on substance, we remain committed to work as hard as possible with all Parties to complete our work.

We also have had fruitful discussions in the context of further understanding the diversity of nationally appropriate mitigation actions. The workshop has been a very good exchange of experiences and it has shown that Parties are undertaking serious national efforts. Further focus for next year has been agreed, but we regret we were not able to agree on a process to invite parties Submissions in a structured manner next year.

On Response Measures the EU was determined to reach a substantive agreement on this issue under the subsidiary bodies, and we were open to try numerous approaches to reaching an outcome that would be agreeable to all. We too are disappointed by the limited progress that was made on this agenda item over the past week.

The EU is also disappointed that a small, technical agenda item to agree on a date for completion of the review process under Article 8 for the final year of the first commitment period was turned by other Parties into a highly political issue. Coming to Warsaw, we stressed the urgency to complete the rules set for the second commitment period. The EU is disappointed that some Parties still try to re-open the rules set for the first commitment period and try to endanger the integrity of the expert review process. We should not move the goalposts as we are approaching the finishing line of the first commitment period.

Finally we regret that agreement was not found on the future budget for the biennium. Enabling the Secretariat to undertake work in the implementation of our agreements and decisions is of crucial importance for the functioning of our process including work on MRV.

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

Distinguished colleagues, thank you for your constructive discussions in the spirit of understanding of common better future.

Opening statement for the 39th session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA 39)

11 November 2013

Mr. Chair, distinguished Colleagues, dear Friends,

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

The EU continues to acknowledge the significance of the work under both Subsidiary Bodies for the implementation of the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol. We recognize the solid progress made on a range of agenda items in Bonn under SBSTA and look forward to advancing all issues under consideration by both SBSTA and SBI. Both permanent subsidiary bodies are vital to the implementation and enhancement of our international climate regime. Therefore, we are fully committed and urge all Parties to work constructively in all the areas.

The SBSTA has to deal with a number of important issues here in Warsaw over a short period of time. Among these let us highlight two areas that we find of particular importance.

Firstly, the methodological issues related to the update of the reporting and accounting regime under the Kyoto Protocol. As we are already implementing our mitigation commitments for the second commitment period, it is essential to have a fully operational, up-to-date accounting and reporting framework in place already in 2014.

Secondly, the EU welcomes the agreement reached in Bonn on a way forward for the New Market Mechanism, Framework for Various Approaches and non-market approaches. Still, we see the need for much further work in order to secure a common, reliable and transparent accounting framework. Following up on the discussions at the Joint workshop on the framework for various approaches, non-market-based approaches and the new market-based mechanism held in Bonn in October, we welcome the Secretariat's technical synthesis and look forward to engaging constructively in the discussions.

Furthermore, Mr. Chair,

On REDD+, we need to focus our work on MRV and finalizing the negotiations on the outstanding reference level decisions in order to be able to move to the implementation phase. The EU also welcomes the opportunity to discuss the institutional arrangements.

Regarding the Nairobi work programme we are looking forward to a decision that will support continuation of the work program's activities as well as reflect on current adaptation architecture in line with its mandate.

On agriculture, we trust that the good working spirit of all Parties, experienced in Bonn, will continue in Warsaw. The EU stands ready to carry on with the drafting of a work programme that addresses both mitigation and adaptation and matters relating to capacity building, technology transfer and finance.

We are eager to carry on with work on Reporting under the Convention.

We particularly look forward to continue discussions on the guidelines for the review of National Communications and Biannual Reports. We hope that these discussions will lead to an agreement on this issue here in Warsaw.

We also seek to finalise discussions on the MRV of domestically supported NAMAs on the basis of the compromise text agreed in Bonn.

The EU would also like to highlight the need to achieve progress as regards the 2013-2015 Review and to do so in an efficient and focused manner, keeping science at the core of the discussion.

Mr. Chair, the EU supports the proposed agenda for SBSTA39 and looks forward to constructively working with you and all Parties to make the best use of our time at this session.

Closing statement

16 November 2013

Mr. Chair, distinguished Colleagues, dear Friends,

On behalf of the European Union and its 28 Member States, I would like to thank you, Mister Chair, for your guidance and hard work in SBSTA not only during the past week, but throughout the past two years.

We welcome that in this session, Parties have reached agreement and made progress on a series of issues that are essential for the implementation of the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol and for progress under the ADP with the ultimate goal to fight climate change.

On REDD+, we very much appreciate finalizing the decision on forest reference levels and verification, which allows us to be able to move to the implementation phase. The REDD+ rule book is now completed.

The EU is pleased that the work on revising the Annex 1 reporting guidelines for annual greenhouse gas inventories was concluded after many years of negotiation on this complex technical item and that a draft decision is forwarded to the COP for its consideration.

The EU is also pleased with the progress made in revising the guidelines for the technical review of information reported under the Convention by Annex 1 Parties. The EU welcomes the draft decisions on the review of biennial reports and national communications. The EU looks forward to engaging with other Parties in the revision of review guidelines for annual greenhouse gas inventories at the next session.

We welcome the agreement on the modalities and procedures of the new Climate Technology Centre and Network, significantly financially supported by the EU, which will soon become fully operational and will be able to commence responding to requests from developing country parties upon adoption of decision by COP. This brings a closure to the multiple years of negotiation and the EU looks forward to responding to the needs of Parties.

The EU is pleased about the significant progress made under the Nairobi Work Programme. The further developed structure of the NWP will help to address issues such that organizations can better link to the NWP and will make it more relevant for practitioners.

The EU is content that progress was achieved as regards the 2013-2015 Review, the future work of the Structured Expert Dialogue and next meetings. There was also progress achieved in the work programme on clarification of developed country pledges and agreement on the focus for next year discussions.

The EU appreciates the progress achieved on the New Market Mechanism, the Framework for Various Approaches and Non-market-based Approaches, and is looking forward to continuing our constructive discussions.

The EU was also happy to welcome the Report of the Adaptation Committee; their extensive work is highly valued. We are looking forward to the Adaptation Forum next Tuesday.

However, there are some issues about which the European Union has concerns, which are as follows.

Regarding the agenda item 10 on agriculture, we regret that we were unable to fulfill the clear mandate agreed by SBSTA in its 38th session. We underline that such approach cannot serve as a precedent for future meetings. We trust that in SBSTA 40 further work on agriculture can continue building on previous constructive exchanges.

The work on the update of the reporting and accounting regime under the Kyoto Protocol has not proceeded as smoothly as we had hoped. As we are already implementing our mitigation commitments for the second commitment period, it is essential to have a fully operational, up-to-date accounting and reporting framework in place already in 2014. To that end, we need to redouble our efforts in the coming days to finalise work on these matters here in Warsaw.

To conclude, the European Union appreciates the progress achieved at this session and remains keen to work with you and other Parties to ensure that we complete the areas where work is still required at this COP.

We thank also the co-facilitators, the secretariat and participating Parties for their efforts.

Opening statement for the 3rd part of the second session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP 2-3)

12 November 2013

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

Dear Co-Chairs, Distinguished Colleagues, Dear Friends,

The EU would like to welcome the new co-Chairs. They have our full trust and we are confident that they will constructively take forward the excellent work of their predecessors.

The ADP achieved good progress in its sessions in Bonn this year. However, there is still much left to do, little time in which to do it and the imperatives for action could not be stronger. The recent IPCC Working Group 1 report gives us three clear messages : (i) climate change is happening; (ii) humans are the cause of climate change; (iii) and we need to act urgently and effectively if we are to avoid its worst effects.

In our discussions in Workstream 1 it is essential that we get deeper into the substance of the elements that Parties want to see included in the 2015 Agreement. These are: adaptation, means of implementation, transparency of action and support as well as mitigation. All these aspects need to be reflected in a fair and ambitious legally binding 2015 agreement. The agreement must be applicable to all Parties, to be adopted at COP21 as agreed and preferably take the form of a Protocol under the Convention. That Agreement must be ambitious enough to keep us on track for below 2 °C, catalyse adaptation action and lead us towards a climate resilient world. Parties have

made submissions that provide us with useful input towards meeting those objectives that we will need to consider carefully in the coming days.

As well as making progress on the substantive elements of the 2015 Agreement, Warsaw must also set out the timeline and process to deliver the Agreement in Paris. The EU and other Parties have proposed ideas for a process to deliver ambitious mitigation commitments in the 2015 Agreement. In particular there has been significant interest in a so-called 'hybrid' approach that combines nationally proposed mitigation commitments with an international process to ensure those commitments are fair and ambitious, and enough to keep us on track for below 2°C. Warsaw needs to consider carefully the ideas presented by Parties. We also need to reach agreement here on the way forward including a timeline to prepare the proposed commitments in 2014. But it is clear that Parties need to also consider a process for how the other essential elements of the 2015 Agreement will be elaborated during 2014. In particular on adaptation, means of implementation and the set of rules, including an accounting framework.

All Parties have agreed to close the mitigation ambition gap before 2020. That was an essential element of the agreement reached in Durban. As such the work of Workstream 2 must result in an outcome here which takes forward specific options that consequently lead to tangible results. More particularly, in Warsaw we must agree on a process for considering new and enhanced pre-2020 mitigation pledges and accelerate the full implementation of existing pledges. A pledge is just that – a pledge. There must be no backtracking. In addition we must also identify areas of high mitigation potential in which concrete actions can be taken through voluntary international initiatives, and elaborate the role of the UNFCCC in facilitating, scaling up and supporting such initiatives.

We welcome in particular the growing global momentum to phase down HFCs. We are preparing our own legislation to do so. And we believe it is time for climate leaders here in Warsaw to support these efforts.

A number of Parties have submitted ideas to take forward the task mandated to Workstream 2. Those submissions contain proposals that provide useful input into our discussions.

The EU looks forward to constructively working with co-Chairs and all Parties to make the best use of our time at this session and to set us on the right path in 2014. 2014 is a crucial year in the work of the UNFCCC and the year in which our leaders will convene for the first time since 2009 to specifically discuss climate change.

Opening statement for the Joint High-level segment of COP 19 and CMP 9

19 November 2013

Connie Hedegaard, European Commissioner for Climate Action

Mr. President, Ministers, ladies and gentlemen!

- Sometimes when you despair of the slow pace of these negotiations, and of the discrepancy between the many alarming words and too few urgent actions – it's often good to step back. And what do we see then? We see climate change moving to the centre of the debate on economic policy. Global economic leaders get this.

- World Bank President Jim Yong Kim calls climate change a fundamental threat to economic development. Christine Lagarde, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, has said it is by far the greatest economic challenge of this century. And most recently Angel Gurría, the head of the OECD, said we face a choice "between stranded assets and a stranded planet."
- If we want to move faster we need to mainstream climate action into the economy, into our key political choices and into our development strategies. We need a paradigm shift.
- So how can the international climate negotiations contribute to this? Above all, by being serious about the 2015 deadline. It is not a tentative deadline. It is not just something nice to aspire to. It is a 'must have' because global action is already running late. And obviously it cannot be an empty agreement that is only fine architecture without any concrete ambition and commitments. Commitments – that is ACTIONS – is what matters.
- In 2015 - six years after Copenhagen, four years after Durban - no country will have a legitimate excuse for not having done its homework, for not having prepared its pledge and its fair share of the contribution. That is why the EU is proposing a step-wise approach to encourage ambitious commitments under the 2015 agreement. The commitments must be transparent, quantifiable, comparable, verifiable and ambitious.
- Parties need to prepare their pledges in 2014. We need a decision here in Warsaw that recognises this, that sets out the information Parties should provide up front, and that paves the way for an assessment or consultation phase. This is vital to ensure commitments are collectively adequate to meet our agreed goal.
- The Warsaw Climate Conference should put us on the right track for closing as quickly as possible the global gap in the pre-2020 level of mitigation ambition; and contribute to an ambitious, legally binding agreement by 2015 that covers the period after 2020 and puts the world on a credible pathway to meet the below two degrees objective. Here we should learn from the economic policies: if targets are not met, normally you don't change the target. No, you add more policies in order to achieve the target. Nowhere in politics will this approach be more needed than exactly in climate policies.

Valentinas Mazuronis, Minister of Environment, Lithuania

Mr. President, Ministers, ladies and gentlemen!

- Recent events have only strengthened Europe's resolve to deliver our contribution to the global climate challenge. We have delivered on our financial pledges. As the world's largest contributor to development aid and climate finance, we will deliver our fair share of the collective USD 100bn objective for 2020. We are delivering on our commitments for the Kyoto Protocol's first commitment period. And even with all necessary measures in place to meet our reduction commitment for 2020, we are taking concrete steps to do more.
- The Warsaw Climate Conference should also make substantial progress in the implementation of existing decisions and taking new decisions in relation to mobilising long term climate finance and addressing adaptation, loss and damage.

- Since our agreement on a second commitment period in Doha last year, the EU has started its implementation. Moreover, we have been working hard to prepare for the ratification of the Doha Amendment. Less than two weeks ago draft legislation for our ratification was formally presented to our Legislator. We intend to finalise our ratification processes as soon as possible in 2015. In turn we call upon the other Kyoto Parties – more than 100 -- necessary to bring the Protocol into force, to join us in this effort.
- The EU has also started its internal preparations for a 2030 framework for climate and energy policies. Our Heads of State and Government will return to this issue in March next year, bearing in mind the objectives set for the Paris conference in 2015.
- The European Union stands ready to work with other Parties in a constructive manner, to secure balanced, future-looking outcomes to be adopted in Warsaw. These should prepare us to respond to the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon invitation addressed to world leaders to attend a climate change summit in September 2014, to prepare our first draft Agreement for Lima next year, and put us on track for a successful outcome in Paris.
- We are grateful for the impressive efforts Warsaw has made as host, and look forward to your leadership providing critical momentum towards Paris. We must make this conference count. In solidarity with the victims Super Typhoon Haiyan, we must work harder with each other to move ambition upward, not downward.
