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NOTE

From: General Secretariat of the Council
To: Delegations
Subject: Climate change – update on recent key informal events
- Information from the Presidency

Delegations will find in Annex an information note from the Presidency on the above subject, which will be dealt with under "Any other business" at the Environment Council meeting on 26 October 2015.

**Climate change – update on recent key informal events
- Information from the Presidency -**

High-level climate change events around UN General Assembly in New York

One year after the 2014 UN Climate summit, a number of high-level events related to climate change took place in the margins of this year's UN General Assembly and the UN Sustainable Development Summit in New York (Interactive Dialogue 4 « Protecting our Planet and Combatting Climate Change» co-chaired by Presidents Ollanta Humala and François Hollande, 2nd Climate Business Dialogue (on Carbon Price), the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate (MEF)). UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon, together with Peru's and France's Presidents Ollanta Humala and François Hollande, also hosted an informal working lunch on 27 September 2015 with the participation of 30 Heads of State or government. The conclusions of the chairs¹ underline three overarching political messages reached during this informal conversation:

1. A Paris agreement will need to articulate a comprehensive long-term vision of a world free of poverty through the social and economic opportunities created by the transition to a low-emission and climate resilient future;
2. A Paris agreement must be a turning point, and send a loud and clear signal to citizens and the private sector that the transformation of the global economy is inevitable, beneficial, and already underway;
3. Immediate, concrete and cooperative actions are necessary to turn this long-term vision into a reality.

¹ http://www.un.org/climatechange/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Key-Messages-Informal-Lunch_FINAL.pdf

Climate finance ministerial meetings in Lima and presentation of OECD-CPI report

The Peruvian COP Presidency together with the incoming French Presidency hosted a meeting of Finance Ministers at the margins of the 2015 Annual World Bank / International Monetary Fund Meetings on 9 October 2015 in Lima. The intention of the climate finance ministerial meeting was to allow governments and major actors involved in international climate finance to take stock of the ongoing efforts and identify perspectives for scaling-up climate finance mobilisation.

In Lima, the OECD-CPI report 'Climate Finance in 2013-14 and the USD 100 billion goal'² was also launched. In this report, public and private finance mobilized were estimated at USD 62 billion in 2014, up from USD 52 billion in 2013 and making an average of USD 57 billion annually over the 2013-14 period.

It should also be highlighted that a number of EU Member States have made announcements on their future climate finance projections in New York and in Lima.

Sharp increase in the number of INDCs put forward and INDC Forum in Rabat

Until beginning of October, 150 Parties have put forward their intended nationally determined contributions, the so called INDCs, accounting for almost 90% of global CO₂ emissions. The contributions have not just come from the biggest emitters, including China, the United States, Russian Federation, India, Brazil and the EU, but also from some of the most vulnerable countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific. The UNFCCC will prepare by 1 November a synthesis report on the aggregate effect of the INDCs communicated by Parties by 1 October 2015.

The European Commission has organised a high-level INDC International Forum in Rabat on 12-13 October 2015 together with the government of Morocco, who will host the COP22 meeting in Marrakech, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). This Forum brought together around 200 participants, including Ministers, government officials, academic experts, private sector and civil society representatives from over 40 countries.

² <http://www.oecd.org/environment/cc/oecd-cpi-climate-finance-report.htm>

The Forum focused inter alia on the overall effect of countries' contributions to the new international climate agreement, which is due to be concluded at the Paris climate conference (COP21) in December 2015. The main conclusion was that the numerous initial contributions put forward represent a step change in terms of coverage of emissions compared to the current situation with the Kyoto Protocol (which covers roughly 10% of global emissions). Initial estimates indicate, however, that that they will not be sufficient to keep global warming below 2 degrees and additional efforts will be needed. To ultimately achieve this objective, the architecture of the future Paris agreement needs to include a long term goal, an ambition mechanism that calls for periodic review (5 year cycles) as well as rules related to transparency and accountability. The crucial need for capacity-building, financing and technology in this context was acknowledged by Forum attendants, alongside the need for addressing adaptation to the impacts of climate change in the new agreement.

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