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INFORMATION NOTE

From: General Secretariat of the Council

To: Delegations

Subject: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC):
- Fortieth session of the Subsidiary Bodies (SB 40) and fifth part of the second
session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced
Action (ADP 2-5) (Bonn, 4 - 15 June 2014)
= EU statements

Please find attached for information the statements delivered on behalf of the European Union and its 28 Member States at the abovementioned ADP and SBs.

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

Fifth part of the second session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action

Opening Plenary on 4 June 2014

Dear Co-Chairs, Distinguished Colleagues, Dear Friends,

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

The Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change gives us hope - if we act collectively, urgently and at the global level we can achieve the below 2°C objective - and do so in a manner that promotes sustainable economic growth, as well as wider benefits such as improvement of health, air quality, water quality and energy security. This is what the ADP will be measured against.

Decision 1/CP19 invited Parties to come forward with their national contributions well in advance of Paris and in the first quarter of 2015 for those Parties in a position to do so. It is essential that all Parties stick to the timetable that was agreed in Warsaw. We expect all major and emerging economies, as well as other Parties that are ready, to also come forward in early 2015. The EU will do so. Achieving the below 2°C objective will require deeper cuts in emissions from all Parties, with the major and emerging economies leading the way.

We welcome the initiative of the Secretariat to facilitate the coordination of the support and capacity building that is available to Parties that need it to develop contributions, building on the workshop and briefing in the March session. Across the EU we are mobilising support and technical assistance through a number of bilateral and multilateral programmes and projects, and we are also encouraging and further supporting international organisations to do likewise.

Decision 1/CP19 also specified that the up front information requirements in relation to contributions must be agreed by COP20 at the latest. Drafting a decision on up front information should be a focus of this session.

The last months have seen a wealth of ideas that Parties have put forward on the draft elements of the 2015 Agreement. These have been captured in the co-Chairs' reflection note of the March session. We now need to have more detailed discussions on all the issues raised by Parties in order identify potential areas of convergence; to crystallise distinct options; and to set out areas of further work needed to move towards a succinct draft elements text by Lima. It is the duty of the co-Chairs to facilitate this Party driven process.

In the March technical meeting on opportunities for action on renewable energy and energy efficiency, many shared best practice and ideas for further mitigation actions in line with economic and social priorities. Parties indicated tangible ways to raise ambition by 2020. We want to deepen this exchange and to look into further opportunities for action by 2020 through addressing urban challenges and land use. This discussion should be focused on enabling Parties and institutions to join up efforts towards scaling up action in areas of high mitigation potential, and to provide guidance to that effect.

This technical work must feed concrete ideas into political processes. We need to identify the most efficient way to do so, for instance drawing a summary for policy makers out of the list of policy options identified in the technical process for Ministers to consider, and to engage Convention bodies and international organisations to facilitate action and implementation on the ground.

Political leadership is essential to make progress in 2014, a year in which the UN Secretary General will convene World Leaders to discuss climate change for the first time since 2009. We need high-level guidance on progress towards the 2015 Agreement, as well as the policy packages and international initiatives that will unlock new opportunities for low-emission climate resilient development before 2020.

Some of this high-level guidance and leadership must result from the ministerial meetings we are convening tomorrow and the day after. This guidance and the work of the ADP should provide the context for the UN Secretary General summit. The EU will this week show that we are implementing our pre 2020 commitments effectively - and even over-achieving. Our emissions reductions may exceed our obligations by about 5.5 billion tonnes CO₂ equivalent before 2020. The EU has also started its internal process towards ambitious legally binding mitigation commitments in the 2015 Agreement.

We expect other Parties – especially the major and emerging economies – to show similar leadership and for their Ministers to elaborate here in Bonn on how they intend to close the mitigation gap before 2020, as well as their thoughts on post 2020 commitments.

We look forward to getting down to real negotiations with other Parties on both Workstreams, according to our agreed agenda, and under our single established contact group.

Fortieth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Opening Plenary on 4 June 2014

Mr Chair, distinguished colleagues, dear friends,

I am speaking on behalf of the EU and its 28 Member States.

We would like to welcome you, Mr Chair in your new capacity and welcome all our friends in the room.

We are all gathered here in Bonn to advance the results achieved last November in Warsaw. The SBI has a critical role in this regard, since it provides a platform for Parties to discuss issues that are fundamental to the concrete implementation of the Climate Change Convention and the Kyoto Protocol.

The two reports released earlier this year by the IPCC concerning adaptation and mitigation provide crucial input to the negotiations and should guide the work further, under the SBI as well as under the other negotiation tracks. While we acknowledge that there are a variety of inter-linkages between the different negotiation tracks, the SBI should be able to operate in a smooth way.

More specifically, the EU would like to emphasize a number of issues for which it considers important to make progress at this session:

The establishment of the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage was one of the key outcomes of COP 19. We would like to see the mechanism operational as soon as possible, which requires the Expert Committee to complete its work plan without any delay.

Concerning the existing mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol, we believe that they will still play a role and the EU is ready to continue this discussion, including as regards CDM and JI. The review of these mechanisms should be compatible with greater ambition, promote scaled-up mitigation actions and enable net contributions to global mitigation efforts.

We very much look forward to the workshop on the nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) work programme which we hope will develop interactively, as it is essential to further the understanding of NAMAs and their diversity with a view to enabling their implementation.

We are looking forward to continuing the good discussions in the Structured Expert Dialogue under the 2013-2015 review, and to giving further guidance on the work of the SED and on how the outcomes of the Review might inform the work of the ADP.

In addition, we also look forward to the third meeting of the Durban Forum on Capacity-building. This year's themes are most topical for giving to the Parties and to capacity building practitioners a better understanding of how to enhance capacity building activities, as well as how capacity building could support preparedness for the new climate agreement.

Regarding reporting we are eager to move forward both on reporting for Non Annex I Parties as well as on reporting for Annex I Parties. These aspects are essential to develop further the architecture of the climate regime. This comprises the revision of the guidelines for national communications by Annex I Parties and the expert review process for the first commitment period, as well as the information contained in national communications from Non Annex I Parties.

Dear Mr Chair, dear friends let's all acknowledge: we have a lot to do here in Bonn and we should start the work immediately. As always, the EU will constructively engage in the discussions in order to advance negotiations under the SBI.

Closing Plenary on 15 June 2014

I am delivering this statement on behalf of the EU and its 28 Member States.

The EU clearly stated its priorities at the beginning of this session and we believe that progress has been made on many issues.

Let me highlight only a few of them:

We are pleased with the useful exchanges we had in the Structured Expert Dialogue and with the setting out of the next steps needed for a successful conclusion of the 2013-2015 Review. In that context we look forward to the publication of the IPCC's synthesis report of its Fifth Assessment Report.

Mr Chair, the EU sees the significant reform of the Kyoto Protocol project based mechanisms, the CDM and JI, as something crucial if they are to be relevant for the future. We would need to reform these mechanisms in a way that all parties are expected to contribute to mitigation. In this context we are disappointed by the lack of progress on the reform of the CDM was achieved, particularly in terms of necessary technical work on net mitigation in the CDM.

Support for technology transfer is essential to stimulate enhanced action on mitigation and adaptation. The European Union welcomes the successful outcome of discussions concerning the Joint Annual Report of the TEC and CTCN, the Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer and the Third synthesis report on technology needs assessment. We also welcome the reference to the need for Parties to enhance and follow up the process of Technology Needs Assessments by further promoting the development and implementation of economically, environmentally and socially sound project proposals.

We welcome the progress made on transparency and reporting. However, we would like to note that information contained in national communications and other reporting tools provide a basis for exchange on achievements, good practices and lessons learnt for all Parties.

Our discussions on the Warsaw International Mechanism on loss and damage will require some additional space in Lima, but we trust that together we will be able to significantly advance this item in order to operationalize the Warsaw Mechanism as early as possible.

Also the process to enable the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans is of great importance. We are committed to constructive engagement in the NAP process in order to deliver on what we set out in the Cancun Adaptation Framework. As such we are committed to continuing our efforts on the ground to support LDCs and other developing countries.. It is our sincere hope that other parties and relevant organisations will do the same, so we can build a strong basis to inform our deliberations in Lima.

In addition, we welcome the constructive and lively discussions that took place over the past two days at the Durban Forum on Capacity Building. We truly believe that the Forum provided a good platform to enhance shared understanding on capacity building activities.

Mr Chair, the EU remains dedicated to work with you and all Parties. We thank co-facilitators and the Parties involved for maintaining a positive spirit of discussions, and to all Parties for their transparency and constructive approaches.

I thank you Mr Chair.

Fortieth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

Opening Plenary on 4 June 2014

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

Mr Chair,

We welcome you on the position of the SBSTA Chair and assure you that the EU will work constructively with you and all Parties under your Chairmanship to achieve satisfactory progress on SBSTA.

Mister Chair, distinguished Colleagues, dear Friends,

The work of the IPCC is fundamental to our work here. The EU welcomes the recent publication of the WGII and III contributions to the IPCC's 5th Assessment Report. The AR5 provides us with clear scientific information about the extent of the challenges that we have to address and identifies options to do so.

We look forward to the various opportunities to consider the material provided by the IPCC during this session. In particular, we are looking forward to continuing the good discussions in the Structured Expert Dialogue under the 2013-2015 review, and to giving further guidance on the work of the SED and on how the outcomes of the Review might inform the work of the ADP. With the other Parties we also look for option how to best consider the information provided by the IPCC on mitigation currently discussed under SBSTA agenda item on Scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of mitigation of climate change.

The 5th Assessment Report highlights the need for strong and immediate global action. To that end, the EU wants to promote the synergies between the sessions of the Subsidiary Bodies and the ADP and looks forward to advancing productively in all the areas.

Let us highlight the following issues of particular importance for the SBSTA work in the coming two weeks:

The EU finds it essential to finalise discussions and operationalise an up-to-date accounting and reporting framework under the Kyoto Protocol.

On methodological issues under the Convention, we particularly look forward to engaging with other Parties in the revision of review guidelines for annual greenhouse gas inventories.

We are looking forward to continuing discussions on market and non-market mechanisms.

On agriculture, we trust that work can continue building on previous constructive exchanges and in particular the mandate given by SBSTA in its 38th session, in order to agree a work programme in this session, addressing both mitigation and adaptation and matters relating to capacity building, technology transfer and finance.

The EU is also looking forward to continuing the considerations under the Nairobi Work Programme and agree on specific activities - including their timing - related to the topics of ecosystems, human settlements, water resources and health.

Mr. Chair, the EU supports the proposed agenda for SBSTA 40 and looks forward to working with you and all Parties to make the best use of our time at this session.

Closing Plenary on 15 June 2014

Mister Chair, distinguished Colleagues, dear Friends,

I am delivering this statement on behalf of the EU and its 28 Member States.

Let me thank you, Mr. Chair, for the guidance you have provided throughout the work of SBSTA in this session and Parties for their constructive approach. We also thank the co-facilitators and the secretariat for their efforts. We have worked hard during these two weeks and we now welcome the progress achieved on a number of agenda items.

With regard to the 2013-2015 Review, we are very pleased with the good exchanges we had in the Structured Expert Dialogue and with the conclusions of the Joint SBI/SBSTA Contact Group setting out the next steps we will undertake in order to successfully close the review. The EU reiterates that science is fundamental to this process and looks forward to the publication of the IPCC's synthesis report of its Fifth Assessment Report in October.

The EU is pleased to see further progress in the item of agriculture and thank all parties for the constructive spirit shown during this session.

While we note that the shape of the future climate regime and the general role of markets remains to be decided, we are happy that progress was achieved on the market and non-market mechanisms and look forward to addressing potential building blocks for the 2015 agreement in Lima.

The EU welcomes progress made under the Nairobi Work Programme, in particular the agreement on specific activities related to ecosystems, human settlements, water resources and health. All Parties, including the EU, showed great amount of dedication and flexibility. We are looking forward to continue with discussions under this important adaptation-related agenda item.

However, we also need to highlight one particular issue about which the European Union has serious concerns.

We are extremely disappointed that we have not made progress at this meeting on the finalisation of the rules to implement the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. These rules, which are essential for the accounting system for the second commitment period, must be finalised in Lima. Without them, we are unable to fulfil our obligations – including transferring the share of proceeds –nor will we be able to ratify the Doha amendment unless this issue is resolved very soon.

To conclude, the European Union overall appreciates the results achieved at this session but looks forward to an effective and efficient continuation of work in the run-up to and during the sessions in Lima and beyond.

Last but not least, we would like to congratulate the Group of 77 on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of their foundation.

High-level ministerial roundtable under the Kyoto Protocol

5 June 2014

Thank you, Mr. President; Dear colleagues, Ladies and Gentlemen,

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

We are very pleased to provide our views on the occasion of this ministerial roundtable. Today's roundtable is an important element of the package we agreed in Doha, which included the Doha Amendment of the Kyoto Protocol. Mr. President, I would like to start by underlining the importance that the EU is giving to the 2nd commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, both its ratification and, importantly, its actual implementation.

We welcome the increasing number of Parties that have already ratified the Doha amendment. The EU and its Member States are working hard to join that list. We are making good progress in our internal preparations. As we already announced in Warsaw, we look forward to submitting our ratification instruments as soon as possible in 2015 if the implementing rules for the 2nd commitment period are formally adopted in Lima".

We have also been working hard on the implementation of the 2nd commitment period – in line with our promise in Doha to do so even before our formal ratification. Earlier this year we finalised EU legislation that ensures that we have the necessary elements in place to complete our reporting and accounting for the 2nd commitment period. Most importantly, we have been working hard to put in place and implement the necessary policies and measures to further reduce our emissions

Mr. President, The 1st commitment period has shown us that clear commitments are not a strait jacket. Clear commitments are a helpful tool to set economies on a new low carbon pathway. We also know from experience that reductions can be achieved without compromising growth in a regulatory setting where binding targets give clarity and predictability to economic operators. Over the period 1990-2012, the EU decreased its emissions by 19% while our GDP grew by more than 44%. As a result, we almost halved our average greenhouse gas emission intensity between 1990 and 2012.

The EU now has one of the most energy efficient economies in the world, producing less greenhouse gases per unit of GDP than most other major economies. At the same time, we have also reduced our per capita greenhouse gas emissions by a quarter. In 2012, average emissions per capita in the EU Member States and Iceland were down to 9 tonnes CO₂-equivalent.

Taking the necessary action has not been always easy and the elaboration and adoption of our policies and legislation have required very extensive stakeholder consultations and sometimes difficult legislative processes. Yet we have been able to win and maintain public support for a robust action-oriented agenda, even through a time of economic and financial crisis. Importantly, we have been able to do even more than our targets required. As we have seen transformation starting to work in practice, we have added more policies and actions resulting in further emission reductions and efficiency gains.

This has had a positive impact on our energy security. It has created new jobs and economic growth, including in economic sectors related to energy efficiency, renewable energy and low carbon technologies.

And it has helped improve air quality in our major population centers, and reduced related deaths and diseases.

Mr. President, The EU's commitment is to jointly reduce our emissions by an average of 20% during the years 2013 to 2020, compared to our base-year emissions. I am proud to confirm to you that we are not only well on track to deliver on this commitment, but that we are also looking to significantly over-achieve it.

Moreover, we are not stopping with the action we have taken thus far. The EU continues to be committed to the implementation of policies that are projected to further over-achieve the reduction commitment for the second commitment period and thereby significantly contribute to closing the ambition gap. In this context, I also reiterate our conditional offer to move to a 30 per cent reduction by 2020 compared to 1990 levels, provided that other developed countries commit themselves to comparable emission reductions and developing countries contribute adequately according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities.

Mr. President, The figures explaining the EU's performance to date, and our projections for 2020 are given in our submission and the technical Annex. Allow me to draw your attention to the main achievements, based on preliminary data and projections. Preliminary data show that average annual emissions over the first commitment period from 2008-2012 are 18.8% below base year levels. Average annual emission reductions over the period 2013-2020 are projected to be 22.8% below base year levels;

Preliminary data also shows that the EU is set to over-achieve on our targets for the first and second commitment periods (2008-2020), with an estimated 5.5 Gigatonnes of CO2 equivalent. This is more than a full year of EU emissions.

Moreover, a number of additional measures are currently being implemented or planned, both in Member States and at the EU level. This may result in a further overachievement.

Mr. President, A report from the European Environment Agency, released earlier this week, shows that the current and projected emission reductions, and the resulting overachievement, are largely the result of a real, sustained effort in the form of structural policies implemented in the field of climate and energy – not only the financial and economic crisis.

These structural policies include in particular policies resulting in improvements in energy intensity of the economy and a higher share of renewables. Allow me to recall just a few of those measures. At the heart of our actions sit the so-called "Climate and Energy Package", the main elements of which are the EU's greenhouse gas emissions trading system, Member State-specific targets for sectors outside the trading system, as well as legislation delivering on our 20% renewable energy and energy efficiency objectives

In addition, we have adopted implementing measures for our Eco design and eco labeling legislation. We have revised our legislation on fluorinated gases to reduce these emissions by two thirds by 2030. We have regulated CO2 emissions from cars and vans, and strengthened targets on the Energy Performance in Buildings, including near zero emission standards for all new buildings from 2020 onwards. Importantly, we have also worked to mainstream climate action into our economic, fiscal and employment policies – the most illustrative evidence of this action is the climate mainstreaming target for 20% of the EU budget during 2014 to 2020. I should also underline that these measures at the EU level have been complemented by action at the national level in EU Member States. Some of our Member States will share their experiences in their interventions today.

Mr. President, It is crystal clear that the level of international ambition needs to be substantially raised if we are to have a chance of keeping global warming below 2 degrees.

Scientific evidence could not be clearer on the need for doing so: The latest reports of the IPCC are unequivocally telling us how the impacts of climate change are already felt, how they are going to gain force even further, and which great risks they pose to natural ecosystems, human health, global food security and economic development. The same IPCC assessment also points us to the unique opportunities of early climate action: sustainable development, public health, food security and energy supply all benefit from climate action, to name a few.

By significantly over-achieving on our commitments, the EU is already providing a major contribution. And we are ready to explore concrete options to do even more. At the same time, it is important to put today's discussions in context. It is clear that with only 10% of global emissions, EU action alone cannot put us on a pathway to meet the below 2 degrees objective.

This is why we look forward to discussing with other Parties options and opportunities to reduce emissions while maintaining economic growth. In addition, we also look forward to opportunities to discuss with other Parties any overachievement in their commitments and actions and, therefore, contributions to closing the gap.

Mr. President, To conclude, please allow me to reiterate that today's and tomorrow's roundtables are a welcome opportunity. Not only to present what we have done, how we have implemented and achieved, indeed over-achieved, our emission reductions. It is also an opportunity to listen to each other's experiences and lessons learned.

In particular, I hope that we can use our discussions today and tomorrow to identify how we can all further strengthen our actions in support of the implementation of our commitments taken to date and our further contributions to closing the mitigation ambition gap.

Open-ended informal consultations by the Incoming Presidency of COP 20/CMP 10 on the expectations for the Lima Conference

Bonn, 8 June 2014

Excellency, distinguished Colleagues, dear Friends,

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

The importance of Lima cannot be overemphasized. This COP will be critical for strengthening the implementation of the decisions taken in the past few years, such as on adaptation and means of implementation, as well as for preparing for a successful outcome in Paris in 2015. In this context the EU would like to stress the timeline as agreed in Warsaw. For our part we will stick to the agreement and will communicate our proposed mitigation commitment in the first quarter of 2015 and we urge all major economies to do so as well.

Lima must deliver the key elements of the draft negotiating text for a legally-binding agreement that is applicable to all Parties. These elements need to include adaptation, mitigation, means of implementation and more details on the MRV, accounting and compliance regimes, which will strengthen the multilateral rules-base. The 2015 Agreement should foster climate resilient development. At the same time the 2015 Agreement must also send a strong signal that we are all committed to achieving the below 2°C objective. It should therefore include a mechanism that can easily facilitate and capture increases in mitigation ambition as necessary in response to the requirements of science.

COP20 should also deliver agreement on upfront information requirements for intended nationally determined contributions to ensure they are transparent, quantifiable and comparable. This is an urgent priority.

COP 20 should also put in place arrangements for an international process to consider and analyse intended contributions before COP 21 to ensure that the 2015 Agreement is as ambitious as possible from the outset.

Moreover, to achieve our below 2°C objective, an outcome in Lima enhancing pre-2020 mitigation ambition is vital. In March, we began exploring options and ways to address the pre-2020 mitigation gap. It is important that we make the best and fullest use of this process, and make improvements as we move along. We also need to consider how best to enable Parties, cities, subnational authorities and other actors to strengthen efforts towards scaling up action. It is necessary to harness political momentum generated through the UNSG summit, allowing heads of state and government to send a political message at the highest level of their expectations for an agreement in Paris. This will highlight how collaboration and cooperation can build momentum for action, as well as the Ministerial session scheduled at COP 20. In Lima, we should capture results from this process in 2014 and decide how to move beyond to catalyse real world action to raise mitigation ambition as well as collaboration on mobilising finance, developing and diffusing technologies, supporting capacity and improving resilience.

On finance, the ADP should deliver a negotiating text with key elements ensuring that climate finance is a means to an end and delivers results. The 2015 Agreement should include actions by all parties on climate finance, transformative investments and creating enabling environments although this does not mean that all parties should take the same actions. We also acknowledge our own responsibilities including enhancing our own efforts.

We welcome the decision taken by the GCF Board in Songdo confirming the fulfilment of 8 essential requirements for initial resource mobilisation. We are also confident that in Lima we will be able to welcome initial pledges to the Green Climate Fund. This will be an important step in making the GCF a major player in climate finance post 2020.

Finally, I must underline the need to adopt in Lima the technical rules under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol to implement its second commitment period.

We have full confidence in the incoming Presidency to lead us over the coming months towards these outcomes, which are mandated in the Warsaw decision. To that end, we look forward to working with you and all Parties both in preparations and during the COP to make it a success.