



**COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

Brussels, 8 April 2008

8549/09

**ENV 294
ENER 121
FISC 41
DEVGEN 94
TRANS 144
FORETS 42
ONU 24**

INFORMATION NOTE

from : General Secretariat

to : Delegations

Subject : United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC):

- 7th session of the Ad hoc Working Group on Article 3.9 of the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP 7) (Bonn, 29 March - 8 April 2009)
- 5th session of the Ad hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action Under the Convention (AWG-LCA 5) (Bonn, 29 March - 8 April 2009)

= Compilation of EU statements

Please find attached for information the statements on the AWGs delivered by the Czech Presidency on behalf of the European Community and its Member States.

Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey have associated themselves with the statements.

**Ad hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I parties
under the Kyoto Protocol
- EU statements -**

Working Group on Article 3.9 of the Kyoto Protocol

The EU welcomes the progress made in the last years and in particular in Poznań. We are now in full negotiating mode and are looking forward to moving from general conclusions towards concrete texts for adoption in Copenhagen. The pre-sessional workshop *on issues relating to the scale of emissions reductions to be achieved by Annex I Parties* and the in-depth consultations *on emissions trading and project-based mechanisms* and LULUCF were very constructive and will be a good basis to advance our work over the next two weeks.

Our work must be guided by a shared vision and we understand that we must act urgently to keep temperature rise below 2°C. Delaying action will lead to carbon lock-in, increase the likelihood of crossing critical thresholds and increase the cost to the global economy.

The IPCC Fourth Assessment Report indicates that developed countries should collectively cut emissions by 25-40% by 2020 compared to 1990 levels. Developed countries must continue to take the lead by committing to ambitious GHG emissions cuts as their contribution to the necessary global mitigation effort. The EU's proposed collective cut for developed countries in the order of 30% is consistent with the IPCC range – and will be achieved through domestic and international efforts. We are pleased to see that since we met in Poznan more Parties are putting forward information relating to further emission reduction commitments and call upon all Annex I Parties to do so.

Improved and new carbon market mechanisms enable Annex I Parties to take on ambitious targets in a cost effective way. The EU sees a strong continuing role of the flexible mechanisms, including the CDM.

There are many synergies with the AWG-LCA and our work under the AWG-KP will only be part of the broader Copenhagen agreement. The EU reemphasises that we are working on a broad mandate including all issues in our work programme. It is only by sticking to our agreed comprehensive and iterative approach that we can reach a meaningful conclusion by the end of this year.

We are looking forward to discussions and focused negotiations. We are confident that substantive negotiations here, in Bonn, will help the Chair prepare the negotiating text which needs to be ready by June.

This means that we need to make progress on all issues on the AWG KP agenda in Bonn. The EU is looking forward to proposals from other Parties, and to further elaborate our own ideas – such as our proposals for new carbon market tools.

The EU pledges its support to you Mr. Chair. We are committed to work hard over the next two weeks here in Bonn and the next 252 days to COP 15.

Ad hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action Under the Convention

The EU welcomes the progress made since the adoption of the Bali Action Plan and in particular the outcome of the Poznań Conference, including the focus document prepared by Chair before the session as a helpful basis for starting the negotiation phase.

We do not have a lot of time left before the Copenhagen Conference and we therefore underline the urgency to make further progress at this session.

These are challenging times. On 2 April leaders of the G20 will meet to discuss pressing issues around the state of the world economy. At the same time we consider there is a great opportunity and need to build on the synergies between action on climate change and economic recovery in a way that will encourage growth and sustainable development for all countries.

Developed countries must continue to take the lead by committing to ambitious greenhouse gas emission cuts as their contribution to the necessary global mitigation efforts. Delaying action would lead to serious consequences. I would also like to remind you that at the last day of the Poznan Conference EU Heads of State and Government reached agreement on the climate and energy package, which formally confirmed the legal framework for the EU to achieve its independent commitment to reduce its emissions to 20% below 1990 levels by 2020. I would like to re-emphasise that we have also committed ourselves to move to a 30% reduction as our contribution to a global and comprehensive agreement.

The EU thinks that achievement of the necessary global emissions trajectory to keep the 2°C objective within reach will require developing countries as a group, in particular the most advanced among them, to achieve a substantial and quantifiable deviation below the currently predicted emissions growth rate. Recent analysis indicates that such deviation will need to be in the order of 15 to 30% below business as usual by 2020, respecting the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. We recognise that many actions have already been taken, and with additional support more can be done to achieve this level of ambition. It is for this reason that we propose Low Carbon Development Strategies as a vehicle to link action and support.

Enhanced action within the scope of Bali Action Plan will require provision of new and additional financial resources and investment to support action on mitigation, adaptation and technology cooperation. The European Union will take on its fair share. In the light of this, we would like to further explore in more detail the practical means for financing mitigation and adaptation technology support and capacity building, including through a contributory approach based on an agreed scale, market-based approaches based on auctioning arrangements or a combination of these and other options. Our Heads of State and Government will continue to discuss these issues well in advance of the Copenhagen Conference.

We have shown that the carbon market is one of the most efficient ways to reduce emissions. However, there is also a need for new mechanisms in order to deliver greater mitigation benefits. To this end, building a liquid global carbon market with a broad coverage and deep emission cuts to create a robust price signal might be a key means to deliver cost effective GHG emission reductions. Sectoral mechanisms could enable developing countries to strengthen their mitigation contribution, to access carbon markets and to promote sustainable development.

Climate change is already occurring and so adaptation must be comprehensively addressed in the Copenhagen agreement and adequately reflected in ongoing and future development planning. Therefore, the EU proposes that a Framework for Action on Adaptation be part of the Copenhagen agreement on the basis of an international partnership and solidarity, in particular addressing the needs of the most vulnerable developing countries. At this session, we would like to further explore elements of this framework as identified in the Chair's focus document.

Mr Chair, we are looking forward to engaging in concrete discussions and focused negotiations with Parties, and are confident that we can come to substantive conclusions here in Bonn, so we can keep the time schedule we agreed on and come to a satisfactory agreement in Copenhagen.

