



Urgency to act: International framework (Road to Lima and Paris)



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*Climate
Action*



INTRODUCTION

Key facts



5TH IPCC REPORT

The Physical Science Basis

Atmosphere: Earth surface getting warmer

Ocean: increase in energy concentration

Melting glaciers and ice

Carbon and other biogeochemical cycles (2011)

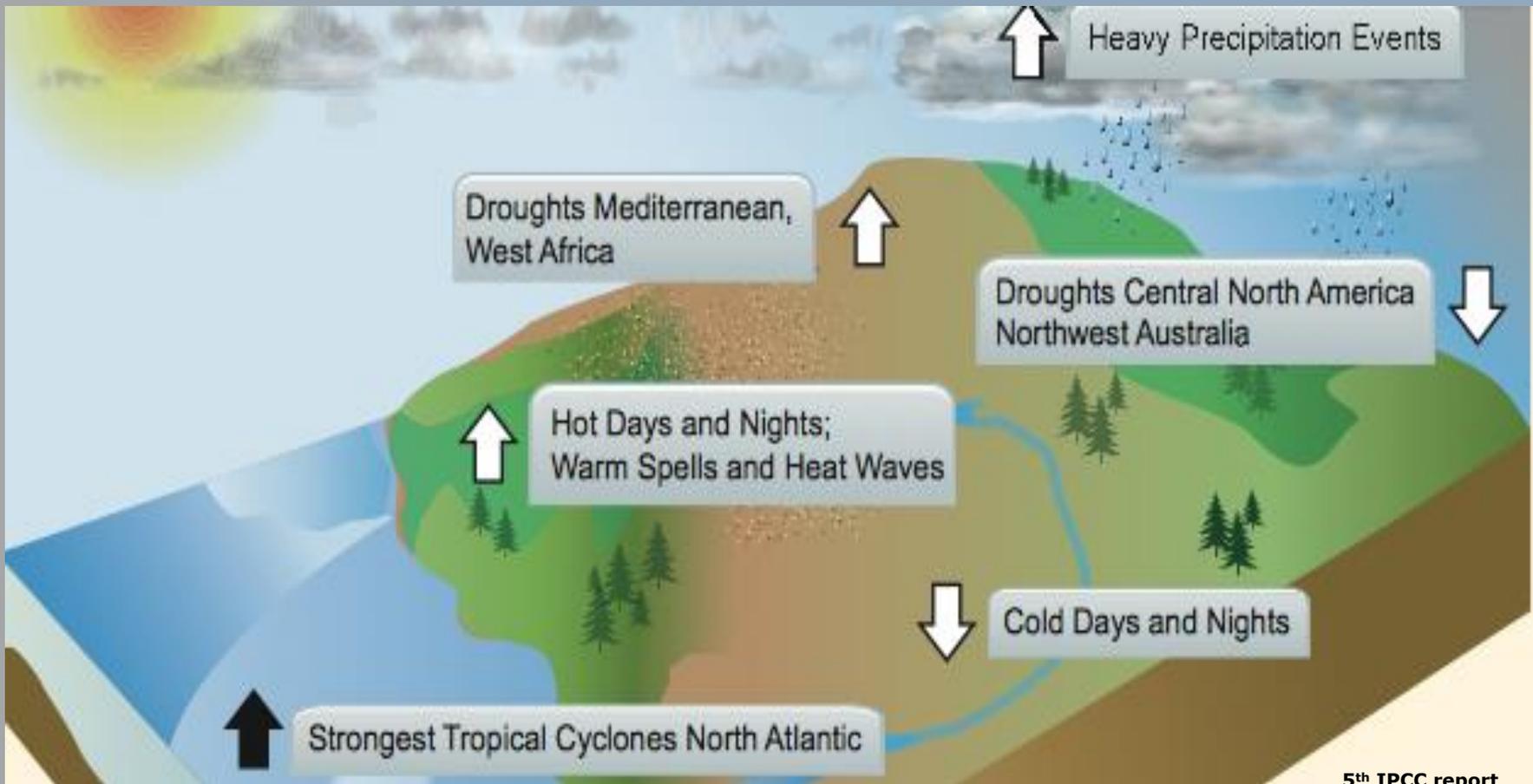
CO₂ 391 ppm – 40% increase

CH₄ 1803 ppb – 150% increase

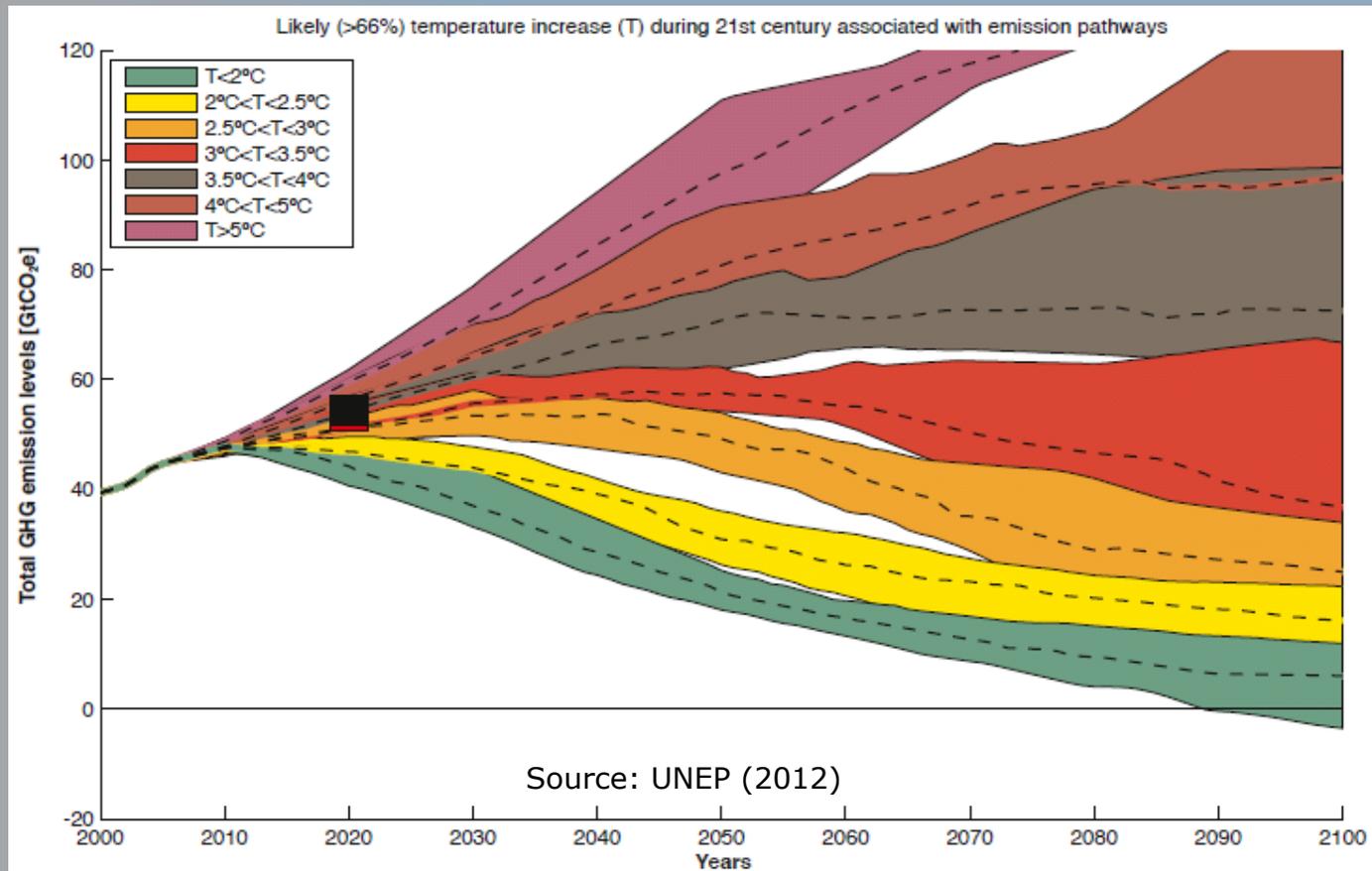
N₂O 324 ppb – 20% increase compared to pre-industrial levels

CO₂ – 400 ppm

Impacts of climate change



The Global mitigation challenge in 2030...





Benefits of early climate action

While climate change is a significant threat, early climate action will also bring benefits, such as:

- *more efficient use of less polluting energy,*
- *cleaner and more balanced transport options,*
- *more environmentally-friendly land-use and agriculture,*
- *more sustainable and resilient cities,*
- *and fewer emissions from all sectors of our economy.*



ROAD TO LIMA AND PARIS

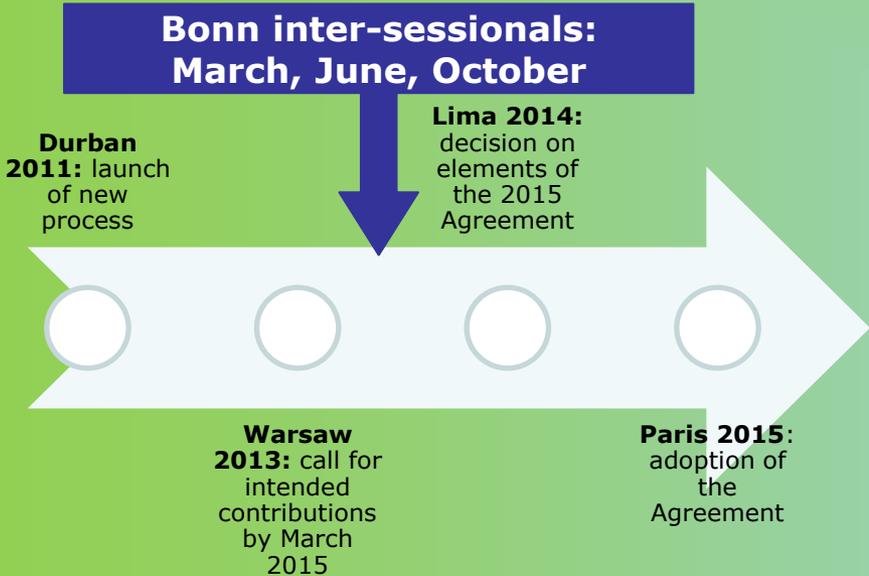
Key milestones



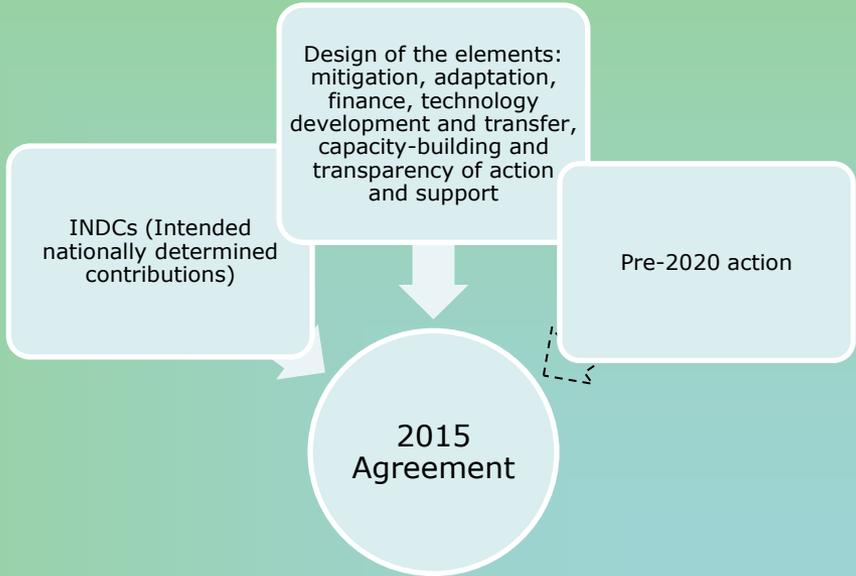
Context: towards the 2015 Agreement

A new legally binding international climate agreement applicable to all to keep global average temperature increase below 2°C

Process



Content





Bonn, June 2014: main outcomes

1

Intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs):

Will Parties be ready by Q1 2015? What will contributions look like?

EU, US, China clear frontrunners.
Other major economies preparing; international support available

Consensus that **all must contribute emission reductions**; discussions on adaptation and finance ongoing

Consensus that **upfront information requirements** must be agreed in Lima; wide agreement on an assessment phase

2

Elements of the 2015 Agreement:

How will the agreement address mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology, capacity-building, transparency?

Elements to be decided in Lima

Emerging consensus on **ambitious mitigation commitments** from the outset, on a mechanism to continue increasing ambition

Challenges: adaptation, finance, rules base – and negotiating process

3

Pre-2020 climate action:

Can we close the "ambition gap"?

Multi-stakeholder exchanges on **land use** and **urban environment** following up on energy efficiency and renewables in March

Way forward: expand current technical work to new areas?

4

Implementation agenda:

Follow-up to previously taken decisions – also relevant to the development and implementation of the 2015 Agreement

Steady progress on technology, agriculture...

Little progress on: reform of Clean Development Mechanism, Executive Committee of Loss and Damage Mechanism

Concern as **Kyoto Protocol accounting rules** for second commitment period not finalised



EU priorities for Lima and Paris



Lima 2014

- **Upfront information** requirements defined so INDCs are understandable and comparable
- Clarity on **international process** in 2015 to assess fairness & collective adequacy of INDCs
- Further progress on how **adaptation** and **financial and other support** are to be reflected in the 2015 Agreement
- **Ambition mechanism**
- **Elements of draft agreement** available

Paris 2015

- Addressing **mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology, capacity-building, transparency** of action and support in a comprehensive way
- Inclusion in the 2015 Agreement of a **long-term goal consistent with science** (keeping global average temperature increase below 2°C vs. pre-industrial levels)
- Nationally determined contributions to be included in the form of **mitigation commitments that are legally binding**
- Further strengthen **multilateral rules** through monitoring, reporting and verification, accounting and compliance
- Mechanism to regularly consider global level of ambition so **Parties can raise their own ambition** if wished and necessary
- Catalyse **real action by all types of stakeholders**, building on pre-2020 experience





EU AS A RELIABLE PARTNER



EU external climate finance

*EU and its Member States largest donors of ODA globally:
€ 60 bn p.a.*

*Climate change: €3.7 bn since 2002 (just by European
Commission)*

*EU over-achieved Fast Start Finance commitment: €7.34
billion 2010-2012*

- **41% mitigation, 30% adaptation, 13% REDD.**

*EU committed to its share in mobilising US\$ 100 bn p.a. by
2020 (Copenhagen pledge)*

EU budget 2014-2020 - 20% climate-relevant

- **Development cooperation policy will contribute to this, with an estimated €1.7 billion for climate spending in 2014-2015 alone.**



Conclusions

- *Global climate action needs to reflect evolving reality globally.*
- *The global climate policy has developed immensely over the past two decades; there is however still plenty of room for learning and improvement while the urgency to act is growing.*
- *EU has been in the lead of this development and continues to do so; currently defining its domestic 2030 climate and energy policy in order to submit its INDC by Q1 2015.*
- *All major economies and EU's closest partners to deliver by the same deadline, as agreed at the Warsaw climate summit.*
- *EU stepping up low emission and climate resilient development cooperation enabling our partners to prepare and submit their contributions / commitments and subsequent implementation => UfMCCEG*



Thank you

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