

# Caribbean Conference of the Global Climate Change Alliance

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From Cancun to Durban

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# Cancun was a success

- re-established the faith in the multilateral approach to deal with climate change
- resulted in a balanced set of decisions
- Important step towards a sound post-2012 climate regime
- First time 2°C target is recognised in an official UN document
- Options for 1.5°C target will be assessed

# A success for the EU

- Because of the reasons already explained
- Because EU was able to speak with one voice
- Because Cancun reflects the EU's line of a stepwise approach

# A success for developing countries

- A strong recognition of the importance of adaptation and creation of an “adaptation framework”
- Agreement of a REDD+ mechanism
- Commitment of long-term finance amounting to US\$ 100 billion per year by 2020
- Creation of the Green Climate Fund

# But Cancun is only a step

- Current mitigation pledges fall far short of the 2°C target, let alone the 1.5°C
- Legally binding issue (excluded for some, essential for others)
- Second commitment period under KP
- No decision on agriculture
- Still a lot of work to move to full implementation like the REDD+

# EU is delivering on fast-start

- Collective pledge of the EU to provide € 2.4 billion per year from 2010-2012 is so far achieved (US\$ 10 billion over period);
- Around 33% adaptation, 17% REDD and 48% mitigation, 2% not specified;
- European Commission contribution is € 50 million per year additional funding; 50% with focus adaptation via GCCA); 20% REDD and 30% mitigation

# EU is making progress on its own commitments

- 20% emission reduction by 2020 in comparison to 1990 is in binding EU legislation
- 30% offer when other developed countries make comparable efforts and when emerging developing countries take significant steps below “business as usual”

# EU proposed roadmap for 2050

- Moves beyond the EU 2020 strategy and intends to set an example
- Step towards a comprehensive low emission development strategy for the EU in line with Cancun Agreements
- 80% to 95% reductions by 2050
- 40% by 2030 and 60% by 2040
- Strengthen 2020 target to 25% feasible

# Future financial architecture will have several elements:

- Cancun agreement states that long-term finance will come from a wide variety of sources including:
  - Public and private
  - Multilateral and bilateral
  - Alternative or innovative sources

# New Green Climate Fund

- Transitional committee will meet soon;
- Should have thematic windows, such as adaptation, mitigation,
- Must channel a significant part of the multilateral funds to adaptation
- Use experience of adaptation fund (AF)
- Priority for LDCs and SIDS
- Need to rationalise multilateral funding: LDCF, SCCF, AF

# Key points for the EU in Durban and beyond

- Measuring, reporting, verifying (MRV) to be credible
- Filling the mitigation gaps
- Agreement on bunker fuels, CFCs
- New sector carbon market mechanism (reforming the CDM)
- Alliance building, with large emerging countries (China, Indian, Brazil), but also with LDCs, SIDS, Africa, AOSIS.

# Concluding comments

- We do have a strong common interest
- Important synergies between limiting global warming and other environmental objectives such as preserving biodiversity, combatting desertification and deforestation, reducing pollution;
- Need to keep the momentum from Cancun
- Delaying action will much increase the costs

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION**