

EVROPSKI PARLAMENT

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PREDLOG RESOLUCIJE

k izjavi Evropskega sveta in Komisije

v skladu s členom 103(2) poslovnika,

ki ga predlaga Guido Sacconi

v imenu Začasnega odbora za podnebne spremembe

on the outcome of the Bali Conference on Climate Change (COP 13 and COP/MOP 3)

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Resolucija Evropskega parlamenta on the outcome of the Bali Conference on Climate Change (COP 13 and COP/MOP 3)

Evropski parlament,

- having regard to the Thirteenth Conference of the Parties (COP 13) to the UNFCCC and the Third Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (COP/MOP 3) held in Bali, Indonesia, from 3 to 15 December 2007,
 - having regard to the conclusions of the Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) released in Valencia, Spain, on 17 November 2007,
 - having regard to its previous resolutions regarding climate change, and in particular the one of 15 November 2007 on limiting global climate change to 2 degrees Celsius - the way ahead for the Bali Conference on Climate Change and beyond (COP 13 – COP/MOP 3)¹,
 - ob upoštevanju člena 103(2) svojega poslovnika,
- A. whereas the 4th Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change affirms that the accelerating pace of climate change is the result of human activity and is already causing severe global effects,
 - B. whereas many areas in the world have already been affected by the effects of an increase in global average temperatures, and whereas the latest scientific evidence suggests that the EU's agreed long-term goal of limiting warming to +2°C compared to pre-industrial levels might not be sufficient to avoid significant negative effects of climate change,
 - C. whereas climate change is a long-term problem and whereas short-term measures alone will not suffice to bring about positive effects on climate,
 - D. whereas industrialised countries have a major responsibility for the accumulation of GHG emissions in the atmosphere; whereas the poorest countries and populations will be hit hardest by a more unstable climate,
 - E. whereas a broad international agreement on long-term targets for emission reductions is absolutely essential to provide investment certainty for low GHG-emitting technologies as well as energy efficiency, and to avoid investments in incompatible energy infrastructure,
1. Welcomes the decision taken by the Parties at the Bali Conference to launch, in the framework of the UNFCCC, a formal negotiation process for an international climate agreement for the period after 2012 with a view to achieving an agreement and adopt a

¹ Texts Adopted, P6_TA(2007)0537

decision at the Fifteenth Conference of the Parties, which will be held in Copenhagen in 2009;

2. Expresses its satisfaction that the Bali Action Plan contains a clear timetable, the deadline of 2009 for the conclusion of the agreement, as well as the indication of the key-issues which will be addressed during the negotiations and believes that it, thus, provides a good basis for the negotiations process;
3. Reiterates that a such an agreement should build on key principles and mechanisms of the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol taking into account common but differentiated responsibilities and should be based on the elements identified in point 2 of its resolution of 15 November 2007;
4. Considers the overcoming of the rigid distinction between Annex I and non-Annex I countries as one of the most significant achievements of the Bali Action Plan;
5. Stresses the constructive and leading role played by the EU at the Conference in Bali, which greatly facilitated the breakthrough in the negotiations;
6. Welcomes the recognition by the Parties that IPCC AR4 represents the most comprehensive and authoritative assessment of climate change to date, providing an integrated scientific, technical and socio-economic perspective on relevant issues, as well as the encouragement to draw on this information in the development of national policies on climate change;
7. Regrets that it was not possible to make unambiguous references to science in relation to the necessary greenhouse gas reductions in the Bali Action Plan; welcomes, however, the recognition of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol that reductions in the range of 25-40% compared to 1990 by industrialised countries as a group are required by 2020;
8. Recalls that industrialised countries, including those that have not yet ratified the Kyoto Protocol, must play a leading role in tackling climate change at world level and commit themselves to reducing their emissions by at least 30% by 2020 and 60-80% by 2050 compared to 1990;
9. Welcomes the constructive approach to the negotiations taken by a majority of the developing countries and their commitment to engage in nationally appropriate mitigation actions in the context of sustainable development, supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity-building, in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner;
10. Considers that, as an innovation in comparison to the Kyoto Protocol, the different situation of developing countries should be reflected in the commitments undertaken and that emerging countries should accept limits on their emissions in accordance with their development stage, their per capita emissions, their emission reduction potential and their technical and financial capacities;
11. Welcomes the decision to undertake a programme of work on methodological issues related to a range of policy approaches and positive incentives that aim at reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, as well as

the encouragement to the Parties to support capacity building and to undertake efforts, including pilot projects, to address the drivers of deforestation;

12. Welcomes the decision concerning the management of the Adaptation fund, which ensures that it will become operational at an early stage of the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol;
13. Welcomes the decision to launch a strategic programme to scale up the level of investment for the transfer of both the mitigation and adaptation technologies to developing countries, as well as the task allocated to the Expert Group on Technology Transfer to assess the gaps and barriers to the use of, and the access to, financing resources;
14. Considers that the next Conference/Meeting of the Parties in Poznan should focus on developing countries and, therefore, insists that serious efforts are made to achieve real progress regarding incentives to avoid deforestation, financing adaptation, and improving transfer and deployment of clean technologies in developing countries;
15. Calls for significant and predictable financial instruments to be developed in the framework of the EU policies in order to assist developing countries to adapt to the impacts of climate change and to reduce GHG emissions;
16. Stresses that a "greening" of the EU development policy and aid is necessary and urgent, and should be implemented without contradicting the EU environment and climate change policies ; (EPP)
17. Reiterates its call for aviation and maritime transport emissions to be included in international GHG reduction commitments for the post-2012 period;
18. Underlines that the European Parliament is looking forward to the report by the Commission and by the High Representative on CFSP on "the consequences of Climate Change on the international security" requested by the June 2007 European Council ¹; stresses that special emphasis has to be given to key areas such as mitigation, adaptation, and mainstreaming of climate change in all policies, as climate change could be a major factor in destabilisation of the poorest countries;
19. Conscious of the magnitude of the challenge for the upcoming negotiations, insists that climate policy becomes a key priority and component in all external relations of the EU with third countries, regional conventions and economic organisations; furthermore calls on the four Presidencies (Slovenia, France, Czech Republic and Sweden) in 2008 and 2009 to inform the European Parliament of their objectives regarding climate policy, as well as to report regularly, along with the Commission, on progress made in the negotiations;
20. Calls for all of its relevant standing and temporary committees and delegations to work together closely on climate change, so that its industrial policy, energy policy and transport, agriculture, research and development and other initiatives are better

¹ Presidency conclusions of June European Council, paragraph 41

coordinated with climate change targets, and so that climate change is regularly raised at interparliamentary delegation level and in the context of the Transatlantic Legislative Dialogue;

21. Recognises that the credibility of EU negotiations relies on the success of our domestic reduction efforts; calls therefore for policies and measures at all levels, local, national and European, which will ensure that the EU will achieve domestic reductions at least of 30% below 1990 by 2020;
22. Notes the initiative taken by US administration to convene a further five meetings of the world's major emitters; calls for the Commission and the Member States concerned to make their participation conditional on concrete proposals from the hosts for short-term emissions reduction targets which are consistent with the aims and objectives of the UNFCCC;
23. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the governments and parliaments of the Member States and the Secretariat of the UNFCCC, with the request that it be circulated to all non-EU contracting parties and observers to the Convention.