



18.9.2014

B8-0000/2014

## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

further to Questions for Oral Answer B8-0000/2014

pursuant to Rule 128(5) of the Rules of Procedure

on the climate change conference in Lima, Peru (COP 20)  
(2014/0000(RSP))

**Giovanni La Via**

Chairman - Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

**Karl-Heinz Florenz**

on behalf of the EPP Group

**Jo Leinen**

on behalf of the S&D Group

**Ian Duncan**

on behalf of the ECR Group

**Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy**

on behalf of the ALDE Group

**Merja Kyllönen**

on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group

**Bas Eickhout**

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

**Valentinas Mazuronis**  
on behalf of the EFDD

**B8-0000/2014**

**European Parliament resolution on the climate change conference in Lima, Peru (COP 20) (2014/0000(RSP))**

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and to the Kyoto Protocol thereto,
- having regard to the 13th Conference of the Parties (COP 13) to the UNFCCC and the 3rd Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP3) held in Bali in 2007 and to the Bali Action Plan (Decision 1/COP 13),
- having regard to the 15th Conference of the Parties (COP 15) to the UNFCCC and the 5th Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP5) held in Copenhagen, Denmark, from 7 to 18 December 2009 and to the Copenhagen Accord,
- having regard to the 16th Conference of the Parties (COP 16) to the UNFCCC and the 6th Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP6), held in Cancún, Mexico, from 29 November to 10 December 2010 and to the Cancún Agreements,
- having regard to the 17th Conference of the Parties (COP 17) to the UNFCCC and the 7th Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP7) held in Durban, South Africa, from 28 November to 9 December 2011 and in particular the decisions encompassing the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action,
- having regard to the 18th Conference of the Parties (COP 18) to the UNFCCC and the 8th Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP8) held in Doha, Qatar, from 26 November to 8 December 2012 and to the adoption of the Doha Climate Gateway,
- having regard to the 19th Conference of the Parties (COP 19) to the UNFCCC and the 9th Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP9) held in Warsaw, Poland, from 11 to 23 November 2013 and the establishment of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage,
- having regard to the 20th Conference of the Parties (COP 20) to the UNFCCC and the 10th Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP9) to be held in Lima, Peru, from 1 to 12 December 2014,
- having regard to the EU climate and energy package of December 2008,
- having regard to the Commission Green Paper of 27 March 2013 on “A 2030 framework for climate & energy policies” (COM(2013)0169)<sup>1</sup>,

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<sup>1</sup> OJ C 0, 0.0.0000, p. 0. / Not yet published in the Official Journal

- having regard to Directive 2008/101/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 amending Directive 2003/87/EC so as to include aviation activities in the scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community<sup>1</sup>,
- having regard to its resolutions of 25 November 2009 on the EU strategy for the Copenhagen Conference on Climate Change (COP 15)<sup>2</sup>, of 10 February 2010 on the outcome of the COP 15<sup>3</sup>, of 25 November 2010 on the Climate Change Conference in Cancun (COP 16)<sup>4</sup>, of 16 November 2011 on the Climate Change Conference in Durban (COP 17)<sup>5</sup>, of 22 November 2012 on the Climate Change Conference in Doha, Qatar (COP 18)<sup>6</sup>, and of 23 October 2013 on the Climate Change Conference in Warsaw, Poland (COP 19),
- having regard to its resolutions of 4 February 2009 entitled ‘2050: The future begins today - Recommendations for the EU’s future integrated policy on climate change’<sup>7</sup>, of 15 March 2012 on a Roadmap for moving to a competitive low carbon economy in 2050<sup>8</sup> and of 5 February 2014 on a 2030 framework for energy and climate policies<sup>9</sup>,
- having regard to the Consultative Communication from the Commission of 26 March 2013 entitled ‘The 2015 International Climate Change Agreement: Shaping international climate policy beyond 2020’ (SWD(2013)0097),
- having regard to the Council conclusions of 9 March 2012 on the follow-up to COP 17/ CMP 7, the Council conclusions of 15 May 2012 on ‘climate finance – fast-start finance’, the Council conclusions of 18 July 2011 and of 24 June 2013 on EU climate diplomacy, the Council of 15 October 2013 on the commitment of the EU and its Member States to scaling up the mobilisation of climate finance,
- having regard to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Synthesis Report of November 2012 entitled ‘The Emissions Gap Report 2012’,
- having regard to the World Bank reports entitled ‘Turn Down the Heat: Why a 4 °C Warmer World Must be Avoided’, ‘Turn Down the Heat: Climate Extremes, Regional Impacts, and the Case for Resilience’ and ‘Climate Smart Development: Adding up the Benefits of Climate Action’,
- having regard to the three Working Group reports of the 2014 5th Assessment Report (5AR) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC),
- having regard to the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon invitation to the Heads of State to the Climate Summit in September 2014 with a view to making clear commitments to

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<sup>1</sup> OJ L 8, 13.1.2009, p. 3.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 285 E, 21.10.2010, p. 1.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 341 E, 16.12.2010, p. 25.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 99 E, 3.4.2012, p. 77.

<sup>5</sup> OJ C 153 E, 31.5.2013, p. 83.

<sup>6</sup> Texts adopted, P7\_TA(2012)0452.

<sup>7</sup> OJ C 67 E, 18.3.2010, p. 44.

<sup>8</sup> OJ C 251 E, 31.8.2013, p. 75.

<sup>9</sup> OJ C 0, 0.0.0000, p. 0. / Not yet published in the Official Journal

further action on climate change,

- having regard to the questions to the Council and to the Commission on the climate change conference in Lima (COP 20) (O-000000/2014 – B8-0000/2014 and O-0000/2014 – B8-0000/2014),
  - having regard to Rules 128(5) and 123(2) of its Rules of Procedure,
- A. whereas climate change represents an urgent and potentially irreversible threat to human societies, biodiversity and the planet and must thus be addressed at international level by all Parties;
- B. whereas according to the scientific evidence presented in the 2014 Working Group reports of the IPCC 5AR, warming of the climate system is unequivocal; climate change is occurring and human activities are the dominant cause of observed warming since the middle of the 20th century; the widespread and substantial climate-change impacts are already evident in natural and human systems on all continents and across the oceans; continued emissions of greenhouse gases will cause further warming and changes to the land, atmosphere and oceans in all regions of the globe; all countries, regardless of wealth, will be affected by the impacts of climate change; global greenhouse gas emissions over the period from 2000 to 2010 were the highest in human history; without significant global mitigation action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, global average temperature is likely to be as much as 5°C higher by the end of the century;
- C. whereas the EU has decreased its emissions by 19% in 2012 compared to 1990 in the scope of the Kyoto Protocol, while growing its GDP by more than 45%, and as a result, almost halved its average emission intensity between 1990 and 2012 and reduced its per capita emissions by 25%, down to 9 tCO<sub>2</sub>e (including all gases and all emission sources, excluding sinks);

### ***Urgency to act***

1. Reiterates that in line with the IPCC's findings, global greenhouse gas emissions need to peak by 2015 at the latest, be reduced by at least 50% by 2050 compared to 1990 levels, and continue to decline thereafter to reach levels near or below zero in 2100 in order to maintain a likely chance of keeping the rise in global average temperature below 2°C relative to pre-industrial levels; emphasises that all countries need to contribute and that delaying actions will increase costs and reduce options;

### ***Advancing the Durban Platform***

2. Recalls that all Parties agreed in Warsaw to UNFCCC decision 1/CP.19, which invites all Parties to initiate or intensify domestic preparations for their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) and to communicate them well in advance of the COP 20 (by the first quarter of 2015 by those Parties ready to do so) in a manner that facilitates the clarity, transparency and understanding of the INDCs;
3. Emphasises the countries that already committed to an economy-wide emission reduction target should continue with deeper emission cuts, and that others, in particular those with

the greatest responsibilities and capabilities, should also take on an economy-wide targets that, set emissions caps and reduce GHG-intensity;

### ***Elements of the 2015 Agreement***

4. Is of the view that the Lima Conference should set out the main elements of the 2015 Agreement, building on the progress accomplished throughout 2014 under the Durban Platform, and reiterates that mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation will all be essential parts of the 2015 Agreement;
5. Underlines the need for an effective compliance regime applicable to all Parties under the 2015 Agreement; emphasises that the 2015 Agreement must promote transparency and accountability by including a common system, drawing on the lessons learnt from the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol, for measuring, reporting and verifying the implementation of each Party's commitment;

### ***Pre-2020 ambition and the Kyoto Protocol***

6. Places particular emphasis on the urgent need for progress in closing the gigatonne gap which exists between the scientific findings and the current Parties' pledges; emphasises the important role of other policy measures, including energy efficiency, substantial energy savings, renewable energy and the phase-down of HFCs, in contributing to closing the gigatonne gap;
7. Looks forward to the EU and several of its Member States, as well as other Parties, undergoing a multilateral assessment of progress on their reduction targets for 2020 at the Lima Conference, as part of the International Assessment and Review (IAR) process; believes that such transparency is necessary to help understand mutual efforts and build trust among all Parties;

### ***Climate finance***

8. Recalls the EU's and its Member States' commitment to scaling up the mobilisation of climate finance, in order to contribute their share to the Copenhagen Accord commitment to jointly mobilise USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and calls on other donor countries to play their part in order to foster further mobilisation of climate finance;

### ***Adaptation; loss and damage***

9. Recalls that, while poor countries have contributed the least to the increasing concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, they are the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and have the least capacity to adapt; calls for the EU to seek agreements on climate financing, technology transfer and capacity building;

### ***Land sector***

10. Stresses that in line with the IPCC's findings, the land sectors are amongst the most exposed and vulnerable segment of our economies; notes the importance for all Parties to include a land component in their national contribution, with appropriate metrics to

monitor, report and verify quantifiable progress towards several interrelated objectives (i.e. mitigation, productivity and resilience), as well as general principles for accounting rules to be fully developed by 2020;

#### ***International aviation and maritime transport***

11. Reiterates the importance of maritime and air transport in terms of GHG emission reductions, and the need for swift progress and ambition in reaching satisfactory and timely outcomes in both the IMO and in the ICAO, in line with the scale and urgency of the climate challenge;

#### ***Climate diplomacy***

12. Stresses, in this context, the importance of the EU as a major player, speaking with ‘one voice’ at the Conference in seeking progress towards an international agreement and staying united in that regard;

#### **HFCs and the Montreal Protocol**

13. Invites the Parties to look at the voting and decision mechanisms of the successful Montreal Protocol, its different approach to responsibilities, and its enforcement and sanction mechanisms and financing, as an example which might be also used under the UNFCCC; calls for the EU to step up efforts to regulate a global HFC phase-down under the Montreal Protocol;

#### ***European Parliament delegation***

14. Believes that the EU delegation plays a vital role in the climate change negotiations, and therefore finds it unacceptable that Members of the European Parliament have been unable to attend the EU coordination meetings at previous Conferences of the Parties; expects at least the Chair of the European Parliament delegation to be allowed to attend EU coordination meetings in Lima;
15. 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.