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**STATEMENT BY SWEDEN ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN
UNION AND ITS MEMBER STATES**

**for the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties
(Copenhagen, 7-18 December 2009)
Opening plenary on 7 December 2009**

Madam President, distinguished colleagues, dear friends,

The world is watching us. They demand we come to an effective agreement to fight climate change. Our meeting in Copenhagen offers a unique opportunity to take a significant leap forward in this fight. Here we can set out a new path towards a greener, more sustainable and more equitable future in which development and emissions of GHGs are decoupled.

The EU is committed to reaching a global, ambitious and comprehensive agreement in Copenhagen that create the best possible conditions for a long-term cooperative effort. The agreement must enable an international effort to keep global warming below 2 degrees and be inclusive by encompassing all nations of the world. The detail must cover all Bali building blocks, the principles of the convention and enable immediate action.

It should build on the Kyoto Protocol – taking forward its essentials. It must encompass non-Kyoto Annex I Parties and contain a framework for enhanced mitigation actions by developing countries. For EU the environmental integrity and effectiveness of the agreement is of outmost importance.

The Copenhagen agreement should be translated into a universal legally binding agreement. If not here in Copenhagen, then as soon as possible during 2010. ~~For this purpose we need a strict timetable.~~

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Dear colleagues, we all know that delaying action to tackle climate change is not an option. Global emissions must peak no later than 2020 and be at least halved by 2050 compared to 1990 levels. Developed countries must lead and in aggregate cut emission by at least 80-95 percent over that same period and developing countries must contribute according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities.

In the month since we met in Barcelona we have been encouraged by more of our partners clarifying their current ambition levels. Brazil, the Republic of Korea, China, the US, India, the Russian Federation, South Africa and Singapore have all come forward. We are moving in the right direction, but too slowly and not far enough. The EU urges all Parties that have the capability to do so, to increase their ambition in addition to the pledges already on the table. Our Copenhagen agreement must contain numbers clearly showing that our global and individual ambitions are in line with science.

Mr Chair, the incremental cost for developing country adaptation and mitigation is in the order of €100 billion per annum by 2020. Clearly there must be a significant scaling up of support in the form of both public and private financial flows to developing countries, in addition to the developing countries' own effort. This will help support adaptation, mitigation, REDD, technology and capacity-building needs. The EU recognizes the need for new and additional financial resources for adaptation and that development cooperation has an important role to play in supporting developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change.

In the shorter term – so-called “fast-start” financing is needed to enable immediate action. We note the European Commission estimate of €5-7 billion per year for the first three years following our agreement. The EU will deliver its fair share as part of a global agreement.

Dear friends, together we can make Copenhagen a historic breakthrough on our common journey. The world is watching and will not allow a downward spiral in our ambition – this agreement is not about the lowest common denominator but it is about showing leadership and global cooperation to prevent dangerous climate change. The EU will work with purpose, and with an open mind, to make this happen.

Thank you Madam President.