



**GLOBAL  
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**  
ENVIRONMENTÁLNA  
SEKCIA

## **Forum for 21st century** **on Green Solutions**

### **Position of European Union for the purpose of the conference held by the Forum for 21st Century**

The European Union would like to thank the Forum for 21st Century for initiating the discussion and organizing the conference on global issues. At the same time we express our full support towards solving essential challenges occurring in the new global scenario. The EU stresses that it supports all efforts to take part in making the global situation's performance more effective and that it sees the most important issues in assecuration of sustainable development of environment and clean air for future generations. After an in-depth analysis of the draft proposed by the Forum for 21st Century let us annotate it and include our suggestions as well. The European Union:

- ① INTENDS to sign a new international environmental agreement- the Green Act by 2013. In accordance with a necessity to continue for pushing to sign new environmental agreement was on 8 December 2012, at the end of the 2012 United Nations Climate Change Conference, reached an agreement to extend the Kyoto Protocol to 2020 and to set a date of 2015 for the development of a successor document, to be implemented from 2020. There is no new finance (for adapting to climate change and getting clean energy) - only promises that something might materialise in the future.
- ① therefore AGREES with the creation of the Green Act Fund as a result of signing a new international agreement the Green Act as an outcome of previous agreements which would reaffirm the results of UN Climate Change Conference.
- ① UNDERSTANDS the necessity of creation of appropriate administrative, approval and control apparatus of The Green Act Fund and therefore supports the creation and functions of a Board as an authority oriented towards decisions regarding project funding and a Committee, as a supervising and control authority.
- ① REAFFIRMS its support to provide financial help for developing countries in order to meet the globally set goals in terms of global gas emissions reduction and HIGHLIGHTS its role as a worlds leading donor of development aid. As regards climate finance, the EU and its Member States are by far the largest contributor, accounting in 2010 for more than 70 % of both mitigation-related and adaptation-related Official Development Aid globally. However, facing complicated budget decisions at home (EURO crisis in EU, fiscal cliff in US etc.) the European Union CONSIDERS the contribution of 30 billion USD per year unreasonable. The accurate contribution of all potential members from our point of view is proposed 30 billions USD for the period of 2013-2020 in total.
- ① AGREES with a proposed mechanism of dividing votes among the members of the GAF in both, Board and Committee. However, what regards the composition of the Board, The European Union disagrees with a membership of The World Bank without any financial contribution to the Green



Act Fund, which should be proportional to the proposed share of votes according to scheme proposed in draft.

- ④ HIGHLIGHTS that climate change and the need for reduction of gas emissions is a global phenomenon and therefore should be discussed on multilateral basis. The European Union SUPPORTS effective and cooperative global political climate and therefore SUGGESTS to invite also other important global actors to participate on proposed Green Act and its Fund.
- ④ at this point REAFFIRMS the need, that following the signing of an international agreement on climate change, the contractors have to present, in the next three months, a report to the Committee on the following points:
  - the impact on the competitiveness of industry and agriculture, including carbon leakage risks;
  - the impact of the international agreement on other economic sectors;
  - accounting methods for emissions to land use and forestry;
  - modalities relating to afforestation, reforestation, deforestation and forest degradation in third countries.

in order to evaluate its implications and serve as a potential starting point for possible future revision of the agreement.

- ④ SUGGESTS to make the goal of Green Act more challenging, if not by increasing the percentage of greenhouse gas emissions by 30%, then by increasing the ratio of usage of alternative sources of energy over total sources of energy at 20% instead of 15%.
- ④ COMMITS itself to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20%, as mentioned in the option A.1 of the proposed draft in compliance with EUs *Energy Strategy 2020*. Therefore EU CHOOSES to be a member of the A.1 group and WELCOMES the proposed sanction mechanism, which was absent in Kyoto Protocol and was one of the crucial flaws of its failure.