Basic information

2002/2595(RSP) RSP - Resolutions on topical subjects	Procedure completed
Resolution on the Union's strategy for the New Delhi Conference on Climate change COP-8, October-November 2002 **Subject** 3.70.03 Climate policy, climate change, ozone layer 3.70.18 International and regional environment protection measures and agreements	

Key players

Council of the European Union

Council configuration	Meetings	Date
Environment	2473	2002-12-09

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
24/10/2002	Decision by Parliament	T5-0524/2002	Summary
24/10/2002	Debate in Parliament		
24/10/2002	End of procedure in Parliament		
07/11/2002	Final act published in Official Journal		
09/12/2002	Resolution/conclusions adopted by Council		Summary

Technical information

Procedure reference	2002/2595(RSP)
Procedure type	RSP - Resolutions on topical subjects
Procedure subtype	Debate or resolution on oral question/interpellation
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 142-p5
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Oral question/interpellation by Parliament		B5-0492/2002	24/10/2002	
Motion for a resolution		B5-0531/2002	24/10/2002	

Text adopted by Parliament, topical subjects		T5-0524/2002 OJ C 300 11.12.2003, p. 0449-0627 E	24/10/2002	Summary

Resolution on the Union's strategy for the New Delhi Conference on Climate change COP-8, October-November 2002

2002/2595(RSP) - 09/12/2002

The Council adopted conclusions on the follow-up to the Eight Conference of the Parties (COP 8) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which took place in New Delhi (India) from 23 October to 1 November 2002. The Council welcomes the progress made in New Delhi on important issues, including the adoption of the New Delhi work programme on education, training and public awareness and on the prompt start of the Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol. The Council considers however that the political results of COP8 as inadequate in dealing with the urgent issue of longer-term reductions of greenhouse gas emissions. The Council takes note of the need for further action after 2012 and looks forward to the continuation of the discussions on further action and emphasises that the European Union is determined to continue to lead in the fight against climate change. It also intends to bringing the process on further by building on the promotion of a confidence-building dialogue among Parties at all relevant levels before the next Conference of the Parties, including promotion of informal meetings on this issue. In this context, the Council welcomes the initiative of the Russian Federation to convene a World Climate Change Conference in Moscow from 29 September to 3 October 2003 : the EU looks forward to taking advantage of the conference in order to increase awareness of the importance of international efforts to address climate change. In this context, Council stresses the importance of the Kyoto Protocol as a first and necessary step towards meeting the ultimate objective of the Convention and continues to strongly urge all Parties that have not already done so to ratify the Protocol. Lastly, the Council stresses the role of renewable energy in combating climate change and emphasises its resolve to speed-up the co-operation on this issue.

Resolution on the Union's strategy for the New Delhi Conference on Climate change COP-8, October-November 2002

2002/2595(RSP) - 24/10/2002 - Text adopted by Parliament, topical subjects

In its resolution on the New Delhi Conference on Climate change, the European Parliament urged the EU to maintain its leading role in the negotiations. COP-8 constitutes not only a good opportunity to build on the decisions taken at Bonn and Marrakech on implementing the Kyoto Protocol, but also to start a debate on the main issues for the second commitment period. Parliament stressed the importance of the adoption of clear rules on the eligibility of CDM projects, including a fast-track procedure for small-scale projects. It reiterated its view that carbon sinks are scientifically questionable and should be used in conjunction with monitoring and to a limited extent only. Parliament calls upon all parties present at the COP-8 Conference, and especially the host country, India, to focus their attention on the problems of the developing countries by: - continuing the work done on adaptation to climate change, including finance mechanisms, - agreeing on criteria for the distribution of the existing climate change funds under the Marrakesh agreements. In the long term the principle of equal rights per world citizen must be applied. Parliament went on to call for the improvement of instruments to measure greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and the emissions of each signatory state so that states and international organisations have as much reliable scientific information as possible. It insisted that the reduction of CO2 implies developing renewable energy sources. Emissions from international flights and shipping must be incorporated into the emission reduction targets of the second commitment period from 2012, as there is more and more evidence that the aviation sector, especially, is playing an increasing role in global warming. Parliament welcomed the Russian Government's political willingness to ratify the Protocol and called on the US Government to reconsider its decision not to participate. The Kyoto Protocol will be a completed process and become operational only once the issue of sanction arrangements and the dispute settlement procedure is resolved.