

## **OUTCOME OF COP- 17 (DURBAN, SA)**

### **A. Governments, including 38 industrialised countries, have agreed**

- to a second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol from January 2013 ( which should end either on 31 December 2017 or 31 December 2020);
- to adopt a universal legal agreement on climate change no later than 2015;
- to start with works immediately via a new group called the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action

### **B. The agreed package of decisions is called "DURBAN PLATFORM" and includes:**

#### **1. Green climate Fund**

- Countries have already started to pledge to contribute to start-up costs of the fund, meaning it can be made ready in 2012, and at the same time can help developing countries get ready to access the fund, boosting their efforts to establish their own clean energy futures and adapt to existing climate change
- A Standing Committee is to keep an overview of climate finance in the context of the UNFCCC and to assist the Conference of the Parties. It will comprise 20 members, represented equally between the developed and developing world
- A focused work programme on long-term finance was agreed, which will contribute to the scaling up of climate change finance going forward and will analyse options for the mobilisation of resources from a variety of sources

#### **2. Adaptation**

- The Adaptation Committee, composed of 16 members, will report to the COP on its efforts to improve the coordination of adaptation actions at a global scale
- The adaptive capacities above all of the poorest and most vulnerable countries are to be strengthened. National Adaptation Plans will allow developing countries to assess and reduce their vulnerability to climate change
- The most vulnerable are to receive better protection against loss and damage caused by extreme weather events related to climate change

#### **3. Technology Mechanism**

- The Technology Mechanism will become fully operational in 2012
- The full terms of reference for the operational arm of the Mechanism - the Climate Technology Centre and Network - are agreed, along with a clear procedure to select the host. The UNFCCC secretariat will issue a call for proposals for hosts on 16 January 2012

#### **4. Support of developing country action**

- Governments agreed a registry to record developing country mitigation actions that seek financial support and to match these with support. The registry will be a flexible, dynamic, web-based platform

#### **5. Other key decisions**

- A forum and work programme on unintended consequences of climate change actions and policies were established
- Under the Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism, governments adopted procedures to allow carbon-capture and storage projects. These guidelines will be reviewed every five years to ensure environmental integrity
- Governments agreed to develop a new market-based mechanism to assist developed countries in meeting part of their targets or commitments under the Convention. Details of this will be taken forward in 2012

***The next COP18/CMP8, will take place 26.11 - 7. 12 in Qatar, in close cooperation with the Rep. of Korea***

## **About the UNFCCC**

With 195 Parties, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has near universal membership and is the parent treaty of the 1997 Kyoto Protocol. The Kyoto Protocol has been ratified by 193 of the UNFCCC Parties. Under the Protocol, 37 States, consisting of highly industrialized countries and countries undergoing the process of transition to a market economy, have legally binding emission limitation and reduction commitments. The ultimate objective of both treaties is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that will prevent dangerous human interference with the climate system.