



Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA)
Cambodia Climate Change Department, Ministry of Environment

Press Release

Cambodia and EU support COP16 Outcomes

Phnom Penh, March 23rd, 2011 *for immediate release*

Today, Cambodia Climate Change Department and EU held a workshop on **COP16 Outcomes** to share the results of the climate change conference held in Mexico last year and to declare support for the agreements.

“Cambodia strongly supports the **Cancun agreements** which aims at maintaining average global temperatures below two degrees Celsius compared to pre-industrial level, the establishment of Green Climate Fund and the improvement of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) mitigation projects.” H.E Mok Mareth, Minister of Ministry of Environment, announced at the workshop. According to the minister, the Cambodian government considers climate change as one of the main priorities among others.

During the workshop, the EU has also shown its support to the COP16 outcomes and readiness to assist Cambodia in responding to climate change. “I am very delighted that the EU has been able to support 13 out of the 22 Cambodian Delegates to attend the climate change conference held in Mexico, in which resulted an increased national pool of climate change knowledge that will certainly support Cambodia in preparing its position in any future COP meetings.” said Rafael Dochao Moreno, Chargé d’Affaires of the EU Delegation to Cambodia. “Action against climate change is both the EU and Cambodia interest.” he added.

The Royal government has already put climate change issue in the National Strategic Development Plan 2009-2013 and has been involving in the discussions of the UNFCCC conference of the parties to seek climate change solutions. The outcomes of this effort, to date, includes; the preparation of the national climate change reports to the UNFCCC, the Green House Gases (GHGs) inventory, the assessment on impact and vulnerability, National Adaptation Programme of Actions project (NAPA), GHG mitigation through CDM project and other education dissemination programs.

Cambodia, as one of the least developing countries, is ready to support the world in addressing climate change which has negative impacts to the socio-economic development. Currently, the climate change department, as the secretariat of the National Climate Change Committee, is implementing the Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA) program to prepare a strategic plan to respond to climate change, raise awareness and create trust fund to implement adaptation project.

Note to editor:

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was established at the UN Conference on Environment and Development (the Earth Summit) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992. The objective of the UNFCCC is "Stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with climate system".

The Conference of the Parties (CoP) is the uppermost body of the Convention. The COP is responsible for keeping international efforts to address climate change on track. It reviews the implementation of the Convention and examines the commitments of Parties in light of the Convention's objective, new scientific findings and experience gained in implementing climate change policies. A key task for the COP is to review the national communications and emission inventories submitted by Parties. Based on this information, the COP assesses the effects of the measures taken by Parties and the progress made in achieving the ultimate objective of the Convention.

"Parties" refers to all the national states that signed and ratified both of the international treaties, committing to observe and comply with its terms regarding international cooperation against climate change. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change has been signed by 194 State Parties and the Kyoto Protocol has been ratified by 184 State Parties. In accordance with Article 7 of the Convention, the Conference of the Parties in its authority of the supreme body has the mandate of adopting the necessary decisions for the promotion of its effective application.

COP16 is the 16th edition of Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP)

*The name COP refers to the English acronym of the reunions of the State Parties on numerous International Treaties ("Conference of Parties"). However, due to the relevance of the subject within the international agenda, the name COP is related to Climate Change. These conferences are celebrated annually between the months of November and December.

The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement to address climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The Protocol was adopted by the Third Conference of the Parties (CoP-3) of the UNFCCC in Kyoto, Japan. The Protocol creates legally binding obligations for industrialized countries to return their emissions of GHGs to an average of approximately 5.2 percent below their 1990 levels as an average over the period 2008- 2015.

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