

Parties present views at the COP and CMP plenary

Lima, 2 Dec. (Indrajit Bose) — The twentieth session of the Conference of Parties (COP 20) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the tenth session of the Conference of Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP10) convened a joint plenary on 1 December. Country groups outlined their expectations of Lima in their plenary statements.

Several developing country Parties stressed on the process in the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP), which has been tasked with drawing up of the 2015 agreement. Developing countries wanted the process to be transparent and inclusive and asked for text-based negotiations to begin. Any attempt to redefine or rewrite the Convention would complicate and delay the process, said Bolivia on behalf of G77 and China.

The Like Minded Developing Countries (LMDC) too said that they do not want to see huddles or gavel-based negotiations and wanted to see Party-driven negotiations. It called for the 2015 outcome to be equitable. It also called on developed countries to do more rather than backslide on their commitments. Any attempts by developed countries to casually set aside pre-2020 ambition pose serious questions to their commitment, the group said.

The BASIC (Brazil, South Africa, India, China) group of countries added that work on the loss and damage mechanism should be furthered in Lima but with the recognition that enhanced implementation cannot be completed without financial support.

On the CMP, a large group of developing countries called for the early ratification of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol and asked of developed countries to revisit their

emissions reduction targets and close the ambition gap. However, the Umbrella Group of developed countries said that the world has changed and rapid industrialisation has lifted millions out of poverty. The group is of the view that Kyoto Protocol alone cannot provide the solution.

The following are the key interventions by Parties:

Speaking for **G77 and China, Bolivia** spoke of the climate crisis pointed out by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and expressed concern over backsliding in commitments on the part of developed countries to reduce emissions, and support adaptation, finance and capacity building. Developing countries on the other hand have stepped forward and taken the lead to implement ambitious action by using their own scarce resources to improve their development prospects, it said.

Bolivia called for the urgent capitalisation of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) with new, additional and predictable funding. While it welcomed the pledges (US\$9.7 billion) to the GCF, it said that they are insufficient.

It also iterated that the lack of Annex I ambition in meeting Kyoto (Protocol) commitments must also be part of the discussion in Lima. It is necessary that Annex I Parties revisit their quantified emissions reduction targets.

Speaking on the process, Bolivia said that the outputs of the process should reflect Parties' proposals and underlined the importance of making progress on elaborating elements of the 2015 draft negotiations text. It reiterated that the agreement must be under the Convention and based on its principles and provisions, equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and

respective capability (CBDR-RC). The 2015 agreement must treat all elements in a balanced manner and on equal footing. The agreement should focus on all the elements: mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology transfer, capacity building.

It also reiterated the Warsaw decision wherein Parties are mandated to agree on the information on intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs) in Lima. It further said that the INDCs should be seen in a balanced manner, as per the principles and provisions of the Convention and that developing countries require support from the developed countries to submit INDCs. Any attempt to redefine or rewrite the Convention would complicate and delay the process, it said.

Bolivia also called for special attention to be given to National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) in Lima and said that NAPs must become a reality. Technology transfer will continue to be a key component of the outcome and effective mitigation and adaptation would rely on technology transfer. It said that the COP should focus on building mechanism and create policy conditions for rapid transfer of technology to developing countries and help them innovate. It called for the strengthening of technology mechanisms under the Convention and for barriers to technology transfer to be removed. Any agreement without CBDR-RC and equity would not do, it stressed.

A bottom-up approach for developed countries would not meet the target required and time is running out, it said. It also called for the Warsaw Mechanism on Loss and Damage to be made functional and for it to address the needs of developing countries. Response measures must also be looked into and it said it is committed to deliver on this very important issue.

Hoping that the process in the next two weeks would be transparent and inclusive, Bolivia reminded Parties that a fundamental step was taken in Doha to enhance the climate change regime through ratification of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol (CP2). It called for the urgent implementation of CP2 and said that all Parties must ratify the Doha amendment to enable its rapid entry into force. Only two developed countries have ratified CP2 while others had made only political pledges. There are some developed countries that have not joined or stayed away from CP2. Rapid ratification is crucial to build trust under

negotiations in the Ad Hoc Working Group on Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP). It also called on developed country Parties to close the ambition gap by 2020 and reminded them of their commitment to revisit their targets in 2014.

Speaking for **Like Minded Developing Countries (LMDC)**, Nicaragua said it is representing half of the world's population and most of the world's poor. It is expecting of the Lima COP to take full measures and wants to see in Lima robust international outcomes that adhere to the principles and structure of the UNFCCC in a fair manner. It called on developed countries to do more rather than backslide on their commitments. Developed countries must provide financial resources and effective technology transfer so that developing countries are able to undertake poverty eradication and sustainable development objectives simultaneously.

It said that the ADP elements must be elaborated upon in Lima, emphasising that "This is the mandate and it must be fulfilled". If the agreement is missing the other elements, it will be unfair, unbalanced and would not bring the world closer to solving the climate crisis. Reinterpreting the Convention would not lead to consensus or success, Nicaragua said. It also called on pre-2020 ambition on all elements to be enhanced. Finance is a crucial issue to build a better base for the 2015 outcome, it said. This should include guidance to the GCF, clarity on long-term finance on meeting US\$100 billion a year by 2020. Technology transfer should be a key component and effective mitigation and adaptation action should rely on and address other IPR (intellectual property rights) issues, it said.

The 2013-2015 review must consider what needs to be done to address the implementation gap. It also expects to see in Lima concrete measures to address the socio-economic consequences of response measures. It called on the Loss and Damage Mechanism to be built further in Lima. It reiterated that the 2015 outcome on all the elements must be equitable and durable. It called for draft text from Parties to be reflected on the screen and for negotiations to begin in focused groups. It also warned that in the process ahead the LMDC does not want to see huddles or gavel-based negotiations.

Speaking for the **LMDC on the CMP, Pakistan** said that since the adoption of CP2, only two developed countries have ratified the Doha amendment to the Kyoto Protocol. It called on Annex I Parties to initiate legal processes for an early ratification. Revisiting targets is crucial. It called on developed countries to achieve emissions reduction of 25-40 per cent (based on 1990 level) by 2020 and said the mitigation gap would not have existed in the first place if developed countries did what they were supposed to. Rather than doing that, they had backtracked on their commitments. It also emphasised the group's "grave concern" for those who left the Kyoto Protocol. Any attempts by developed countries to casually set aside pre-2020 ambition pose serious questions to their commitment, it said. It reiterated that the Kyoto Protocol is a cornerstone of multilateral rules agreed under the Convention.

Speaking for **BASIC (Brazil, South Africa, India, China), South Africa** said Lima is critical towards Paris (COP 21) and that the 2015 agreement must be rules-based and one that maintains the integrity of science and CBDR, with developed countries taking the lead. It iterated that adaptation is as important as mitigation. On contributions, it said investments by developing countries in adaptation should be recognised as contributions. It recognised the importance of the loss and damage mechanism and said enhanced implementation cannot be completed without finance. Finance is key to building trust in the process, it said, expressing expectation that Lima will launch a process to mobilise jointly mitigation and adaptation and the goal of providing US\$100 billion by 2020. The group also urged developed countries to scale up resources to the GCF.

On the CMP, the group said that the world is two years into CP2 and it is worthwhile to reflect where it stands today. It is concerned that some Annex I countries have chosen to meet the 2020 target outside of the Kyoto Protocol; those that have not, must sign up to CP2. BASIC is also concerned that some Parties are seeking to renegotiate the targets. Commitments by Annex I Parties are significantly short of what is required by science and they must increase their ambition in 2014. It called for a contact group to discuss the issue. It also reaffirmed that negotiations should be Party-driven and that all

Parties should implement decisions taken in previous COPs.

Speaking for the **African Group, Sudan** said that it is committed to delivering the mandate of Durban through milestones set in Doha and Warsaw. It iterated that INDCs and elements of a negotiating text must be one decision. It is concerned about some Parties alluding to the Warsaw decision as mandate and the elements as recommendation of outcome under the ADP. It called on Parties to begin negotiations based on text and for text to be projected to enable Parties to work transparently on it. It said it would make specific proposals on pre-2020 ambition. It called on Parties to scale up contributions to the GCF as well as unplug political hurdles to mobilise US\$100 billion by 2020.

On CMP, Sudan said slow ratification of Doha amendment does not help build confidence for the new agreement. It said that re-negotiating CP2 commitments should not be done and expects Annex I Parties to assume leadership. It said some Parties are using technical issues as an excuse to not ratify the Doha amendment and reiterated its call for the Lima talks to include reforms on the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). The group said it remains concerned about diminishing resource base and called for a mechanism to ensure sustained implementation of the decisions that have been taken.

Speaking for the **Least Developed Countries, Nepal** said that Lima presents an opportunity for an action-oriented response to climate change. While it welcomed the pledges to the GCF, it also said that they were insignificant. It called on Parties to remove conditions for finance to the Least Developed Countries Fund and called for more certainty around NAPs (national adaptation plans).

On the CMP, it called on Parties to speed up ratification and for all the developed countries under the Kyoto Protocol to review their emissions reduction targets in line with what is required by science. It called on those who are not part of CP2 to commit to comparable pledges of emissions reduction.

Speaking for the **Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), Nauru** explained some of the climate change impacts the countries are experiencing, from sea level rise to storm surges to erosion and other coastal hazards that have become the norm. Reminding the world that

their food and water security stand threatened, Nauru stressed that financial issues must be central to COP 20. It said that long-term finance is of particular importance to the group and called for predictability and clarity of mobilising US\$100 billion a year by 2020. It welcomed the GCF pledges and said the GCF should be able to be in a position to approve projects by 2015. It called for priority to be accorded to direct access and reiterated that adaptation needs of the SIDs are urgent.

It called on Parties to provide technology transfer as that would lead to many benefits for both mitigation and adaptation. It also called on Parties to approve the joint report of the technical bodies to the COP. It underscored the importance of the 2013-2015 review, and said its outcome should be taken into account for both INDCs as well as settling the level of ambition in the 2015 agreement.

On the CMP, the group reiterated that the commitments by developed countries in the first commitment period were modest and that CP2 targets are not ambitious. Not raising ambition would threaten the survival of many SIDs, it said. It called on Parties to ratify the Doha amendment to the Kyoto Protocol and said that Parties who are in a position (to do so) should do more to reflect ambition. Annex I Parties should review commitments beyond 2015, with an eye on what failure of ambition means.

Speaking for the **Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of our America (ALBA), Venezuela** insisted that mitigation and adaptation need to be a comprehensive part of the agreement. It called for higher levels of ambition in terms of contributions to close the ambition gap and for equal importance to mitigation and adaptation. It stressed that it does not want to renegotiate the Convention and called for transparency in adhering to the principles of the multilateral system. Venezuela called for the need to progress on text by all Parties. "Text should be the result of consensus and not a result of huddles or small groups," it said.

Saudi Arabia speaking for the Arab league of States said Lima must achieve tangible outcomes with regard to elements of the new agreement and this must include all the elements of the Warsaw decision. It is important to strike a balance and not focus only on mitigation. It said it is important to abide by mitigation commitments and to link actions to support and

finance. It also said that the support must go through a process of Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV). It further called for the establishment of a mechanism to assess the negative impact of response measures. It welcomed the GCF pledges and called for a balance in financing mitigation and adaptation. The Arab Group said it reserves its right to diversify its economies.

On the CMP, the group said it is concerned about attempts to renegotiate targets to avoid legal responsibility. It called for the immediate ratification of the Doha amendment and for increasing ambition in CP2. This also applies to those Parties that are not part of CP2 and there is no justification in shifting the burden onto developing countries, it said.

Speaking for the **Independent Alliance of Latin America and the Caribbean (AILAC), Chile** said the Peru talks should agree on information on contributions, definition of prior evaluation that is sound to examine the INDCs in 2015, and concrete provisions on mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation by all Parties. On the CMP, it called on Parties to urgently endorse amendments to ratify the Doha amendment.

Speaking for the **Coalition of Rainforest Alliance, Panama** stressed the importance of forests to meet the ultimate objective of the Convention. It looks forward to engaging with Parties on "REDD plus" (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation).

Speaking for the **Umbrella Group of countries, Australia** said that COP 20 is critical in that it has to respond to the IPCC through action by all Parties. The group is looking at progress on the negotiations text in Lima as well as looking at Lima to provide guidance on contributions. It said there is a lot of work on finance and loss and damage to be done in Lima and to see how finance flows from public and private sources.

On the CMP, it said that the world has changed and rapid industrialisation has lifted millions out of poverty. The Kyoto Protocol alone cannot provide the solution, it said. While the respective undertakings can continue under the Protocol, the Paris agreement must apply to all, it reiterated. It said that Parties must not seek to renegotiate decisions already taken in Doha and these saw strong progress in Bonn in June this year. Parties should not open these matters in

Lima, it said.

Speaking for its 28 member states, the **European Union (EU)** said it expects Parties to leave Lima with a balanced elements text that will provide the basis for negotiations ahead. It called for gender equality in the elements of the

agreement and for ambitious action pre-2020. It said that the EU is well on its way to outperform its commitments and that it is working out the legal arrangements for the ratification of the Doha amendment to the Kyoto Protocol.