

NATIONAL SUBMISSION ON ELEMENTS OF THE 2015 OUTCOME

Introduction

Algeria is pleased to submit some specific views on various aspects of the 2015 instrument, dealing with the post-2020 climate regime, to be taken in consideration in the elaboration of the draft negotiating text by the co-chairs of the ADP.

Algeria fully supports the submission made by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Republic of Ecuador, the Republic of El Salvador and the Republic of Mali on behalf of the Like-Minded Group of Developing Countries on Climate Change, published in the UNFCCC website, in March, 9th, 2014, and the one will be transmitted by Sudan on behalf of the Africa Group.

The draft shall reflect the positions and inputs of the Parties to the Convention, to be considered in an intergovernmental, inclusive, open and transparent process. Algeria is also of the view that the Contact Group established after the session 2.4 of the ADP, held in Bonn, last March, should focus mainly on post-2020 actions.

Algeria supports an ambitious, equitable and science-based outcome, as well as the provisions of the UNFCCC, as stated by Decision 2.CP/18 and 1.CP/19, and its principles. There is a need to take in consideration the priorities, interests and aspirations of developing countries in terms of poverty eradication and the achievement of economic growth and sustainable development, where the most of the world's poor and vulnerable populations live.

Developed country Parties shall take the lead in combating climate change and the adverse effects thereof, in accordance with the Article 3.1 of the Convention.

I. General Framework and guiding principles

The new climate regime shall be elaborated under the UNFCCC, including its Annexes. There is no need to engage in an endless and controversial process of renegotiating, rewriting of reinterpreting the principles and provisions of the Convention.

It is crucial to build on the provisions and principles of the Convention, in particular the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities (Art. 3.1). The applicability to all parties does not mean "uniformity". The element of "differentiation" is of the utmost

importance both in the elaboration and the implementation of the new climate regime. A fair and equitable sharing of the “atmospheric space” between developed and developing countries, as well as the right to sustainable development, as stated by Article 3.4 of the Convention, must be the heart of the whole debate.

Enhanced actions on all elements are required in a balanced and comprehensive way in order to meet the ultimate objective of the Convention, stipulated in its Article 2. In this context, all the elements defined in Decision 1.CP/17, namely adaptation, mitigation, finance, technology transfer, capacity building and transparency of actions and support, shall have the same importance and consequently, the same legal nature in the new climate regime.

There is a need to take duly into account the issue of response measures, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, especially Articles 4.8, 4.9, 4.10, the Bali Action Plan and relevant decisions adopted on this matter.

II. Structure of the Outcome document

As stated below, the new instrument whatsoever its legal nature (protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force), shall be consistent with the Convention, including its provisions, principles, Annexes and structure in order to achieve its objectives, based on science.

Therefore, Algeria suggests the following elements:

1. Preamble:

The preamble needs to contain some provisions dealing mainly with:

- Reaffirming the UNFCCC, its objectives, provisions and principles, in particular equity and CBDR,
- Recalling the main decisions and outcomes of the previous COPs, in particular those that are relevant for this context (1.CP/13, 1.CP/16, 1.CP/17, 2/CP.18 and 1/CP.19),
- Reaffirming the need to strengthen further the established arrangements and mechanisms through the provision of adequate funding (GCF, technology mechanism, Adaptation Committee, loss and damage mechanism, response measures...),

- Recalling the need to mobilize finance, technology transfer and capacity building to developing countries in order to meet their commitments in accordance with articles 4.3, 4.4, 4.5 and 4.7 of the Convention,
- Reaffirming poverty eradication and the achievement of sustainable development as the overriding priorities of developing countries. In this context, there is a need to renew commitments to achieve the objectives established by the main international conferences, including Rio+20, Monterrey, SIDS, LDCS, NEPAD.

2. Mitigation:

As far as mitigation is concerned, the historical responsibilities of Parties are at the heart of the definition of the actions and commitments. Indeed, in accordance with Article 3.1 “developed country parties should take the lead in combating climate change and the adverse effects thereof”. These parties shall also provide financial and technical support to developing country Parties in order to help them implementing their commitments under the Convention (Article 4.3 and 4.7).

Developing country Parties have their own priorities in terms of poverty eradication and the achievement of sustainable development, which shall guide their contribution and efforts to achieve the objectives of the Convention. However, they might contribute to the global effort, through mitigation actions, provided that they receive the appropriate support in terms of finance, technology transfer and capacity building.

CBDR and equity must be at the heart of the 2015 outcome document, in consistence with Article 4 of the Convention, in order to guarantee a global and strong engagement in the new regime.

3. Adaptation

When it comes to adaptation, it must be considered by developing countries as a key priority in order to address the adverse effects of climate change. There is an urgent need for these countries to strengthen their capabilities, including actions related to loss and damage.

The actions of developing countries in terms of adaptation will certainly contribute to the global effort to achieve the objectives of the Convention. It must be further strengthened by the provision of appropriate funding, technology transfer and capacity building by Developed country Parties (Article 4.4 of the Convention).

The provisions related to adaptation within the new climate regime could deal mainly with the implementation of the Cancun Adaptation Framework, the provision of finance in support to National Adaptation Plans of all developing countries and the operationalization of the new mechanism on loss and damage, including through appropriate measures within the new climate regime.

There is also a need to include strong provisions to support economic diversification in developing countries and assist them to address social and economic impacts of response measures, through a possible framework, institutional arrangement or a mechanism, which could be considered also within the new instrument.

4. Means of implementation

Algeria would like to emphasize the fact that any action to be taken by developing countries in order to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention, depends on new, additional, adequate and predictable financial resources, as well as, capacity building and technology-transfer. Despite all the efforts and the institutional arrangements adopted previously regarding these aspects, it is obvious that the MOIs is the element which is lagging behind and needs to be addressed urgently in order to make progress in the whole process, through mainly the implementation of commitments made in this regard.

The element of “support” is crucial to guarantee a successful outcome at COP21. It is important to understand how this support will be delivered in a predictable and accessible manner, to assist developing country Parties in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Convention.

We do not need to start from the scratch, but we shall build on the previous work and achievements – in terms of arrangements and institutional framework as well as commitments - which need to be strengthened further in the context of the new climate regime.

In this context, Algeria would like to highlight some elements to be considered in this context:

- There should be provisions that will enable the Convention's financial mechanism to be made more robust, with the provision of new, additional, adequate, sustained and predictable funding for operating entities such as the GCF.
- The agreement should include clear accounting rules that allow transparency in terms of assessment of resources needed to achieve the objectives, building on developing countries'

needs assessment. A clear commitment to duly address the financing for adaptation, including elaborating clear criteria that allows for a balanced and equitable allocation between adaptation and mitigation.

- Reflect in the new climate regime the established Technology Mechanism (TEC and the CTCN) as an important building block, which should be strengthened with adequate staffing and financing. We should also think about provisions on assessment of the adequacy of the Mechanism to support, including technically, climate action for both adaptation and mitigation. In this context, the issue of IPRs shall be addressed in a fair and comprehensive way: the removal of barriers, like intellectual property rights, and provision of financial support for technology development and transfer to developing countries.

In terms of capacity building, there is a clear need to clarify and articulate actions and activities. We shall enhance capacity-building to enable absorption and development of technologies. A concrete relationship between the capacity building institutions and other mechanisms of the Convention on Adaptation, Mitigation, Finance and Technology shall be clearly defined within the new climate regime.

5. Transparency of actions and support

On this matter, we would like to highlight shortly some elements that must be considered as benchmarks:

It is necessary to enhance the implementation of Article 4.1 (a), 4.1 (j) and 12.1 of the Convention, based on the Outcome of the Bali Climate Conference;

It is important to enhance the MRV related to means of implementation. Thus, we call for adopting accounting rules on implementing commitment to provide financial and technical support by developed countries to developing countries.

There is a need to establish rules and mechanisms on measurement, reporting and verification of all types of support received in comparison with the needs expressed and identified by developing country Parties. An assessment of an effective implementation of commitments: E.g. establishing specific amounts of climate financing by each developed country Party over a specified timeframe to be provided, subject to be reviewed every few years for adjustment based

on the assessed and indicated financing needs of developing countries as well as other possible criteria.

6. Institutional arrangements

When it comes to the institutional arrangements, Algeria stresses the need to build on existing mechanisms already established under the UNFCCC.

However, the new climate regime shall contain provisions dealing with the operationalization and the funding of these mechanisms. In this context, it is necessary to give the same legal force to the previous commitment on finance technology transfer and capacity building, including the provision of 100 B/USD to the GCF.

It is also clear that the new provisions of the new climate regime might need specific institutional arrangements and machinery for its implementation as well as the management of the transparency.

7. Other provisions and clauses

The new instrument shall define timeframes for the implementation of all types of commitments related to mitigation, adaptation, MOIs and transparency, with specific elements on:

- Base year and schedule of implementation of various commitments;
- Regular periods of review and progress assessment; and,
- Flexibility mechanism for developing countries, depending on their national circumstances and their needs in terms of poverty eradication and the achievement of sustainable development.

As far as the entry into force of the new climate regime is concerned, there is a need to guarantee the implication of the main Parties that contributed historically to the global emissions, as a main step to its application. We might consider not only a minimum number of Parties to ratify the instrument before its application but also a minimum of global emissions' Parties to ratify the instrument before entering into force. This system will point out to the responsibility of the main actors, but will also mobilize and encourage other parties to contribute to the global effort in terms of mitigation.