

Plénière ADP –30 août 2015 – Intervention de LT

Like many others before me, I would like to congratulate our two-co-chairs, Ahmed and Dan, all their facilitators, the Secretariat, for their hard work preparing the ADP session.

Last June I told you that, beyond yours and the negotiators hard work which I would want to salute, there are three conditions for success. The first one is trust; the second one is trust; and the third one a little bit of additional trust. We got that here.

Co-chairs, this trust is the product of your work, the result of the wisdom of parties to ask you to come forward; and the result of the friendly atmosphere you created around you.

But building trust and confidence should not be seen not an objective in itself. It is a means towards an end. And our objective is clear: the timely and orderly delivery of an agreement in Paris by the end of the year.

As the incoming Presidency, and together with Peru as President of COP20, we are here to help. We did that by helping our political authorities to make the best decision when comes the COP in Paris, in particular through the organization of our first informal consultation at the Ministerial level in Paris on July 20th and 21st.

Again let me stress that the purpose of this informal consultation, and the others to come, is not to work on the ADP draft agreement text. This is the exclusive role of the ADP to do so. Let me also reaffirm our commitment to an inclusive and transparent process. So these informal consultations will always be open to all.

Let me recall a few points about the July ministerial.

Some [47] parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change took part in the meeting, of which [30] were represented at ministerial level. In addition, the Special Envoy of the UN Secretary General, Mary Robinson, the UN Assistant Secretary General on Climate Change, Janos Pasztor, and the Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC Secretariat, Christiana Figueres, were present as were also the co-chairs of the Ad Hoc Group on the Durban Platform, Ahmed Djoghlaf and Dan Reifsnyder. This first ministerial meeting followed two earlier consultations organised by the French and the Peruvian governments at the level of lead negotiators (Lima on 20-22 March 2015, Paris on 6-8 May 2015).

Both presidencies sought to ensure that participation was balanced and representative of the different regions and negotiating groups within the UNFCCC. In addition to the parties that had been invited, a number of others requested to take part and were able to do so. It was an informal, political meeting, a complementary space to enable ministers to clarify positions and, where possible, to expand their understanding of potential areas of convergence on a number of key issues, as well as on areas that require further consultations. The meeting was not a negotiation; and it did not produce any agreed conclusions.

The presidencies prepared a background paper to inform the discussion by highlighting some key political issues on which ministers might like to give political guidance to their negotiators. The discussion on 20-21 July focused only on the first three sections: the general characteristics of the Paris agreement, differentiation and ambition. Hence, following a first, general debate on the characteristics and the balance of the Paris agreement, ministers were divided into two smaller groups which allowed each to have a more in-depth discussion on the topics of differentiation and ambition before reporting back to the main plenary. The two presidencies would like to thank Ministers Rene Orellana (Bolivia), Izabella Teixeira (Brazil), Vivian Balakrishnan (Singapore) and State Secretary Jochen Flasbarth (Germany) for their great assistance in moderating the two break-out groups.

This is , among other things, what we found :

The agreement should, in particular:

- o be universal, ambitious, durable, dynamic, equitable and rules-based,
- o cover, in a balanced manner, both mitigation and adaptation, the means of implementation (finance, technologies, capacity building), and transparency of both action and support,
- o be long-lasting and provide a credible process to enable ambition in all of these areas to be improved over time, with periodic stock-taking of aggregate efforts (every five years) and updates of nationally-determined contributions (every five or ten years),

- o capture the 2°C or 1.5°C temperature limit goal (although there are differences on how much further precision might be provided through more operational goals on mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation),
- o provide a “direction of travel” by ensuring that there is no backsliding or backtracking and that strengthening action by some parties should not result in weakening action by others; it should reaffirm the goal of achieving the global green and low-carbon, climate-resilient and sustainable development through innovating development pathways.
- o reflect the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities in light of different national circumstances, with differentiation applied in each operational areas of the agreement,
- o mobilise the necessary means of implementation to assist developing countries in their sustainable development towards low greenhouse gas emitting and resilient economies and societies and in meeting their reporting obligations, with clarity on fulfilling the 100 billion USD goal from public and private sources by 2020, and the mobilization of increased finance, from public and private sources post-2020 and reorientation of wider investment flows.

The Paris agreement should encourage accelerated climate action before and after 2020, building on the ADP Workstream 2 and acknowledging the Lima Paris Action Agenda.

And remember : Paris is not the end of the process but a starting point and the period between 2015 and 2020 is key to accelerate action.

Thank you.