

NEW!

**INTERVENTION BY BANGLADESH ON BEHALF OF
THE CARTAGENA DIALOGUE FOR PROGRESSIVE ACTION
AT THE JUNE INTERSESSIONAL MEETING
BONN, 2013**

Mr. Chair,

Please Allow me first to express on behalf of Cartagena Dialogue Bangladesh's trust upon you as the chair of this session. We believe that under your leadership, and that of our other Chairs in this process, we will have a clearer road map to reach our common goal of a climate-safe world.

Mr. Chair,

Countries of the Cartagena Dialogue for Progressive Action met from 8 to 10 April 2013 in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Delegates from 32 developed and developing countries attended: Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, the European Union, France, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Grenada, Indonesia, Kenya, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Rwanda, Samoa, Swaziland, Sweden, Tajikistan, the United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom. A representative of the UNFCCC Secretariat was also present at the meeting.

Mr. Chair,

The clock is ticking and the carbon di-oxide concentration in the atmosphere has already reached 400 ppm. The Cartagena Dialogue assumes added importance in this situation as the members of the Cartagena Dialogue are committed domestically with their respective capabilities to pursue low carbon economic and development pathways, and also committed to pursuing global action through a legally binding international agreement applicable to all. The Dhaka meeting provided an informal space for these countries to work together, within and across regional groupings and traditional negotiating blocks towards

- an ambitious and effective legally binding new agreement;
- building political momentum for increased pre-2020 ambition; and
- sustaining momentum in the implementation of a climate action through the UNFCCC, including through the important work of the Subsidiary Bodies.

The meeting highlighted the importance of operationalising the newly created frameworks, mechanisms, institutions and processes in an expeditious manner with a view to strengthening the existing and future climate change management. It was underscored that the implementation issues are crucially important to build mutual trust and confidence. Delegates also felt it important for maintaining

effectively linkages between discussions under the SBs and the ADP, so that existing processes, institutions and frameworks, etc. can add value to ADP process, particularly in relation to mitigation, adaptation, means of implementation and transparency.

Building on this foundation, participants considered that the 2015 agreement should create an effective, robust, multilateral rules-based regime. They underlined the importance of ensuring effective climate action, as called for by climate science, and ensuring universal participation on the basis of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and differing national circumstances, supported by means of implementation where needed. Ideas were explored around a spectrum of commitments to allow for action by all Parties in line with their differing capabilities.

Participants also discussed the importance of building the appropriate implementation conditions to allow greater pre-2020 ambition. ^{Focusing} ~~Having a focus~~ on low-hanging mitigation potential ^{to cover} ~~was~~ emphasized, as well as the importance of supplementary initiatives outside of the UNFCCC without prejudice to the Convention process. It was also recognized that Ministerial engagement on pre-2020 ambition would be essential at COP 19 and at the upcoming summit called by the UN Secretary General. It is expected that the institutional mechanisms and Implementation frameworks in progress in the Subsidiary Bodies and the COP,

would contribute to creating the right conditions for enhanced action without further delay.

Mr. Chair,

Meetings such as the Cartagena Dialogue that we have recently hosted are important to better understand Parties' positions and work in the best spirit of cooperation to find common ground for action by all. We must all work together if we are to address the root cause and challenges of climate change and keep warming to below at least two degrees Celsius. We cannot afford to delay action any longer since our existence as humanity is at stake.