

## REMARKS BY MANUEL PULGAR-VIDAL COP 20/CMP 10 PRESIDENT

At the welcoming ceremony of the Bonn Climate Change Conference  
Monday, 1 June 2015

Dear Friends:

First of all let me apologize that I am not with you now in this welcoming session. But due to my domestic commitments and a severe flu I have to be able to be present in Bonn.

But through this video I wish to transmit you a message of hope, a message of optimism and a positive message to push the process toward success.

We are in a key time. We are in a time in which it lays in our hands to move this process forward. We are in a time in which we should maintain the optimism, the good will, and the confidence to reach the objective.

For this reason, we should harvest what we had sown. We should deliver a hard work to create the basis for success, and see an agreement in Paris as a possible and feasible outcome.

Let me talk to you briefly about the negotiations, about the engagement of non-state actors, and about the process.

I. In relation to the negotiations.

We are in a negotiating time. So we should work based on what we had done before, in Lima and in Geneva.

We urge all parties and negotiating groups to meet bilaterally and to consult, searching for common ground on all the important issues.

We encourage all parties to work based on the principles of transparency, inclusiveness and confidence to have in Paris a very strong outcome, an agreement that can deal with Climate Change consequences and launch the process for the future.

In our view, such an outcome could contain, in whatever language you will agree, a set of key components such as the following:

- A core instrument that is universal, legally-binding and durable, however it is called, even if it encompasses varying legal force for its components and provides flexibility for different national circumstances.
- Some form of long-term goal which confirms the 1.5/2 Co temperature limit and establishes a global objective of climate or carbon neutrality and encourages national pathways for low-carbon development.

- Mitigation commitments to prepare, communicate, implement and report periodically the nationally determined contributions, on the basis of the principle of progression, with flexible and evolving rules for review and accounting and a facilitative process to encourage the fulfillment of national objectives.
- The acknowledgment of the first set of INDCs and the decision to register them in some multilateral framework as we move towards the ratification of the agreement.
- A long term, qualitative goal for adaptation to give vision and purpose to resilient development around the world.
- Commitments to prepare and implement national adaptation plans and to establish a global process of cooperation to fill the institutional, knowledge, technological and financial gaps for adaptation action.
- Substantial progress on climate finance to improve the definitions and methodologies for accounting; to reinforce the existing monitoring and review mechanisms for the provision of support; to ensure the efficient disbursement of resources by the Green Climate Fund; to explore in the future new possible aggregate financial targets at a global, sectorial or regional level; and to promote in the corporate, banking and insurance sectors climate-sensitive portfolios.
- The reinforcement, in the Paris outcome, of the institutional arrangements and international cooperation to deal with issues of loss and damage, in particular risk management, insurance schemes, rehabilitation measures and related humanitarian issues.
- The launching of a global effort to scale-up radically the technology and capacity-building support to developing countries for climate action.
- And, finally, the acceleration of pre-2020 climate action through the fulfillment of existing obligations and the engagement of subnational, private sector and civil society actors around the world, as well as the decision to pursue the treatment of the Workstream 2 issues both before and after 2020.

These are just examples. They do not cover the whole range of important matters. However, we are convinced that, in one form or another, a convergence on these issues is necessary and possible.

## II. In relation with the sincere and transparent dialogue with Non State Actors

As you all know I made the mobilization of climate action a central pillar of my term as COP President from the outset and feel that, we together, managed to

push the action agenda forward in Lima, building on the momentum from the SGs Summit. The Lima Call for Climate Action was adopted in that Lima spirit.

But we also needed to maintain that positive momentum all the way to Paris. That is why I joined forces with my friend Laurent Fabius, with the Secretary General and Christiana and their respective teams under the banner of the Lima Paris Action Agenda. We want to carry the torch of climate action all the way to Paris.

But even this will not be enough. I have seen the commitment of so many stakeholders who are already acting on climate change and who want to continue and even increase their engagement beyond Paris, in support of the efforts of national governments. Therefore Paris needs to embed this action-oriented approach into the paradigm of progress in the UNFCCC. Climate action needs to become a part of the DNA of the Convention process.

The COP in Paris will need to clarify on how we continue this effort beyond Paris. In my view, Paris needs to:

- Formally recognize action by all actors at all levels
- Catalyze further action [cooperative initiatives]
- Assess the results/impacts of these initiatives

In Lima we launched the NAZCA portal to begin to record such action. NAZCA must continue to grow in its capacity to reflect the action of cities, regions, corporations, and investors. In addition, you may want to consider annual showcasing events, as well as an annual report on progress on non-state climate action. I look forward to cementing the Peru-France legacy of climate action.

III. Finally in relation to the process:

I want to highlight the excellent collaboration that Peru and France have developed this year. Peru supports a strong leadership of France as incoming Presidency of COP21/CMP11. Our two governments are exchanging views very regularly on the process and the substantial issues. We are also actively consulting all of you on your expectations for Paris, including through the joint organization of open-ended dialogues with negotiators to identify priorities and possible landing zones.

Every step in this process in its formal or informal meetings should be considered a good and strong step toward the success.

I am sure that we can reach the objective. I am sure that we will celebrate the success in Paris, and I am sure that the world will recognize to all of you, negotiators and delegates from around the world, your effort and dedication.

The success of France will be the success of the world.

Thank you.