

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

at the opening of the eighth part of the second session of the
Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action on
Sunday, 8 February 2015 in Geneva, Switzerland

Thank you for the support to Peru for the success of COP20.

We are convinced that COP20 has strengthened confidence towards
obtaining the 2015 agreement.

In December, we generated the “Lima Spirit”. To sustain it, the Peruvian
Presidency made a great effort to follow some important principles:

- Efficient time-management of formal and informal meetings;
- Full transparency of the process, including the activities of the
President himself;
- Permanent inclusiveness, doing everything against restricted meetings
or huddles; and
- Active consensus-building, to bring Parties towards reasonable
compromises on the main issues.

This was a complex process involving, at the same time, negotiations under
the subsidiary bodies, ministerial outreach by designated facilitators and
intensive consultations by me, as COP President.

As a result, COP20 produced a wide set of decisions and new initiatives.
Above all, COP20 produced an appeal to the World, which is the *Lima Call for
Climate Action*, that achieved several important outcomes and reinforced our
sense of urgency, namely:

- The universal determination to adopt in Paris a legally-binding
agreement to address all dimensions of climate change in a balanced
manner, containing an annex with the elements for a draft negotiating
text, that reflects the progress of our work and is the starting point for
the negotiations to be pursued here in Geneva this week;
- The commitment by all to reach an ambitious agreement consistent
with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and
respective capabilities, in light of different national circumstances;
- The reaffirmation of the invitation to all Parties, without exception, to
communicate to the secretariat this year their intended nationally
determined contributions, agreeing that each contribution will
necessarily represent a progression beyond the current undertaking of
that Party;
- The indication of some criteria for the quantifiable information to be
provided on INDCs, the invitation for contributions on adaptation, the
encouragement for a reference to fairness and ambition and the
request to the secretariat to prepare by 1 November a synthesis report
on the aggregate effect of all the proposed national contributions;
- For the pre-2020 period, the reaffirmation of the existing obligations
under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol, and the decision to

continue the technical examination of opportunities with high-mitigation potential and the agreement to foster the accelerated implementation of such policy options; and

- The decision to provide meaningful and regular opportunities for the effective engagement from State and non-State actors, including by convening an annual high-level event to enhance cooperation among them.

In addition to these results from the Durban Platform, the Lima conference produced other substantial outcomes, among them:

- The first capitalization of the Green Climate Fund, with USD 10.2 billion pledged by Lima;
- The successful conclusion of the first multilateral assessment process;
- A set of decisions to elevate the adaptation agenda under the Convention, in particular by strengthening the NAPs tool;
- The constitution and first work programme of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage;
- The organization of the first REDD+ day that framed the presentation of reference levels from several countries and the launch of the Lima Information hub for REDD+;
- The launching of the *Nazca Climate Action Portal* to showcase climate action by local governments, civil society and the private sector;
- The adoption of the *Lima Work Programme on Gender*, and
- The approval of the *Lima Ministerial Declaration on Education and Awareness-raising on climate change*; amongst others.

Besides these deliverables, the Peruvian Presidency made a special effort to encourage the engagement of all stakeholders in the conference. For the first time in a COP, on 11 December, a high-level dialogue for State and non-State cooperation was organized and declared the *Lima Climate Action Day*. We did this to complement the formal multilateral process and reinforce openness to all actors. Additionally, a very successful forum called “Voices for the Climate” was organized at the margins of the conference, attracting more than 90 thousand visitors and allowing the enthusiastic engagement of civil society, the private sector and the general public, an unprecedented event for Peru.

All these results from COP20 were possible because of your goodwill and constructive efforts, a “Lima Spirit” which I hope will continue to inspire our work this year.

But let’s be frank: The Lima outcomes reaffirmed or revealed a number of sensible political difficulties. We need to address them this year. Among them:

- On mitigation: We can use the balance found in Lima between universality and non-backsliding, to build a process of enhanced commitments;
- On the issue of differentiation: We should build upon the consensual language achieved in Lima, which recognizes the principle of CBDR-RC “in light of different national circumstances”;

- On finance: We can achieve, this year, clarity on pre- and post-2020 pathways and the monitoring of public and private flows, to create the necessary confidence in the negotiations;
- On adaptation: We should consider the inclusion of voluntary INDCs on adaptation to construct political and practical parity with mitigation, as requested by many;
- On loss and damage: we have to address the increasing expectations, as expressed in Lima, to assign an appropriate place to this issue;
- On workstream 2, we have to build and sustain an action agenda with the necessary political balance between existing commitments and the support of new cooperative initiatives by all actors. And, related to that, we need to accelerate the broadest ratification of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol.

The Peruvian Presidency made a great effort to help Parties reach balances on these and other difficult issues. It is now time to face the future, the time to use the outcomes of Lima as a basis to construct the pillars of the future agreement.

Now we need to work with an even higher sense of urgency, as we recall the sobering conclusions of the last IPCC fifth report and we learnt that, according to the World Meteorological Organization, 2014 has been the warmest year on record.

This week, we need to act with responsibility and vision. I ask you to work with efficiency and a sense of compromise.

Your task, our common task, is to produce a negotiating text of the agreement this week. We need a concise and more articulate document, a document which preserves but also focuses on the main options for each issue.

To do this, I ask you to find innovative solutions based on the following fundamentals:

- Time is short, every day has to be a success where we reach a milestone;
- You are here representing your States, live up to that responsibility;
- Every Party, the Presidencies, the co-chairs, the secretariat and every actor in this process follows the same objective, we are part of the same team, this is not a competition among us;
- We cannot go back to the past. The world is not willing to accept our failure;
- As I told you in Lima, the last two days of the COP taught me more than I had learnt in 25 years of professional exercise. This taught me, a fundamental lesson: We have to change this tradition, the last two days cannot be the only ones that matter, we have to solve our issues along the way.

I encourage you to explore pragmatic compromises on mitigation, finance, adaptation, loss and damage, technology, capacity-building and transparency, with particular attention to the needs and expectations of developing

countries, because the Paris agreement must guarantee a solution against climate change but also stimulate sustainable development and the elimination of poverty in the World.

On the ADP process, we need openness, inclusiveness and consensus-building. At the same time, we need effective and more direct talk among Parties; less pre-prepared national statements; more text negotiations on the crucial issues; and more facilitation and consultation in smaller settings. But this will only be possible with transparency and trust. No negotiations behind closed doors. No surprises. We cannot exclude anyone, especially smaller delegations.

To guide our work, I wish to welcome and express our complete support to the new co-chairs of the ADP, Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaif and Mr. Daniel Reifsnyder. We fully trust in your competence, neutrality and leadership.

Dear co-chairs, the Peruvian Presidency will support your efforts to improve the negotiations in any practical way, to make the process more efficient while ensuring that it remains a Party-driven process, based on the open and continuous consultation with all Parties. In this context, we will help to organize open-ended informal consultations in the next weeks.

In doing all this, we will continue to count on your very valuable assistance, Christiana, and that of all the capable Bonn secretariat.

Let me express the enthusiastic support of Peru to the incoming French Presidency of COP21/CMP11. Peru, from its own perspective, as a developing country is committed to address climate change globally and domestically and will work closely with you, France and all the Parties this year to achieve the balanced, fair and ambitious agreement the world is expecting from us.

Paris will be, after Copenhagen, the next occasion in the history of the Convention in which we meet to draft a universal and legally-binding agreement. We should remain confident. The agreement is an opportunity to secure the wellbeing of present and future generations. And many good signals from governments, citizens and markets indicate that we may be finally ready to act on that opportunity.

Let's start our work.

Thank you.