

**Implementation of all the elements of decision 1/CP.17, (a)
Matters related to paragraphs 2 to 6**

**Submission by the Republic of Nauru on behalf of
the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS)**

Information, views and proposals on matters related to the work of the ADP, including, inter alia, mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology, development and transfer, capacity-building, and transparency of action and support, addressing aspects such as those indicated in paragraph 13 (a)-(d) of the ADP conclusions.

12 March 2013

Nauru welcomes the opportunity to present views on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), a group of 44 countries among the most vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

Relationship between ADP workstream 1 and workstream 2

We emphasize that failure to close the pre-2020 mitigation ambition gap would have profound implications for the scale, scope and nature of the necessary commitment and obligations under the new Protocol.

The workplan on enhancing pre-2020 mitigation ambition was a critical element of the Durban Package. Its inclusion was the only reason AOSIS agreed to postpone the adoption of a new legally binding agreement until 2015, for implementation from 2020.

Discussions for both workstreams should remain separate, and equal time should be allocated to both.

The application of the principles of the Convention

Decision 1/CP.17 states that the process and outcome of the ADP will be “under the Convention”. In this regard, the new global agreement should continue to build on the foundations of the Convention, including its principles and provisions.

We reaffirm the principles and provisions of the UNFCCC, in particular that Parties should protect the climate system for the benefit of present and future generations of humankind on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.

The principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR and RC) is at the heart of the Convention. A key for CBDR and RC is the notion of historical responsibilities. Historical emissions by the developed countries are a fact and an important

consideration in the new global agreement. Accordingly, the developed countries should continue to demonstrate leadership to combat climate change and the adverse effects thereof.

The goal of the ADP is not to re-write or re-negotiate the Convention or its principles and provisions. In this regard, the Annexes are an integral part of the Framework Convention.

The Convention recognises that the specific national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances of all Parties shall be taken into account in meeting their commitments under Article 4 of the Convention.

The Convention recognises that the specific needs and special circumstances of developing country Parties, which includes small island developing states, should be given full consideration.

The scope, structure and design of the post 2015 agreement

We emphasize that the outcome of the process launched under the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action should be a Protocol under the Convention applicable to all Parties, to be adopted no later than 2015 which strengthens the multilateral rules-based and legally binding regime, is based on science and the principles of the UNFCCC and ensures the survival of all SIDS. We urge all Parties to work with an increased sense of urgency and purpose towards an ambitious, comprehensive and meaningful outcome.

The new global agreement will be legally-binding and “applicable to all Parties”, which will require universal participation and contributions from every Party.