Submission by the Gambia on behalf of the Least developed Countries (LDC) Group on the views to advance the work of the Ad-hoc Working Group on Durban Platform for Enhanced Actions (ADP).

The Least Developed Countries (LDC) group welcomes the invitation of the ADP co-chairs on 25 June 2012 to submit further views on the ways to advance the work of the ADP. The views expressed in this submission are built on the work of the ADP in the last Bonn session and complement those expressed in the two previous submissions made by the LDC group on options and ways to further increase the level of ambition (2 March 2012) and on the ADP work plan (30 April 2012).

All Parties in Durban agreed to extend the AWG-LCA for one year in order for it to continue its work and reach the agreed outcome pursuant to decision 1/CP.17. The LDC would like to stress that further extension of the AWG-LCA track will burden the negotiation in too many tracks (ADP, AWG-LCA and AWG-KP) that will not be an efficient workload to manage. Therefore, LDCs emphasize on the successful completion of the AWG-LCA by COP18 in Doha; remaining elements and gaps under the AWG – LCA must be dealt within a very effective manner in the most appropriate body including in the ADP.

1. ON PROCESS FORWARD FOR EACH OF THE TWO WORK STREAMS AGREED IN BONN

The LDC group urges the co-chairs to make all necessary efforts, guided by intensive consultations and in the spirit of consolidating the views of Parties, to ensure substantive discussions on issues agreed in Bangkok.

The LDC group wishes to underline the need for the ADP to start its work by establishing two contact groups corresponding to each of the two work streams identified in the adopted agenda. The ADP may decide on the number of the spin-off groups needed to establish to enable in-depth discussions on specific key issues. The number of these spin-off groups should be kept reasonable to allow full and intensive participation in all the ADP discussions especially by the smaller delegations, bearing in mind that they will need a continued engagement in the work of other bodies of the UNFCCC. These spin-off groups could be flexible in terms of when they report and how often they meet. In their submission on the ADP work plan as of April 30, the LDCs have previously elaborated on the following sequencing and allocation of time to particular issues, which will help to avoid the problems of all issues having to be addressed in all meetings, a lesson we have learned from the LCA experience.

2012

- ***Mid-year***: organization and definition of a four-year work plan
- ***Latter half***: initiation of content work on highest priority work streams

2013

- ***End of the year***: the ADP should plan to receive the output of IPCC AR5 Working Group I on the science of climate change.

2014

- ***From 2013 to mid 2014***: Deepening of content work on all work streams focused on clarifying commonly agreed options.
- ***Last half***: the ADP should prepare formal negotiating text to be communicated to all parties at COP 20. The negotiating text, among others, should include the relevant initial input from 2013 to 2015 1.5°C review on emission paths consistent with 1.5 and 2° C warming goals.
- The ADP should plan to receive the outputs of IPCC AR5 Working Groups II (Impacts vulnerability and adaptation) and III (economics of climate change including mitigation), as well as the AR 5 Synthesis Report, which would be available for COP 20.

2015

- ***Early in the year***: the ADP shall plan to receive input from 1.5°C review on agreed global goal and emission paths consistent with limiting warming in the long term below 1.5°C increase above preindustrial level
- Full negotiating mode ensuring that agreed levels of emission action and obligations are consistent with emission paths required climate warming below 1.5°C in the long-term.
- ***Adoption of the agreement at COP21.***

The LDCs would like to highlight that the process has already been delayed compared to this proposal and we reiterate that the goal for a successful ADP outcome must be to submit a negotiation text a full year, rather than six months, ahead of COP-21, to ensure sufficient time for final negotiation of the legally binding protocol.

2. ON MATTERS RELATED TO PARAGRAPHS 2 TO 6 IN RELATION TO THE FUTURE POST 2020 REGIME

For LDCs, paragraph 5 of decision 1/CP.17, which establishes the work plan for the Durban Platform, outlines the main areas of the work to negotiate a new protocol by 2015. The LDCs believe that mitigation, adaptation, including assessment of and provision of fund for adaptation costs as well as a mechanism to address loss and damage, and all means of implementation should be addressed in a balanced way in

the new protocol. These topics need to be addressed in a way to keep the ADP manageable and provide it with the opportunity to deliver in a timely manner, without any delay.

The common but differentiated responsibility; countries' different and evolving capabilities; equity; historical, current and future trend of emissions; all need to be addressed in a meaningful and constructive manner, and not hold back the discussions, but assess what is the fair contribution by all to a regime that is applicable to all and that can achieve the goal of limiting warming below 1.5°C.

Beyond everything, the LDCs would like to clearly state the post 2020 regime is not a mitigation regime but a balance regime in which adaptation and long term and predictable finance is key.

3. ON MATTERS RELATED TO PARAGRAPH 7 AND 8 ON PRE – 2020 MITIGATION AMBITIONS

LDCs refer to their previous submissions on options and ways to further increase the level of ambition. We recall again the necessity to work toward closing the mitigation gap pre-2020 in order to limit warming below 2° or 1.5°C. This means that Parties must act as soon as possible to ensure a trajectory of lower emissions is already achieved by the time the new protocol comes into effect. In addition, for the LDC it is crucial that the work under the ADP does not duplicate those undertaken under other negotiation tracks.

Multiple lines of scientific evidence support this imperative, including the IPCC's AR4 report which found that emissions need to peak before 2020. More recent assessments, such as those conducted by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and many in the scientific community, have shown that present emission trends, even after considering proposed policy actions, will lead to emissions greatly exceeding the limits in 2020 consistent with the global warming goals. If we are to achieve this, then more urgent work is needed to close the pre-2020 emission mitigation gap.

Enhanced and complementary actions should be considered both within and outside of the UNFCCC to ensure real and adequate mitigation takes place.

Within the UNFCCC, developed parties are urged to continue to take the lead in mitigation actions by dismissing their conditions and thus raising their targets to the high end of their range, while developing countries are encouraged to implement robust voluntary mitigations actions with financial, technological and capacity building support from the developed countries. The pre-2020 work should complement the successful closure of the AWG-LCA, the adoption of ratifiable ambitious amendments for the second KP commitment period and a strong agenda to implement in a balanced way all the decisions to be forwarded to other bodies of the UNFCCC.

The COP and CMP should jointly take annual decisions towards closing the 2020 emissions gap, which is essential for any successful outcome of this work programme. The issue of improving and accelerating mitigation action needs to be addressed at the highest ministerial level in order to maintain political willingness of countries to improve and increase the level of real action. Political attention needs to be substantive and sustained and should result in real and measurable progress.

Outside of the UNFCCC, Parties and other stakeholders are invited to undertake initiatives, and engage into alliance that support real, measurable mitigation actions and that complement the work of the UNFCCC. Potential areas to be included in such initiatives are: renewable energy targets, addressing HFCs, addressing bunker fuel emissions and other appropriate and prominent initiatives identified by Parties to ensure emissions are reduced as well as providing new and additional sources of financing for climate action.

The LDC group is critically concerned that these efforts however could be used as a means of distracting political attention from the need for Parties to reduce their own carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions. Scattered, bottom-up measures are very unlikely to achieve the large-scale change in emission trends needed to close the emissions gap. In fact, de-carbonisation of the energy sector through accelerated adoption of renewable energy and energy efficiency measures can only really be achieved through large-scale governmental action intervening in the energy market place. Without a change in the present trend of carbon intensity in the energy sector it is very unlikely that the emissions' gap can be closed.

The LDC group is looking forward to the next steps in the negotiation where all Parties negotiate in good faith. The group is committed to constructively engage to advance the work in both ADP work streams from Bangkok to Doha and beyond.