

STATEMENT FOR THE PRESIDENT DESIGNATE OF COP 20/CMP 10,
H.E. MR. MANUEL PULGAR-VIDAL

High-level ministerial round table under the Kyoto Protocol

5 June 2014

It is a pleasure to speak in my capacity as President designate of COP20/CMP10 .

I am very honored to co- chair the ministerial dialogue with my colleague and friend, Marcin Korolec, whose very efficient leadership I have the task to follow in Lima.

I want to share with you three messages: first, we are all in an ongoing process; second, we need to seek consensus; and third, Peru is ready to take the challenge of leadership.

Let me reaffirm my willingness to serve as President of the COP20/CMP10 with optimism and hope; in a consensual, open, inclusive and transparent manner; guided by the principles and provisions of the Convention; with a sense of urgency and attentive to science; and convinced that we all can and should take concrete action today and in future.

On my first message: we are in an ongoing process. The process is Party-driven and, in that process, as we know, COP20/CMP10 is crucial for several reasons. Of course, Lima needs to achieve a clear and coherent first draft negotiating text of the future 2015 agreement; and also define the common arrangements for the communication of the nationally determined contributions adjusted to the respective capabilities but also ambitious.

At the same time, in Lima we need to increase the clarity , transparency and commitment for increased climate finance in the short and long term; strengthen the global adaptation agenda and support national adaptation plans; and build confidence in the implementation of the mandates and mechanisms, particularly on mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, REDD + , technology and capacity building . More broadly, we must recognize

and encourage positive initiatives and success stories of governments, civil society and private sector to increase the ambition and build more resilient and sustainable economies.

In this ongoing process, you will agree with me on this: the fulfillment of the Kyoto Protocol goals is a central requirement for any future climate agreement. First, because, in fulfilling their obligations, the signatory countries of Annex I will demonstrate leadership and the seriousness of their political will. Second, because the implementation of the Protocol leave lessons to be learned to enhance collective action towards the future, including the design of the new climate agreement by 2015.

With the Fifth Report of the IPCC, science brings upon us a new sense of urgency and invites for more action if we are to achieve the goals of 1.5 C or 2 C. In this context, the second period of the Protocol provides an opportunity for increasing ambition by signatory States, having in mind the discussions on the new agreement and on the national contributions we are developing under the ADP process.

Hence of course the crucial importance of accelerating in the coming months the process of ratification of the Doha Amendment for the swift entry into force of the instrument.

And I come to my second message: we need to seek consensus. But such a consensus must be impressed with a sense of urgency, a high level of ambition, based on existing mandates and guided by science.

We have high expectations about the momentum that the Lima Conference could give to strengthen the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol. This Ministerial Dialogue can do much to prepare such momentum. So, in this day, we are particularly interested in hearing from you, Ministers of signatory States, wishing to share information on national implementation levels on measures and policies implemented or planned by your countries and the status of your internal processes of ratification of the amendment .

But we also want to hear from you, Ministers and senior representatives from non-signatory countries and developing countries, your comments on the lessons learned, the remaining tasks and challenge for the effective implementation of the Protocol since its entry into force towards the future.

The adoption of quantified targets for reducing emissions has strengthened measurement systems, institutional capacity and public- private cooperation in the States Parties. We should recognize that Kyoto has made things move, both globally and domestically. These are lessons that should be analyzed in detail.

And, of course, these lessons emphasize the importance of the provision of means of implementation to help developing countries improve their inventory systems and mechanisms for recording, monitoring and reporting, an important issue in the perspective of the 2015 Agreement .

To summarize, today's session is directed to make a collective exercise of stocktaking and looking forward. On that basis, tomorrow we will concentrate on the challenges of the Durban Platform. To organize our discussion, I encourage you to use as a possible guide the very pertinent questions prepared by Marcin for both dialogues.

Let me conclude with my final message: Peru is ready. We are already working to increase confidence in the process and in the possibility of an Agreement; we are ready to recognize what all people and actors are doing domestically in different sectors; and we are ready to welcome you in Lima and make you feel at home soon!

We have put a slogan in our stand outside in the foyer. It says: "Come to COP20 in Peru. Don't miss the opportunity to change the world". We want this slogan to become a reality.

Thank you.