



High-level Ministerial Dialogue on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action

Friday, 6 June 2014, Bonn, Germany

SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS BY THE CO-CHAIRS¹

The high-level ministerial dialogue was mandated through decision 1/CP.19 (Further enhancing the Durban Platform), which called upon Parties to intensify their high-level engagement on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action through an in-session high-level ministerial dialogue.

The high-level ministerial dialogue was convened on 6 June 2014 in Bonn, Germany, and co-chaired by the President of the nineteenth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP), H.E. Mr. Marcin Korolec (Poland), and the President Designate of COP 20, H.E. Mr. Manuel Pulgar-Vidal (Peru). The Co-Chairs of the Ad hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) made introductory remarks. Forty-eight Parties represented at ministerial or senior official level took the floor during the dialogue, including on behalf of four negotiating groups. Statements were also delivered on behalf of seven observer constituencies.

At the end of the full-day dialogue, H.E. Mr. Korolec and H.E. Mr. Pulgar-Vidal presented the following concluding summary.

Summary conclusions

The findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) have confirmed the need for high global mitigation ambition and underlined the urgency for taking action. Parties widely concurred that the new agreement must follow scientific findings to ensure global action that is adequate to prevent a dangerous temperature rise and ensure the survival of nations.

However, deep concerns remain about the significant gap between the aggregate effect of Parties' mitigation pledges and the aggregate emission pathways consistent with providing a likely chance of keeping the global temperature increase below 2 °C or 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels.

Some Parties strongly emphasized the importance of trust- and confidence-building in the process. This also applies to the timely presentation of Parties' intended nationally determined contributions as agreed at COP 19 in Warsaw². Adherence to this schedule should also support transparency of pre- and post-2020 global action. Several Parties referred to time constraints for the complex work to be done at the domestic and international levels.

Many Parties highlighted difficulties connected with domestic preparations of their intended nationally determined contributions, stressing *inter alia* capacity constraints and the absence of clear, agreed rules to that end, which are to be adopted at COP 20 in Lima. However, many expected benefits of taking actions to reducing emissions and adapting to negative effects of climate change.

Knowledge about the high mitigation ambition from others will help to drive up ambition reflected in nationally determined contributions. Some Parties indicated their expectation that the Secretary-General's Climate Summit, to be held in September 2014, will serve to build trust and confidence among Parties.

Ministers and high-level officials participating in the dialogue expressed their commitment to the full implementation of pledges made for the period up to 2020, showcasing national and multilateral actions supporting the global effort to fight climate change. Several speakers made a strong call to enhance pre-2020 action.

Ministers and high-level officials confirmed that the 2015 agreement, to be concluded at COP 21 in Paris, should be applicable to all Parties, be based on the nationally determined contributions and cover, in a balanced manner, all the essential building blocks, including mitigation, finance, adaptation, technology transfer and capacity-building. Some Parties stated that also loss and damage needs to be addressed in the agreement.

There was broad recognition of the need to respect the Convention's ultimate objective and principles, including the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective

¹ Issued on behalf of the President of COP 19 and the President Designate of COP 20.

² Decision 1/CP.19

capabilities. Some Parties stressed that fairness, equity, and justice are indispensable elements of the 2015 agreement.

Many ministers and senior officials drew attention to the need to increase the flow of climate finance and strengthen the financial mechanism of the Convention. They stressed the importance of mobilizing public and private finance. Many were encouraged by the progress made by the Green Climate Fund and called for its quick capitalization which would also help to create trust.

Several Parties shared their views on the desired legal form of the new agreement, stressing the need for legal certainty and transparency of rules at the international level.

Many Parties underlined that the new agreement should encourage participation by allowing flexibility of actions to be taken by countries and respecting their national circumstances. Many Parties underlined the need to review and strengthen commitments so as to reflect the latest scientific findings and changing capabilities.

Many Parties also drew attention to specific areas of possible action, including REDD-plus, short-lived climate pollutants, hydrofluorocarbons and cooperation with non-state actors such as business, cities and civil society.

Many Parties stressed that the Kyoto Protocol can serve as a basis for the development of the multilateral rules-based regime that incentivizes domestic action. Annex I Parties were called upon to implement their existing pledges and commitments and to continue their leadership in the post-2020 period.

There was a clear call to provide support for the most vulnerable countries as this is critical in order to address their existing needs and facilitate their participation in the new agreement.

Some Parties that are actively preparing their nationally determined contributions asked specifically for guidance through a COP decision on the scope and kind of information to be prepared and on the process for reviewing contributions once they have been submitted. Many ministers and high-level officials suggested that contributions should cover diverse actions including mitigation as well as adaptation and financial actions.

Finally, many speakers agreed that COP 20/CMP 10, to be held in Lima this year, will need to play an essential part in ensuring the effective implementation of the existing commitments under the Convention. They concurred that the preparation in Lima of the first draft negotiating text will be a crucial milestone on the road to a new global agreement in 2015.
