

**LMDC Opening Statement for ADP June 2014**  
**4 June 2014**

**Co-Chairs,**

- 1. Egypt has the honour of delivering this opening statement at this session of the ADP on behalf of the Like-Minded Developing Countries (LMDC).**
- 2. We fully associate ourselves with the statement made by Bolivia on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.**

**Co-Chairs,**

- 3. Success in reaching the objective of this process must be premised on all Parties working together in good faith and in the spirit of international cooperation and mutual understanding. To have a successful outcome in both Lima and Paris, it must be balanced, comprehensive, universal, credible, legitimate, and acceptable to all, so that all will implement it. The outcome must be consistent with the Convention, enhancing its full, effective and sustained implementation, and should avoid re-writing or re-interpreting any of its provisions or principles. Above all, the principles of equity and CBDR must remain the bedrock of the 2015 agreed outcome.**
- 4. A formal and structured mode of work can help us make progress towards the elements for a draft negotiating text in Lima and achieve a balanced and comprehensive agreed outcome in Paris.**
- 5. The LMDC looks forward to starting the formal and structural negotiation focusing on the six core elements as mandated in paragraph 5 of decision 1/CP.17 immediately beginning at this June session here in Bonn, marked with a heightened sense of urgency. Negotiations must be Party-driven, open and transparent, inclusive, and based on consensus. There should be balance in the work under the Contact Group between the two workstreams and in particular the elements within them.**
- 6. We welcome and take note of your efforts in preparing your informal notes, including on the landscape of issues and its annex to show Parties your perceptions and understandings on the previous informal discussions.**
- 7. However, this informal note could not be used as the basis of the negotiation under the Contact Group. A formal mode of work means that we should use the formal textual documents based on and taken from inputs and submissions by Parties.**
- 8. We should be very cautious about rewriting or renegotiating the Convention under the name of “new ideas” reflected in the informal note. The focus of the Contact Group is to negotiate around the six core elements, i.e., mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology, capacity building and transparency of action and support and relative enhanced action instead of debating philosophically around some “new ideas” deviating from the principles and provisions of the Convention.**

**Co-Chairs**

9. Many developing countries have individually been rapidly enhancing their own climate change actions at the domestic level, as appropriate to their national circumstances, using in large their part their own resources. For example, efforts on controlling coal consumption have been implemented in China. Nicaragua is rapidly implementing its renewable energy strategy. The Philippines is seeking to “build back better” as part of its climate change adaptation strategy in the face of more frequent and stronger typhoons such as Haiyan. India is rapidly upscaling its renewable energy use. Bolivia and Ecuador have seriously embarked on sustainable development pathways as outlined in their national constitutions. Kuwait launched the GHGs Management Strategy in the petroleum sector. Venezuela, El Salvador, Egypt, Malaysia, Argentina, Iran, Iraq, Qatar, Pakistan, Sudan, Sri Lanka, DRC, Mali and other countries have also all put in place programmes and policies designed to ensure that climate change adaptation and mitigation co-benefits arise from their respective sustainable development plans. These are but a few examples of actions that many developing countries are taking all over Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean, the Pacific, to contribute their equitable share in addressing climate change even if they were the ones least historically responsible for having caused the problem. These actions could all be enhanced if the Convention is fully and effectively implemented in a sustained manner consistent with equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibility. This must be our common goal because we share a common humanity and we all live on one planet – Mother Earth.
10. Unfortunately, we have to register our deep disappointment that almost four years from the establishment of the Green Climate Fund at Cancun, it is yet to be fully operational, without any specific amount of “very significant scale” targeted for the initial resource mobilization process agreed recently in Songdo, coherent with the guidance provided by the COP in Warsaw to the GCF, as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention. Climate financing is not only a treaty commitment of developed countries under the Convention but is also the key, together with technology transfer, to unlocking building trust and higher mitigation and adaptation ambition in developing countries, as agreed by the COP in Warsaw on long-term finance.
11. Equally disappointing, almost two years after Doha, is the fact that nearly no developed country Party has ratified the amendment to the Kyoto Protocol for its second commitment period. Almost equally disappointing is that at the same time, no developed country has put forward in the UNFCCC any concrete proposal, much less any commitment, to increase their pre-2020 mitigation ambition beyond those that they had already pledged at Cancun and that some developed country Parties even backtracked on their emission reduction targets.
12. In this regard, we reiterate that pre-2020 ambition covers mitigation, adaptation and finance and technology support to developing countries. We call for a clear roadmap for developed countries to fulfill their financial support in the period of 2014 to 2020 including the target of 70 billion USD by 2016 and addressing barriers to technology transfer including IPRs under ADP Workstream II.
13. Paragraphs 3 and 4 of decision 1/CP.19 has preliminarily identified these key tasks which are integral and essential part of the work of the ADP, especially for Workstream II. These two paragraphs should be seriously negotiated among Parties under the Contact Group as

a matter of urgency and priority. Arrangements and further concrete measures to implement these two paragraphs should be captured as the main results of Lima on pre-2020 ambition.

Co-Chairs,

14. The daily suffering that the populations of our respective countries, as well as of other developing countries who are likewise least able to cope with extreme weather events and other adverse climate impacts, highlight the urgency of the need for all Parties to take concrete steps and actions in the ADP process. Such concrete steps are needed in order to achieve an equitable outcome that will allow Parties to enhance their actions to achieve the full, effective, sustained and enhanced implementation of the Convention.
15. To this end, the LMDC has submitted a draft text proposal entitled “Elements for a Draft Negotiating Text of the 2015 ADP Agreed Outcome of the UNFCCC,” to be circulated to all Parties as a conference room paper and as a basis for negotiation by the Parties in the ADP.
16. Urgent action is needed. We wish to embark on Party-driven negotiations now. We owe this to all peoples of the world, to Mother Earth, and present and future generations.
17. The LMDC will continue to work with you, Co-Chairs, through our active, constructive, progressive, and positive engagement and involvement in these negotiations.

Thank you very much, Co-Chairs

