

**LMDC Opening Statement  
ADP 2.4**

10 March 2014, Bonn

Good morning. The Philippines has the pleasure of making this opening statement on behalf of the Like-Minded Developing Countries (LMDC) in the UNFCCC.

The LMDC fully supports the statement made by Bolivia on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

Co-Chairs,

We are now more than halfway in the timeline of our journey together under the ADP from Durban in December 2011 to Paris in December 2015. In the past two years, we have had informal consultations among the Parties that gave us a better understanding of each other's views, ideas, starting points, and objectives for this process. Divergences and convergences have emerged. The challenge clearly is on expanding convergence and narrowing divergence on the basis of consensus by shifting from an informal mode of work to a formal, transparent and participatory negotiating process of the Parties and by the Parties, as quickly as possible. The time for this is now.

The common objective must be to arrive at an agreed outcome in Paris that is balanced, comprehensive, credible, legitimate, and acceptable to all, so that all will implement it. The outcome must be consistent with the Convention, enhances its full, effective and sustained implementation, and avoids re-writing or re-interpreting any of its provisions or principles. Most importantly, the principles of equity and CBDR must remain the bedrock of the 2015 agreed outcome.

At the same time, however, despite the long-standing commitments of developed country Parties under the Convention since 1992, the effects of their historical responsibility for emissions coupled by the lack or inadequacy of their efforts on climate change are now making themselves deeply felt through the acceleration and widening of the adverse effects of climate change on our peoples. Many developing countries of the LMDC and of our broader family, the G77, are suffering massively from these adverse effects. This highlights the urgency that we must all feel in carrying out our work under the ADP.

This also underlines the need for developed country Parties to finally take up the mantle of leadership that they have long been called to take up under the Convention, rather than seeking to escape from it or transferring the responsibility to those who still face major sustainable development and poverty eradication challenges. This includes, in particular, ratifying Annex I Parties no later than the end of 2014 the Doha amendment to the Kyoto Protocol with respect to its second commitment period so that it can enter into force as soon as possible before 2020.

Co-Chairs,

For any agreed outcome to be credible and legitimate, it must be the product of a formal, transparent and participatory negotiating process driven by the Parties in which the Parties negotiate with each other on the basis of good faith and in the spirit of mutual understanding.

At this session of the ADP, formal and structured intergovernmental negotiations on the elements for a draft negotiating text of the 2015 agreed outcome must start through the establishment by the ADP of a contact group for Workstream 1 focusing on the six core elements referred to in the Durban and Doha mandate, i.e. mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, capacity building, and transparency of

action and support. The proceedings of this contact group must be open to observers. They, too, have a stake in this process. Through such formal negotiations, a negotiating text should be developed from a compilation transparently drawn from and attributed to Parties' textual submissions. We emphasize that only formal negotiations in a contact group can ensure that our substantive discussions under the ADP are proceeding in the right direction to Paris so that we can adopt a balanced agreed outcome by the end of COP21 in 2015.

The negotiations in the contact group under the ADP must follow a logical sequence as stated in paragraph 2(a) of decision 1/CP.19. It must start with further elaborating, beginning at its first session in 2014, the elements identified in paragraph 5 of decision 1/CP.17 for a draft negotiating text, followed by negotiations on contributions, and then on information. In this context, the provision of support by developed countries to developing countries for their domestic preparations with respect to information on their contributions is necessary and must be done in a timely and adequate manner. The provision of support is a concrete commitment by developed country Parties rather than those of international organizations.

Co-Chairs, in this negotiating process, we expect you to allow and provide time for Parties and their groups to coordinate and consult within and among themselves. Your facilitation of this process as the ADP Co-Chairs is important to us. Any guidance from you, such as questions that you put to us like those in paragraphs 13 to 17 of your scenario note, should be balanced. The questions to be discussed in the negotiations are directly related to the substance. Such questions should follow the mandate from Durban and Doha and be determined by all Parties in a Party-driven and consensus-building manner, in order to reflect different concerns and views of all Parties in a balanced manner.

We stress that procedures or processes that are non-participatory or nontransparent, or which limit effective involvement to only a few Parties rather than all the Parties, must be avoided.

No less than the chance of actually having a 2015 agreed outcome, as well as the credibility, legitimacy, and acceptability of such outcome, are at stake.

Co-Chairs,

The LMDC has just made a submission on the elements for the 2015 agreed outcome. In our submission, we have outlined the way in which the elements of the 2015 agreed outcome – namely mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, capacity-building, and transparency of action and support – could be fleshed out in a manner that is fully consistent with the principles, provisions, structure and annexes of the Convention, builds on previous COP decisions, and leads to enhanced action by all Parties to achieve the objective of the Convention.

In mitigation, there should be CBDR-based differentiation between developed and developing countries, MRV of support, and response measures. Under adaptation, Annex II parties should fulfill their commitments to support developing countries to address the adverse effects of climate change, including loss and damage as well as economic diversification. The other elements under finance, technology development and transfer, capacity building, and transparency of action and support, should also be enhanced consistent with the Convention.

In short, our submission points the way by which an equitable, ambitious, and effective outcome can be achieved in Paris by the end of COP21 in a manner that respects the mandate of the ADP, enhances implementation of the Convention, and enhances international cooperation and domestic contributions by all Parties fully in accordance with the provisions and principles of the Convention, in particular equity and

common but differentiated responsibilities. The way that we have suggested will allow us to reach a balanced, comprehensive, and satisfactory agreement within the timeline to Paris that remains to us under the ADP.

However, proposals that are not consistent with the Convention, or which seek to rewrite or re-interpret it, are not helpful to the process that we are in. They only cause delay and confusion, and will drastically reduce the possibility of reaching a credible, legitimate, and acceptable outcome in Paris by the end of COP21.

Co-Chairs,

With regards to Workstream 2, enhancing pre-2020 ambition holistically includes mitigation, adaptation, finance and technology transfer. It should be achieved through the implementation of the Bali outcomes. The pre-2020 mitigation gap would be closed if developed country Parties committed to an aggregate emission reduction of more than 40% below their 1990 levels by 2020, even as developing countries are already contributing more to global mitigation efforts than developed countries. All developed country Parties should revisit and increase their pre-2020 mitigation ambition in order to set a high starting point and reference level for determining their post-2020 mitigation commitments.

While technical expert meetings help implement paragraph 5 of decision 1/CP.19, we would like to emphasize that paragraphs 3, 4, and 5 of this COP decision should be addressed in a balanced manner. Enough space and time slots in the ADP process should be secured to discuss the issue of the implementation of paragraphs 3 and 4 of decision 1/CP.19 in 2014. International cooperative initiatives may facilitate the implementation by developing countries of their presented actions but should not transfer to developing countries the commitments and obligations of developed countries.

Co-Chairs,

The LMDC, representing developing countries whose populations daily face the multidimensional challenges of achieving sustainable development and eradicating poverty while at the same time addressing the adverse effects of climate change, wish to see positive progress in our negotiations under the ADP. We wish to see success crown our collective efforts under the ADP, first at COP20 in Lima this year in elaborating the elements and then at COP21 in Paris with respect to an agreed outcome.

To this end, Co-Chairs, we will continue to be constructive and positively engaged with you and our partners in order to collectively construct a better future for us and for future generations under the Convention.

Thank you, Co-Chairs.