

10 March 2014

**STATEMENT BY TURKEY**

**Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP)  
(10-14 March 2014, Bonn)**

Mr. Co-Chairs,

First of all, please allow me to commend your tireless efforts and leadership in the work of the ADP.

We are at a critical juncture in designing a new climate change regime for post-2020, which should raise the level of ambition to attain the goals of climate stabilization and limiting the average global surface temperature increase below 2°C. We should not forget that climate action presents tremendous opportunities for sustainable development and poverty eradication in shaping the future regime.

This year, we need to agree on the elements of a legally binding instrument. 2015 is around the corner and, thus, we have to work hard to put forward a draft text before May 2015.

We believe that a zero draft has to address adequately the basic concerns and expectations of all Parties. It should be concise, precise and negotiable.

There is no doubt that consultations on the new regime will be an arduous process. Bridging divides among the Parties is of paramount importance for establishing an enhanced rule-based regime, which is applicable to all Parties under the Convention. However, "applicability to all" does not mean uniformity of application.

Therefore, the negotiations must be transparent, party-driven, participatory and all-inclusive. None of the Parties should be left behind. Experience has shown that any outcome which does not garner the support of all Parties is doomed to fail.

We deem it necessary to draw the attention at this stage that putting pressure on any Party would be counter-productive and jeopardize the whole consultation process and the expected outcome.

Mr. Co-Chairs,

The current regime does not reflect the realities of today and the foreseeable future. Therefore, a dynamic differentiation among the Parties in accordance with common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities is required to make the new regime fair, equitable, effective and enduring.

In this context, national circumstances of the Parties need to be evaluated in an objective manner taking into consideration their level of development, economic and social indicators, including cumulative and per capita greenhouse gas emissions, carbon intensity and energy demand.

The agreed outcome should contain all elements of climate change rather than focusing only on mitigation. It needs to properly address adaptation and means of implementation.

Parties should take nationally appropriate mitigation commitments or actions through an ambitious, but realistic approach. The type of commitments and their timing should be left to the discretion of Parties themselves. However, a robust peer review mechanism is necessary to assess whether the individual mitigation efforts are fair, proportionate and scientifically feasible.

A comprehensive transparency and accountability framework for both information on commitments and ex-post measuring, reporting and verification is essential. Nevertheless, such a framework should have a degree of flexibility to avoid applying the same rules to all parties under all circumstances.

Historical responsibilities should not be overlooked in elaborating the new regime. In that regard, IPCC can develop a reference methodology to assess historical responsibilities with a view to having more clarity in determining national and global actions.

The 2015 agreement should build on existing institutions, which must be further enhanced.

Means of implementation must be at the core of the deal. In this context, new additional and scaled up financial resources have to be mobilized in a timely manner. The 2015 agreement may contain a roadmap for financial support. Public finance should remain the main source of climate finance without excluding private finance. Transparency and accountability rules for providers and receivers will certainly enhance the delivery and effectiveness of financial support.

Technology development and transfer is a key for enabling Parties to follow low-emission trajectories and adapt to climate change. Thus, a comprehensive technology mechanism needs to be integrated in the 2015 agreement in accordance with the Article 4, Paragraph 5 of the Convention.

Capacity-building is a cross-cutting issue and should be handled in the new regime with a holistic approach.

Finally Mr. Co-Chairs,

The decisions by the COP to address the peculiar situation of Turkey under the Convention should not be neglected in the consultation process. We regret that we were recently notified by the Secretariat that Turkey has no access rights as a "NAMA Approver" with a view to recording its NAMAs in the registry. Such a shallow interpretation by the Secretariat totally overlooks the special circumstances of Turkey as recognized by the COP.

I would also like to remind you, including the Secretariat, that Turkey is not a member of any Group due to its *sui generis* status. Therefore, we strongly encourage you to

inform Turkey with regard to meetings and documentation, and consult with us regularly as is done with Group chairs.

Thank you.