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CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

Thirteenth session

Bali, 3–14 December 2007

Agenda item 13 (a)

Conclusion of the session

Adoption of the report of the Conference on its thirteenth session

**CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES SERVING AS THE
MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE KYOTO PROTOCOL**

Third session

Bali, 3–14 December 2007

Agenda item 21 (a)

Conclusion of the session

**Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties
serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
on its third session**

Draft report of the Conference of the Parties on its thirteenth session

Rapporteur: Ms. Karen Nicole Smith (Barbados)

**Draft report of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the
Parties to the Kyoto Protocol on its third session**

Rapporteur: Ms. Karen Nicole Smith (Barbados)

Addendum

I. High-level segment

(Agenda item 10 of the Conference of the Parties)
(Agenda item 18 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting
of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol)

1. The joint high-level segment of the Conference of the Parties (COP) at its thirteenth session and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) at its third session was opened by the President of the COP and the CMP at the 3rd meeting of the COP and the 4th meeting of the CMP, on 12 December.
2. The President noted that the high number of Heads of State and Government present at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bali was a testament to the seriousness and urgency of climate change, and the sincerity of purpose with which the international community was addressing it.

A. Statement by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

3. At the opening ceremony, the Conference heard a message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Ban Ki-moon. The text of this message is reproduced in full in the annex to this document.¹

B. Statement by the President of Indonesia

4. Welcoming all participants, the President of Indonesia, Mr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, said that delegates were gathered at this conference to fulfil the hopes of over 6 billion people living on Earth and on behalf of future generations. He noted that it would very much depend on what would be decided at this conference whether people would live in a world that was 2 °C warmer, or, catastrophically, 5 °C hotter. The challenge was to translate the simple formula “less emissions, more sinks” into a complex yet ambitious architecture of global cooperation on climate change.
5. The President of Indonesia noted that developed countries, owing to their historical responsibility for global warming, which they themselves had accepted, needed to continue to take leadership on climate change. They would need to significantly increase their efforts to cut their own greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) and to enhance their financial and technological cooperation with developing countries, including in the area of forest protection. Developing countries, on their part, would need to commit to a path of sustainable development by mainstreaming environment issues into their national development plans, and those countries with forests would need to preserve and expand them. Developing countries with high economic growth would need to plan for long-term low-carbon development, taking advantage of a rapidly expanding carbon market. Both developed and developing countries could work together to mainstream mitigation and adaptation into their national development strategies and learn how to achieve higher economic growth without producing higher emissions.
6. Noting that policy changes would need to be driven by governments and the market, President Yudhoyono stressed the significance of the special meetings of trade and finance ministers held in Bali in parallel with the United Nations Climate Change Conference. He also highlighted efforts by Indonesia to mitigate climate change, including rainforest conservation programmes and policies to increase the share of renewable and alternative energy sources and promote efficient use of fossil fuels. Ultimately, all efforts from developed and developing countries would need to be part of a coherent multilateral framework and it was critical for this conference to produce a “Bali Road Map” that would chart the way to an agreement to be adopted by the end of 2009.

¹ The annex will be part of the final report that will be completed after the session.

C. Statement by the Executive Secretary

7. The Executive Secretary said that the heyday of the climate sceptic had been put to rest once and for all in 2007, and political momentum and global public awareness with regard to climate change had never been higher. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) had delivered a message that no one could fail to understand, confirming that climate change was happening because of human activities; the impacts were serious and would be felt by everyone in one way or another, with the poor bearing the largest burden; and there were affordable ways to deal with the problem – immediate concerted action could avoid some of the most catastrophic projections.

8. If no action was taken, the consequences of climate change could plunge the world into conflict. In 2010, there could be as many as 50 million environmentally displaced persons as a result of climate change, desertification and deforestation. Competing for water, energy and food could lead to ethnic rivalry and regional conflicts.

9. To meet the drastic increase in the world's energy demands, an investment of USD 20 trillion would be needed up to 2030. The challenge was to change the course of this "investment supertanker" in a low-emissions direction. Otherwise global emissions would increase by 50 per cent by 2050 – instead of decreasing by 50 per cent, as required. In order to change the direction of the world's future towards a low-emissions economy, Parties present at the conference would need to launch formal negotiations, agree on an ambitious agenda, and set 2009 as the deadline for negotiations.

D. Statement by the Chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

10. Mr. Rajendra Pachauri, Chairman of the IPCC, in a video statement delivered during the opening of the high-level segment, noted that the Fourth Assessment report (AR4) of the IPCC had been completed with the release of its Synthesis Report in Valencia, Spain, on 16 November 2007. The Synthesis Report presented the collective findings of the reports of the three working groups within an integrated framework and therefore was an extremely policy-relevant document. Mr. Pachauri highlighted some of the major findings of the AR4. He stressed the significance of changes in the climate system in the twentieth century, including a significant rise in average global temperatures, and large increases in precipitation in some parts of the globe and greater water scarcity in others.

11. The IPCC projected that, by the end of this century, average global temperatures would rise at least 2.5 °C above the levels at the beginning of the twentieth century. The increase would have worrying consequences for all parts of the world, including greater water scarcity, the impacts of sea-level rise and a drastically increased threat of extinction of plant and animal species. Locations where coastal flooding and the impacts of sea level rise could make certain areas highly vulnerable were spread all over the world. This included cities in mega deltas, such as Shanghai, Kolkata and Dhaka.

12. Mr. Pachauri stressed that all adverse impacts of climate change could be avoided or minimized if effective actions for reducing emissions of GHGs were taken very soon. He also emphasized the fact that the cost of mitigation was not very high. In order to stabilize the temperature increase at a maximum of 2–2.4 °C the concentration levels of GHGs would need to be stabilized at 445–490 ppm of carbon dioxide equivalent. The cost of meeting this target by 2030 would amount to a 0.12 per cent decrease in global gross domestic product annually and could even be reduced significantly through the development of new technologies. Emission levels would need to begin to decline at the latest by 2015 and the sharper the decline, the less serious the impacts that followed over a period of time.

13. In concluding his remarks, Mr. Pachauri expressed the view that prudence, wisdom and the future of the human society clearly dictated that mitigation measures would need to be taken with a great

sense of urgency. The IPCC had placed before the Parties the findings of the AR4 and Parties would need to decide how to use these findings.

E. Statements by heads of State or government

14. Mr. Kevin Michael Rudd, Prime Minister of Australia, also made a statement at the opening of the high-level segment. He said that, in his first act as Prime Minister, he had signed the formal instrument for Australia to ratify the Kyoto Protocol and had handed this instrument to the Secretary-General. He described climate change as the defining challenge of our generation and said that Australia understood that development is a top priority. He recognized the responsibility of developed countries to assist developing countries. Mr. Rudd stated that his Government was committed to reducing Australia's GHG emissions by 60 per cent of 2000 levels by 2050. He expressed the expectation that all developed countries would embrace a further set of binding emission targets and said that developing countries needed to play their part with specific commitments to action.

15. Mr. Lee Hsien Loong, Prime Minister of Singapore, expressed the view that in the absence of action to address climate change, ecosystems and human societies could experience major disruptions over the next 50–100 years, and possibly sooner. He stressed the need to build on the Kyoto Protocol and to work out a practical and effective approach, after the first commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol expired in 2012. Mr. Hsien Loong said that a post-2012 framework would need to have the commitment and participation of all countries, under the auspices of the UNFCCC. It should also recognize the importance of economic growth and take into account differences in national circumstances and constraints. He concluded his remarks by saying that Singapore, and all the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, would contribute to the global effort to combat climate change. They were committed to an ambitious Bali Road Map that would deliver an effective post-2012 regime.

16. Noting that Papua New Guinea was already suffering from the consequences of climate change, Mr. Michael Somare, Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea, called for immediate leadership. In order to address climate change, Parties needed to: (1) construct a shared objective for even lower atmospheric GHG concentrations; (2) greatly deepen reduction commitments by industrialized countries; (3) expand existing and add new frameworks of positive incentives for developing countries; (4) launch a global incentive system to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation; (5) scale up adaptation finance to protect future generations; and (6) mobilize sufficient, predictable and sustainable resources. He noted that developing countries were willing to contribute equitably towards a shared objective and said that Parties needed to capitalize on the political will to move beyond the Kyoto Protocol.

17. Mr. Thomas Remengesau Jr., President of Palau, stated that Parties collectively had failed to adequately address the issue of climate change. GHG levels continued to increase across the planet because Parties had not lived up to the original commitment of the Convention. He expressed the view that the international community needed to recognize the moral obligation to commit an appropriate level of funding to vulnerable and small developing States. He stressed the need to recognize the human rights implications of climate change. Referring to the Malé Declaration on the Human Dimension of Global Climate Change, he underscored the need to include the human dimension in the future climate change agenda. Mr. Remengesau, Jr. highlighted efforts by small island developing States to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change.

18. Mr. Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, President of Maldives, noted that climate change had become a daily reality in the Maldives and other small island States. With meagre financial resources and a limited capacity to mitigate and adapt, for these States, climate change had become the defining issue of the twenty-first century. Mr. Gayoom stressed the need to focus on the human dimension of climate change, in particular human rights, security and well-being. He said that the Council of Ministers of the South

Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) had adopted the SAARC Declaration on Climate Change. SAARC countries had entrusted him with the responsibility of presenting this declaration at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bali. He noted that the Bali process would need to have a clear long-term target to stabilize the climate system and ensure that temperature rises were reined in to reasonable levels. He underscored that even a 2 °C increase from pre-industrial levels would have devastating consequences for small island States.

[to be completed]

F. Statements by ministers and other heads of delegation

[to be completed]

II. Statements by observer organizations

(Agenda item 11 of the Conference of the Parties)
(Agenda item 19 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting
of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol)

A. Statements by United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

19. At the opening of the joint high-level segment of the COP and the CMP, on 12 December, statements were made by the President of the World Bank, the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (speaking on behalf of the FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the United Nations World Food Programme), the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Secretary-General of the United Nations World Tourism Organization, the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, the United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, the Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, the Under-Secretary-General and Associate Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, and the Deputy Executive Director of the United Nations World Food Programme.

[to be completed]

B. Statements by intergovernmental organizations

[to be completed]

C. Statements by non-governmental organizations

[to be completed]

Annexes

[to be completed]
