

Bernarditas de Castro-Muller, negotiator from Philippines; G77 and China coordinator for the Ad-hoc Working Group on long-term cooperative action addressed a press conference in Bangkok on October 08, 2009.

Transcript:

Through the CDM, in the context of sustainable development we undertake projects which produce certified emission reduction that are then added to the assigned amount of developed country parties, which allows them, of course, to have the necessary...flexibility to meet their targets and that's why it's called the flexible mechanisms.

But it is...the most important contribution of developing countries to the KP. So, if anybody suggests that developing countries aren't doing anything, they are also misinformed about this. We also mentioned that they are acting on the basis of equity.

Daily...you hear and I suppose you are media people, so you read in the newspapers and hear on the TV that many developing countries are suffering from the adverse effects of climate change. The IPCC marked out that very much of the anthropogenic... have their origins in historical emissions which started during the industrial machines period.

Developing countries being concerned in this process is... sustainable development. Sustainable development is naturally the most important contribution that developing countries can do.

We will not follow the same development mistakes, the same developing path, which has created the problem that we have today. We will pursue development in a way in which we will provide a decent standard of living to very many of our people, who still have no access to the basic needs that they need to have a decent standard of living. The developed countries in the Convention are not dealing with emission reductions alone or mitigation. They have the responsibility of what we call the modification of longer term trends of anthropogenic emissions which means complete changes and necessary changes in production and consumption lifestyles.

(About AWG:) Anything that you may hear that the group is in any way blocking progress for Copenhagen is a misperception, a misunderstanding and completely inaccurate. We have put forward concrete proposals more than a year ago on two of the main elements of the BAP- there are four- adaptation, mitigation, finance and technology. And these were identified as the implementation gaps.

We are here at the (beginning of the) process of the full state-affected implementation of the Convention. The convention is the only legally binding convention on climate change and is not to be confused with the UN system. It's called the UN Framework but this is not a debating forum. This is a legally binding treaty in which we all have binding obligations- all the developed and developing countries alike, in accordance with our common but differentiated responsibilities.

It is a science based convention. And based on scientific assessments of climate change, we have taken the necessary action. (With) the first assessment report, we have the convention. (With) the second assessment report, we have the KP. (With) the third assessment report, we have the Marrakech Accords and now of course, with the fourth assessment report we have the BAP process. What we are interested in is a full (assurance)... of commitment. The commitments related to provision of new and additional financial resources and transfer of technology.

And these are a commitment, not donor assistance, not voluntary assistance or aid. These are commitments. Why? Because of their responsibility for the problem that we are facing.

Developing countries are of course making an important contribution under the KP. The KP was put up in 1995 a legally mandated process, which found that the Convention of commitments, mitigation commitments of developed countries are inadequate. We all agree- all of us, developed and developing countries alike - that the convention provisions are inadequate and we rendered it adequate through the KP. The CDM of course is the contribution of developing countries.