



**United Nations**  
Framework Convention on  
Climate Change



**COP19/CMP9**  
**UNITED NATIONS**  
CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE  
**WARSAW 2013**

# **United Nations Climate Change Conference Warsaw, Poland 11 to 22 November 2013**

**Conference of the Parties  
(COP 19)**

**OPENING ADDRESS BY CHRISTIANA FIGUERES, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.**

**OPENING STATEMENT BY SMT. JAYANTHI NATARAJAN MINISTER  
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS INDIA.**

**BY H.E. XIE ZHENHUA, HEAD OF DELEGATION, VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE  
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND REFORM COMMISSION, PEOPLE'S  
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**STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE GROUP OF 77 AND CHINA BY H.E.  
AMBASSADOR PETER THOMSON, PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF FIJI  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND CHAIR OF THE GROUP OF 77.**

**CONCLUSIONS OF THE IPCC WORKING GROUP I FIFTH ASSESSMENT  
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**EU EUROPEAN COMMISSIONER FOR CLIMATE ACTION**

**SPEECH BAN KI-MOON**



**Nineteenth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 19)  
and the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties  
serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 9)  
Warsaw, 11 November 2013**

**Opening address by  
Christiana Figueres, Executive Secretary  
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change**

H.E. Mr. Marcin Korolec, President of COP 19/CMP 9  
H.E. Mr. Abdullah bin Hamad Al-Attiyah, President of COP 18/CMP 8  
Honourable representatives of the Government of Poland,  
Honourable Hanna Gronkiewicz-Waltz, Mayor of Warsaw,  
Dr. Rajendra Pachauri, Chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change  
Distinguished delegates,  
Ladies and gentlemen,

I am pleased to welcome you all to the nineteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. *Witam Państwa w Warszawie.*

I sincerely thank the COP President and his team for the careful and comprehensive preparatory work that has made this conference possible. I also thank the people of Poland and the City of Warsaw for the warm reception.

Ladies and gentlemen, we gather today under the weight of many sobering realities, of which I will mention only two. The first we experience every day and do not notice. Please take a deep breath. As you do, be aware that we are the first human beings to ever breathe air with 400 parts per million CO<sub>2</sub>. I rely on Dr. Pachauri to elucidate on what that means.

The second is the devastating impact of Typhoon Haiyan, one of the most powerful typhoons to ever make landfall. Our thoughts and prayers are with the people of the Philippines, Viet Nam and South-East Asia.

Against the backdrop of sound science and climate effects the extent and scope of which we are only beginning to experience, COP 19 opens in Poland's National Stadium.

There is no doubt that climate change has created an unlevel playing field for future generations. Previous generations unknowingly had an advantage; and now we know that the next generations face a monumental uphill struggle. We must urgently level the playing field, and can do so aided by three contributing factors:

First, the world is ready. Our collective climate-friendly capacity has increased as the risks of inaction materialize and the rewards of action magnify and multiply.

Second, there is a groundswell of climate action. Not only for environmental reasons, but also for security, energy, economic and governance reasons. Political will and public support favour action now.

Third, a new universal climate agreement is within our reach. Agencies, development banks, investors and subnational governments are on board. The science from the IPCC is clear. Parties can lead the momentum for change and move together towards success in 2015.

For these reasons, we must win the Warsaw opportunity. We must stay focused, exert maximum effort for the full time and produce a positive result, because what happens in this stadium is not a game. There are not two sides, but the whole of humanity. There are no winners and losers, we all either win or lose in the future we make for ourselves.

This is why COP 19 must deliver on several key areas. We must clarify finance that enables the entire world to move towards low-carbon development. We must launch the construction of a mechanism that helps vulnerable populations to respond to the unanticipated effects of climate change.

We must deliver an effective path to pre-2020 ambition, and develop further clarity for elements of the new agreement that will shape the post-2020 global climate, economic and development agendas.

Dear friends, the world is showing action, but it is time to go that extra mile. This stadium is the perfect venue to take inspiration from the Olympic motto, *Citius, Altius, Fortius*. This is the conference to move faster, higher, stronger towards the socially equitable and economically sustainable future we want and need.

Much of this can be accomplished before the high-level segment. And much can be accomplished without going into overtime on the last Friday!

Thank you. *Dziękuję*.

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**OPENING STATEMENT BY SMT. JAYANTHI NATARAJAN MINISTER**  
**ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS INDIA**

Mr. President, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Let me take this opportunity to thank the Polish presidency and people of Poland for the excellent arrangements and hospitality extended to us in this important 19<sup>th</sup> COP. We have historic and close links with Poland and I am extremely pleased to be here. We also appreciate Poland for taking the initiative to host the Conference of Parties for the second time.

Mr. President this is an important COP held in the backdrop of initial reports of IPCC AR 5, which reaffirm the need for action. We have also seen the devastation caused in the Philippines by the typhoon Haiyan. Our hearts go out to them. Even parts of our country and south Asia are regularly suffering because of extreme weather events that have become more intense and devastating in the recent past. I am convinced that any delay in acting on combat climate change will be very costly for all of us.

However, in a scenario where we need to do more, not just on mitigation but adaptation, what I hear with dismay is the scaling down of ambition and lowering of targets for emission cuts by some countries. We still have 7 years to go for 2020, and we cannot afford to give up the momentum at this point.

Mr President, India is a large country with a very small carbon footprint. Our per capita emission is only 1.7 tonnes per annum. We have also committed that our per capita emissions will not exceed those of the developed countries in future also. We are implementing the ambitious voluntary domestic goal of reducing the emissions intensity of our GDP by 20 to 25% by 2020 compared with 2005 level.

As a developing country, India faces many challenges. Poverty eradication stands as our foremost priority. We have huge social and developmental constraints and have to address large unmet energy needs of our vast population. Yet, we are conscious of our global responsibilities. We are committed to follow a growth path that will help

us remain sustainable, given the constraints of our energy mix and heavy dependence on imports for oil and natural gas.

We have already started taking action under our National Action Plan on Climate Change. We have launched eight missions in areas of energy efficiency, solar energy, sustainable habitat, water, forestry, sustaining the Himalayan ecosystem, agriculture and strategic knowledge for climate change. We have set a target of generating 20,000 MW of solar power by 2020 and already achieved about 1200 mw presently. We have also introduced an innovative trading mechanism (Namely PAT – Perform, Achieve and Trade) for energy efficiency. A National Clean energy Fund (NCEF) has also been set up by imposing a cess on coal of Rs. 50 per tonne for financing renewable energy and environment friendly projects.

Efforts have been made to encourage the states to put together their action plan on climate change. Most of our states have already planned their activities to tackle climate change. We have committed substantial resources on our own and are also looking for additional funds for these activities.

There is a huge ambition gaps between what developed country Parties have pledged and what is required by science and their historical responsibilities. The irony is that developing countries have pledged much more than developed countries in pre 2020 period. Therefore, in keeping with Article 3.1, the developed countries should take the lead in bridging the ambition gap.

I would like to underline that it is not conceivable that we can get high post -2020 ambition through low pre 2020 ambition. High ambition is the bedrock for 2015 outcome. I would take this opportunity to urge upon the developed countries to ratify their pledge for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Commitment period of Kyoto Protocol. Delay on this count sends a very wrong signal to the world about our commitment to address climate change.

I am equally convinced that enhanced ambition should not be just in mitigation but in adaptation, finance and technology support. For developing countries, provision of support - technology transfer and finance are critical for NAMAs in the pre 2020

action.

I am happy that the focus of UNFCCC relating to agriculture has been on adaptation. Climate change has direct impact on our farmers, most of whom are subsistence farmers and it takes a toll of our food security and poverty reduction goals. Adaptation is our priority and will remain so.

It is time that our COP delivered on finance. Simply creating the institutional arrangements like Green Climate Fund does not help as its coffers are still empty. This brings us to the need for a clear roadmap on provision of finance for 2013-15, 2015-2017 and then up to 2020. Public finance should be the primary source of fund for climate finance.

I cannot emphasise enough the matter of technology transfer. India has put forth a new proposal which would reward innovators, but at the same time, help all developing countries and facilitate technology transfers in a meaningful way. We have called for creating a new window in the GCF for funding IPR protected technology to developing countries by paying the difference in cost. Otherwise TEC and CTCN will remain a paper exercise.

I would like to submit that international cooperative initiatives must follow the principles of the convention especially equity and CBDR, if they are to be accepted under UNFCCC. Developing countries should be provided the flexibility to choose their actions. Many of such initiatives are already part of national strategies and they don't bring any additionality to the ambitions. The availability of specific financial and technological support for effective implementation of such international initiatives is also not spelt out or assured. We therefore, insist that supplementary actions for increasing ambition at the international level must fully respect the national priorities of sustainable development and be based on the availability of means of implementation in accordance with the principles the Convention.

The issue of HFC has to be addressed by us under this convention. In the meeting of Montreal Protocol in Bangkok last month, many countries, including some from G 20, have opposed amendments to bring it under MP. The issue should not be seen from a business perspective of providing markets to domestic companies. Developing

countries need clarity on identified substitutes, their costs, safety and economic feasibility. We can't take a leap of faith without knowing the exact path and the pitfalls. It is time that we had an honest dialogue instead of raising the rhetoric

Loss and damage is an important area of work affecting developing countries mostly. The decision of the last COP to set up a mechanism for addressing loss and damage must be taken to its logical conclusion.

Many parties have been repeating the view that the proposed new architecture is applicable to all. I would like to inform and reiterate that the UNFCCC Convention and the Kyoto Protocol are also applicable to all. Universality does not mean uniformity.

Mr. Chair, the world is watching us. We have a historic opportunity to change the trajectory of our future development by taking bold decisions. The developed countries must take the lead and incentivise actions for developing countries in these global efforts.

Thank You.

check against delivery

## Speech on the High Level Segment of Warsaw Climate Change Conference

By H.E. Xie Zhenhua, Head of Delegation, Vice Chairman of the National  
Development and Reform Commission, People's Republic of China

Nov 20, 2013

Mr. President, Dear Colleagues, Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Chinese government, I would like to thank the Government and the people of Poland for their hard work to host our conference in Warsaw and their historic contribution. China fully associates itself with the Statement made by Fiji on behalf of G77 and China.

Since the beginning of this year, the world has been hit by frequent extreme weather events, which have posed a grave threat to the living environment of hundreds of millions of people and caused tremendous economic losses. The scientific assessment contained in the Working Group I report of the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report released last September further reveals the authenticity of global warming and the urgency in addressing the challenge of climate change. Science and reality have shown us that climate change has become a real and severe threat to sustainable development, and that all countries should work hand in hand to tackle it through sincere cooperation. In this connection, I would like to make the following four points:

**I. Stick to the Convention and identify clear target.** The UNFCCC represents a common commitment of all Parties to address climate change through cooperation. The principles of equity, CBDR and respective capabilities are our common guidelines for action. Five years ago, we gathered together in Poznan and the negotiation process of Bali Roadmap set sail. Five years later when we meet again in Warsaw, the Bali process has taken in sail with certain gains. It is up to us to make concerted efforts and translate the outcomes of past COP/CMP meetings into actions, and turn the Warsaw Conference into a meeting of *Implementation*.

**II. Fulfill commitment and enhance mutual trust.** Funding is the key to the success of Warsaw Conference. It is the foundation and precondition for developing countries' actions in mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, technology development and transfer, capacity building and transparency. Without the fulfillment of the funding pledges, multilateral mechanisms will be faced with a severe crisis of trust. Developed



countries must fulfill all their past funding commitments, in particular they should ensure that the funds for 2013/2015 be no less than the fast-start fund, There should be a clear roadmap for providing 100 billion USD each year by 2020. The Green Climate Fund must be capitalized as soon as possible with public finance as the major source to avoid any funding gap in 2013 and beyond.

**III. Increase ambition and deliver hope.** Mitigation ambition directly impacts the effectiveness of actions to address climate change, and targets in the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol are the scale to measure the ambition of emission cutting. The Warsaw Conference should urge all Parties, especially developed country parties to ratify as soon as possible the Amendment to the second commitment period, and at the same time to launch the review process in order to further raise mitigation ambition. Other developed countries should also raise their emission-cutting commitments in a comparable manner under the Convention. According to research, if developed countries followed the requirement of science by increasing their emission-cutting targets to 40% by 2020, the so-called gap in emission-cutting effort would no longer exist. This should be the direction of our efforts.

**IV. Make preparation for pragmatic progress.** In the past two years, the Parties have effectively exchanged their views in the ADP and established the guiding position of the Convention principles and put in place an initial plan for the negotiation process. This is a good beginning. We should now start the formal negotiation under the Durban Platform on the various pillars of mitigation, adaptation, funding and technology in a balanced fashion, in line with the decisions of Durban and Doha and the principles and provisions of the Convention. We must plan well the negotiation for next year and beyond, so as to lay a right foundation for next step of substantive negotiations and to send a positive signal to the international community in order to secure an agreement by 2015.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

China is the world's biggest developing country with a large population and unbalanced regional development. As China is still in the process of industrialization and urbanization, it is faced with huge challenges of economic development, poverty eradication, improving people's wellbeing, as well as addressing climate change. In spite of difficulties in the economy, the Chinese Government spares no effort to control air pollution, actively tackle climate change and makes pains-taking efforts to fulfill its commitment to the international community. Over the past 8 years, China's

energy consumption per GDP unit has dropped by 26.4%, which represents an energy saving of 980 million tons of standard coal or 2.35 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> emission cuts and a 28% drop in carbon intensity. The share of non-fossil fuels in our primary energy mix is 9.6%. The size of renewable energy ranks among the first in the world. The growing stock of forests is up by 1.723 billion cubic meters, exceeding our target of 1.3 billion. We've made our utmost contribution to the world in tackling climate change.

Since 2012, China has taken a series of new actions to address climate change, with two major events taking place this year. The first is the launch of the National Low Carbon Day for the first time, whose aim is to mobilize the whole society to participate in actions to address climate change and practice a green and low carbon consumption mode and way of life. The second is the inauguration of the Shenzhen Carbon Exchange-- a pilot project, which signals a major step forward in China's carbon market development. While working hard domestically, we in China have also actively carried out South-South cooperation in addressing climate change. Between 2011 and 2013, China has provided 10 million USD each year in support of capacity building in other developing countries, including 28 training courses for 800 government officials and technicians from 114 nations, the donation of more than 900,000 energy-efficient lights, 10,000 energy-efficient air conditioners and 6000 units of household solar power generators to 12 developing countries.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

On the way to 2020, China will continue to step up its effort to tackle climate change, and make sure that the commitment of reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emission per GDP unit by 40-45% from 2005 level will be fulfilled in 2020. We are now carrying out internal consultations and analysis for further enhanced actions, and will continue to work tirelessly in order to contribute to the post 2020 global efforts in addressing climate change.

Following the principles of transparency, inclusiveness, party-driven process and consensus through consultation, China will continue to play a positive and constructive role together with all other Parties to support the Government of Poland in order to achieve a successful outcome in Warsaw.

Thank you!



**STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE GROUP OF 77 AND CHINA BY  
H.E. AMBASSADOR PETER THOMSON, PERMANENT  
REPRESENTATIVE OF FIJI TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND CHAIR  
OF THE GROUP OF 77, ON AGENDA ITEM 134: PROPOSED  
PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 2014-2015:  
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF THE UN JOINT STAFF PENSION  
FUND, AT THE FIFTH COMMITTEE DURING THE MAIN PART OF THE  
SIXTY-EIGHT SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY (New York, 8 November 2013)**

Mr. Chairman,

1. I have the honour to speak on behalf of the Group of 77 and China on agenda item 134 pertaining to the administrative expenses of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund.

2. The Group of 77 and China wishes to thank Mr. Philip R.O. Owade, Chairperson of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee, Mr. Johannes Huisman, Director of the Programme Planning and Budget Division, and Mr. Richard Moon, Vice-Chairman of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, for introducing the various reports that the Committee will consider under this agenda item.

Mr. Chairman,

3. The Group of 77 and China attaches great importance to the work of the Joint Staff Pension Fund which provides retirement, death, disability and related benefits for the staff of the United Nations and other participating organizations.

4. The Group notes that as at 31 December 2012 there were the same 23 member organizations of the Fund, with a combined total of 188,775 active participants and beneficiaries covered by the Fund. The Group has also taken note that active participants to the fund increased from 120,774 in December, 2011 to 121,098 in December, 2012. We have also taken note of the information on the payments to retirees and beneficiaries as well as the expected future payments by the Fund.

5. The Group of 77 and China has further taken note of the Fund's balance in the beginning and at the end of last year which shows the increase of US\$5 billion;

Mr. Chairman,

6. The Group of 77 and China notes from the Pension Board's report that, in accordance with IPSAS, the Fund will report on the fair value of its investments and on its operations as of 31 December of each year going forward. The Group also welcomes the alignment of reporting on the operations and on the investments of the Fund following the implementation of IPSAS.

7. Turning to the Performance Report of the Fund for biennium 2012-2013, the Group notes that revised estimate in the amount of US\$ 185.7 million for this period represented under-expenditures of US\$ 8.4million as compared to the original appropriation amounting to US\$ 194.1 million.

Mr. Chairman,

8. Turning to the budget for biennium 2014-2015, the Group notes that a total of US\$ 174.6 million is proposed before recosting, representing an overall decrease of US\$ 19.5 million before recosting, compared to the revised appropriation for 2012-2013. The Group also notes, that, due to the change in the methodology for formulating its budget for administrative expenses, the Board's proposed requirements for 2014-2015 reflect an increase of US\$1.8million compared to 2012-2013.

9. The Group has also taken note that the budget proposal provides for a total of 234 continuing established posts, 27 new posts and 10 temporary posts. The Group has further taken note that the budget proposes one Assistant-Secretary General post as a full-time representative of the Secretary-General to the Fund. The Group will be interested to learn the rationale for this proposal, its added value, and to what extent it takes into account the pending review of the Fund's governance arrangements and management structure.

Mr. Chairman,

10. The Group of 77 and China will also closely follow many thematic issues related to the Fund, including recruitment, after-service health issuance, medical standards and diversification of the Fund's investments - both on instruments and geographically. The Group will also be interested to learn the progress on the implementation of IPSAS and efforts being undertaken to address underlying challenges.

11. In conclusion, the Group of 77 and China would like to assure you of our readiness to engage in constructive exchanges on the merits of the proposals before this Committee on this important agenda item.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

# Conclusions of the IPCC Working Group I Fifth Assessment Report, AR4, SREX and SRREN

**R. K. Pachauri**

11 November 2013

Warsaw, Poland



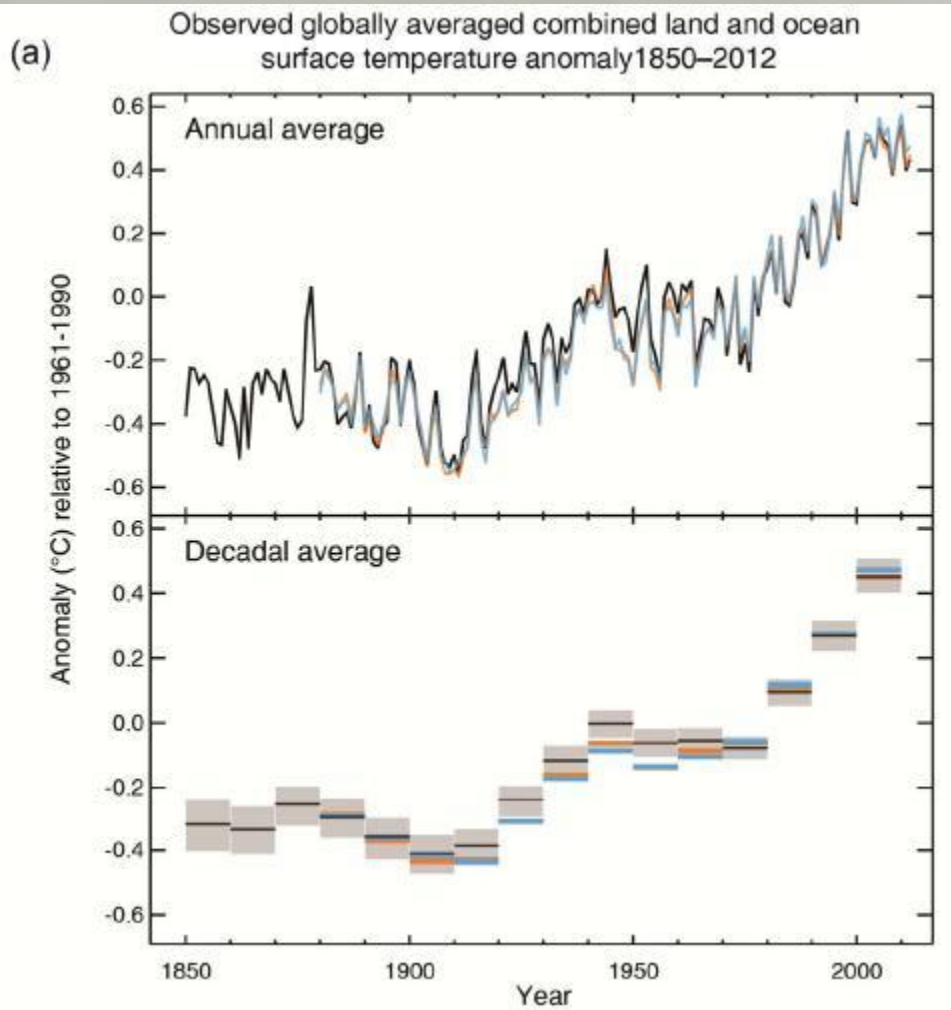
Chairman, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

*“Problems cannot be solved at the same level of awareness that created them.”*

*- Albert Einstein*



# Warming of the climate is unequivocal



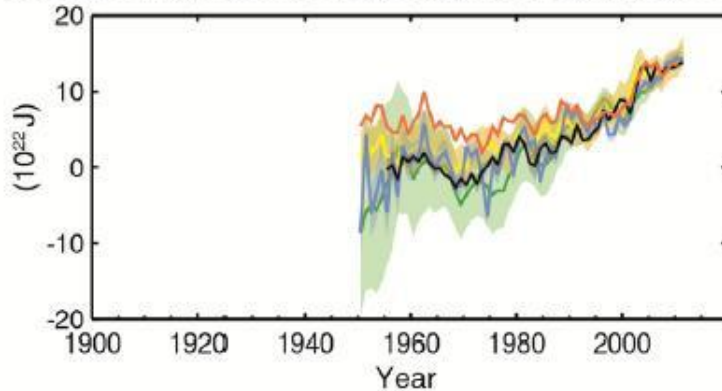
Since the 1950s many of the observed changes are unprecedented over decades to millennia:

- The atmosphere and the oceans have warmed
- The amounts of snow and ice have diminished
- Sea level has risen
- The concentrations of GHGs have increased

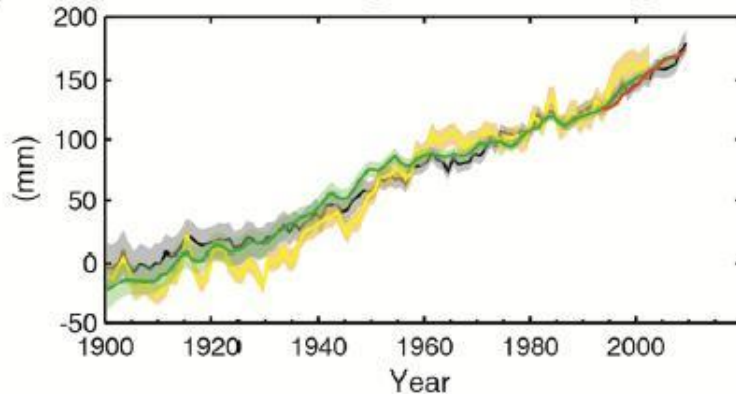
**Each of the last three decades has been successively warmer at the Earth's surface than any preceding decade since 1850.**

# Observed changes in the climate system

(c) Change in global average upper ocean heat content



(d) Global average sea level change



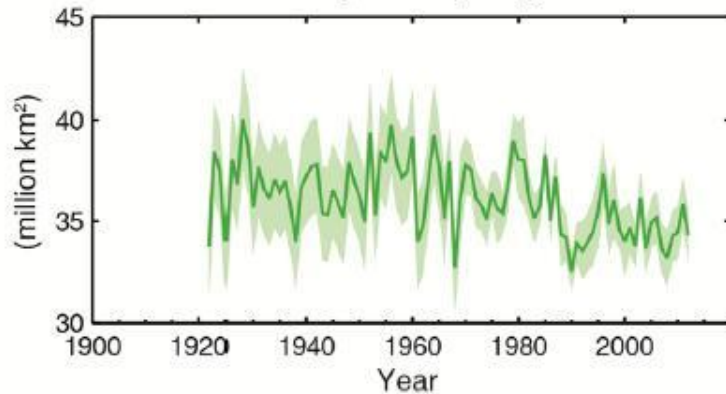
- It is virtually certain that the upper ocean (0-700m) warmed from 1971 to 2010.
- The rate of sea level rise since the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century has been larger than the mean rate during the previous two millennia.
- Over the period 1901-2010, global mean sea level rose by 19 cm.

**Ocean warming dominates the increase in energy stored in the climate system, accounting for more than 90% of the energy accumulated between 1971 and 2010.**

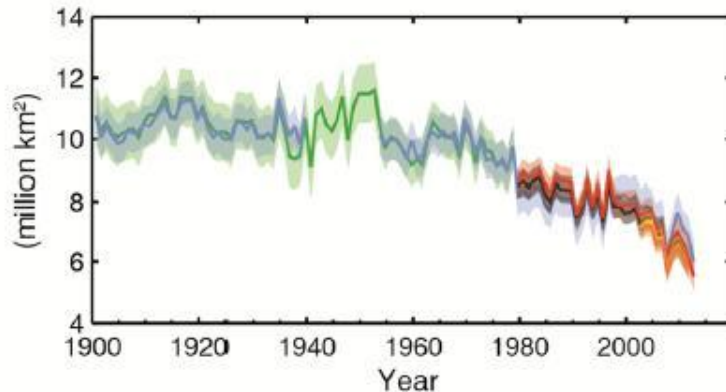


# Observed changes in the climate system

(a) Northern Hemisphere spring snow cover



(b) Arctic summer sea ice extent

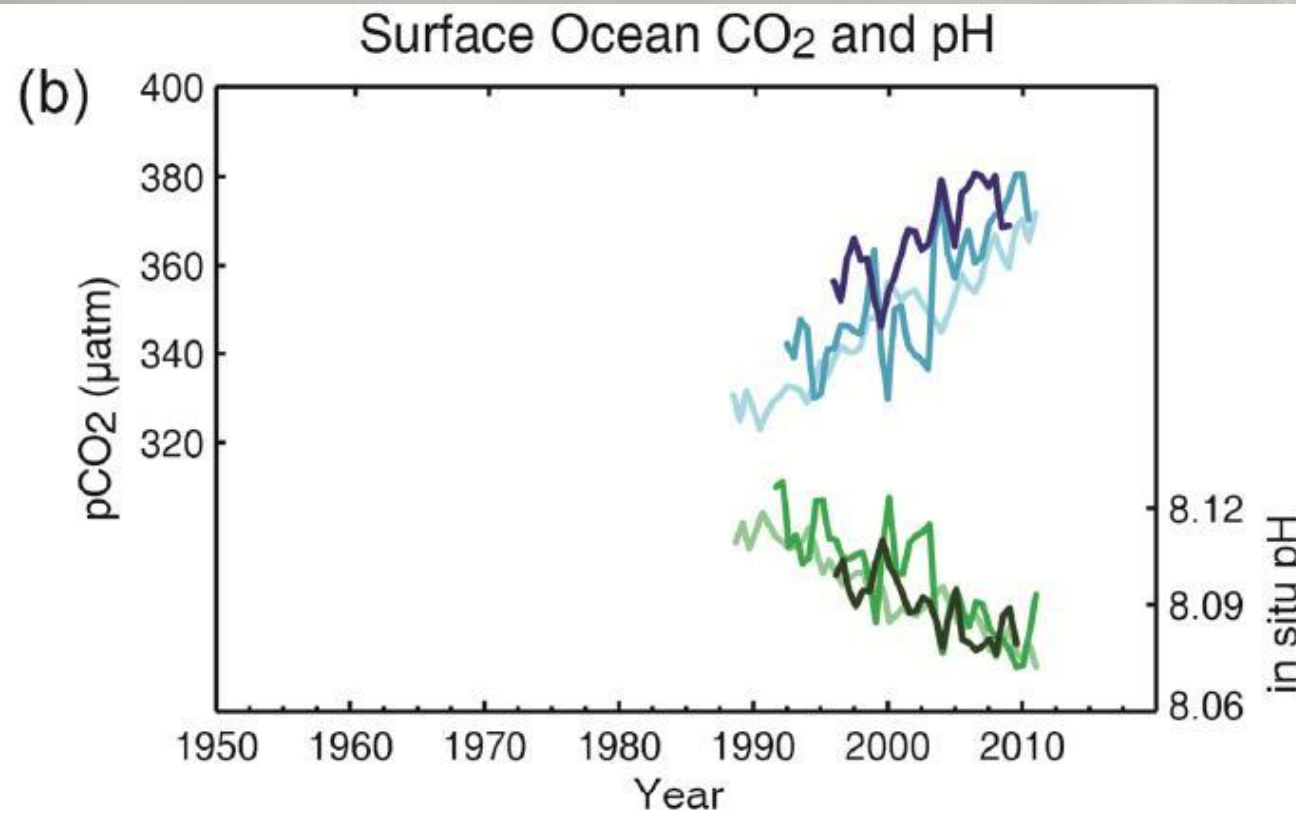


Over the last two decades:

- the Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets have been losing mass
- glaciers have continued to shrink almost worldwide
- Arctic sea ice and Northern Hemisphere spring snow cover have continued to decrease in extent.

**Since the early 1970s, glacier mass loss and ocean thermal expansion from warming together explain about 75% of the observed global mean sea level rise.**

# Understanding the causes of change

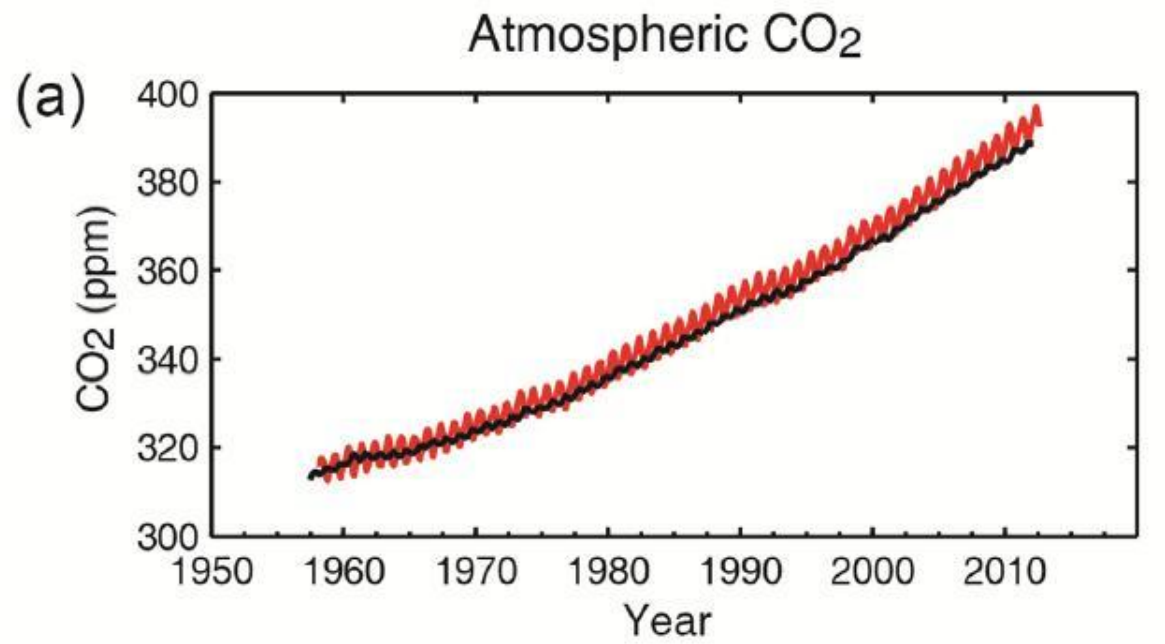


Partial pressure of dissolved CO<sub>2</sub> at the ocean surface (blue curves) and *in situ* pH (green curves), a measure of the acidity of ocean water.

- CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations have increased by 40% since preindustrial times from fossil fuel emissions and net land use change emissions.
- The ocean has absorbed about 30% of the emitted anthropogenic carbon dioxide, causing ocean acidification.

**The atmospheric concentrations of CO<sub>2</sub>, methane, and nitrous oxide have increased to levels unprecedented in at least the last 800,000 years.**

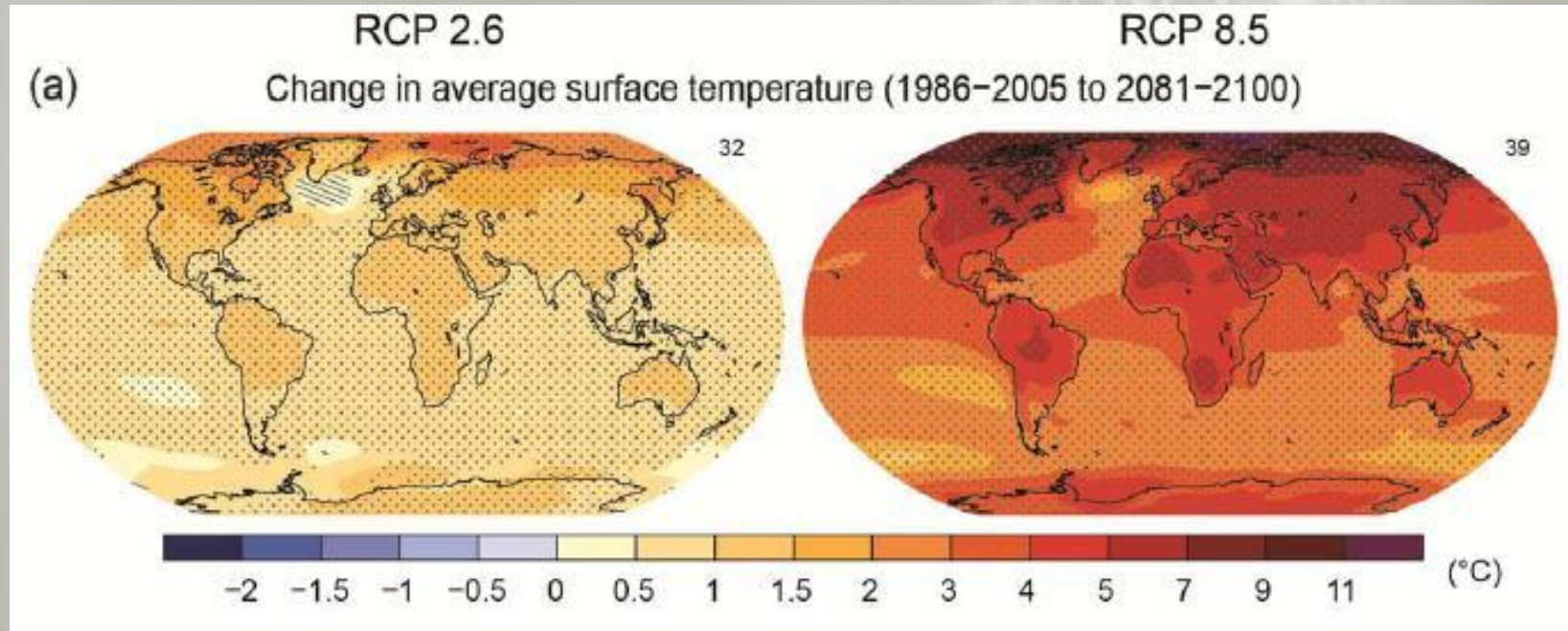
# Understanding the causes of change



- Human influence on the climate system is clear.
- There is *high confidence* that changes in total solar irradiance have not contributed to the increase in global mean surface temperature over the period 1986 to 2008.
- Continued emissions of GHGs will cause further warming and changes in the climate system.

It is *extremely likely* that human influence has been the dominant cause of the observed warming since the mid-20th century.

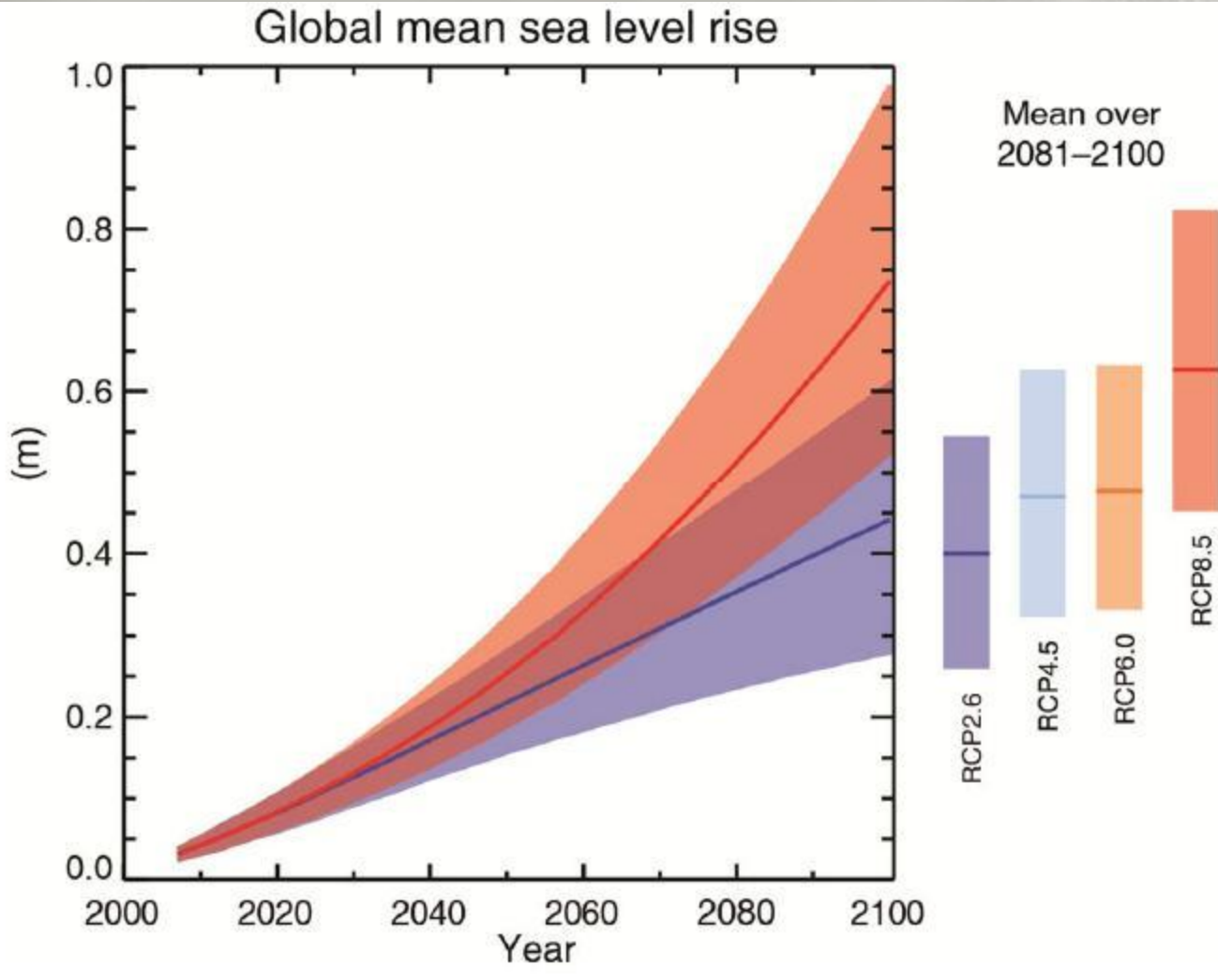
# Warming will continue beyond 2100 under all RCP scenarios except RCP2.6.



Global surface temperature change for the end of the 21<sup>st</sup> century:

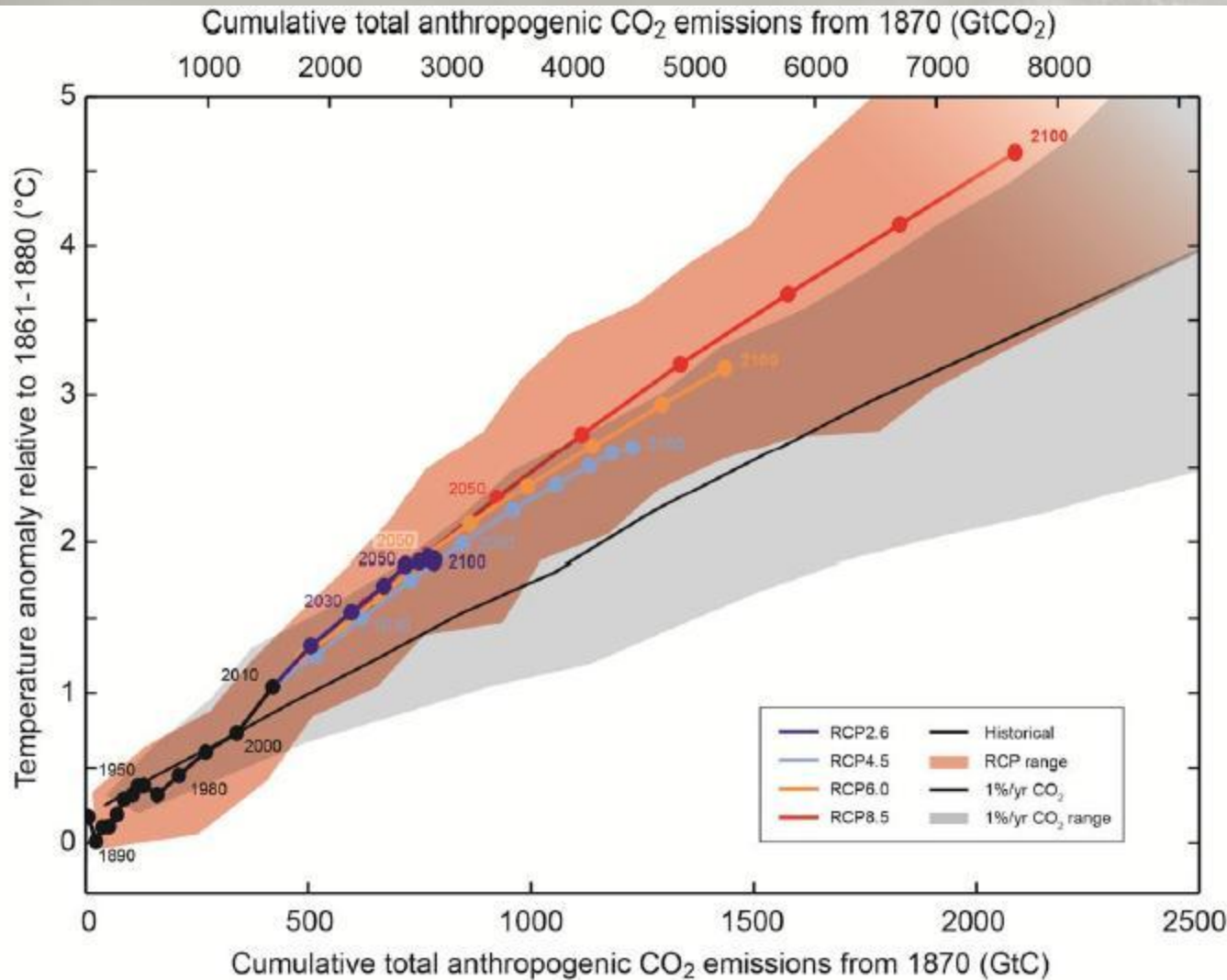
- is *likely* to exceed 1.5°C relative to 1850 to 1900 for all RCP scenarios except RCP2.6.
- is *likely* to exceed 2°C for RCP6.0 and RCP8.5
- *is more likely than not* to exceed 2°C for RCP4.5.

# Future changes in the climate system



- The global ocean will continue to warm during the 21<sup>st</sup> century.
- It is very likely that the Arctic sea ice cover will continue to shrink and thin as global mean surface temperature rises.
- Global glacier volume will further decrease.
- Global mean sea level will continue to rise during the 21<sup>st</sup> century

# Future changes in the climate system



- Climate change will affect carbon cycle processes in a way that will exacerbate the increase in CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere.
- Further uptake of carbon by the ocean will increase ocean acidification

Global mean surface temperature increase as a function of cumulative total global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from various lines of evidence.

# Extreme events during and by the end of the 21<sup>st</sup> century



- It is very likely that the length, frequency, and/or intensity of warm spells or heat waves will increase over most land areas
- Under some scenarios, a 1-in-20 year hottest day is *likely* to become a 1-in-2 year event in most regions
- It is likely that the frequency of heavy precipitation or the proportion of total rainfall from heavy falls will increase over many areas of the globe

# Implications for sustainable development

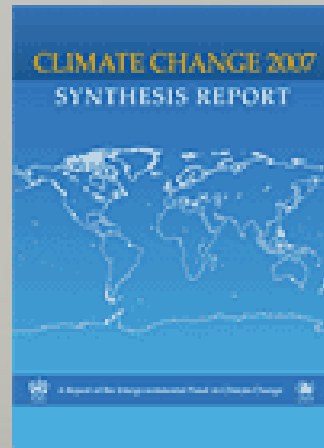
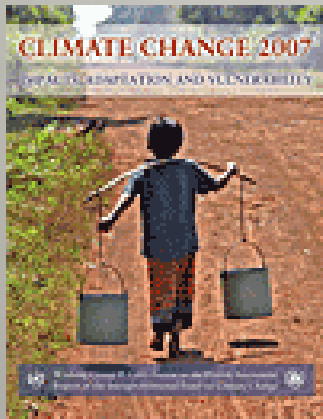
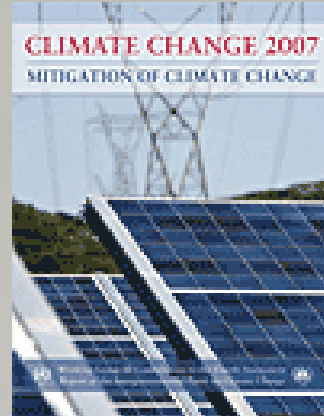


- The interactions among climate change mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk management may have a major influence on resilient and sustainable pathways.
- Interactions between the goals of mitigation and adaptation will play out locally, but have global consequences.

**Limits to resilience are faced when thresholds or tipping points associated with social and/or natural systems are exceeded, posing severe challenges for adaptation.**



# Adaptation and Mitigation



*“Neither adaptation nor mitigation alone can avoid all climate change impacts; however, they can complement each other and together can significantly reduce the risks of climate change”*

**- IPCC Fourth Assessment Report**

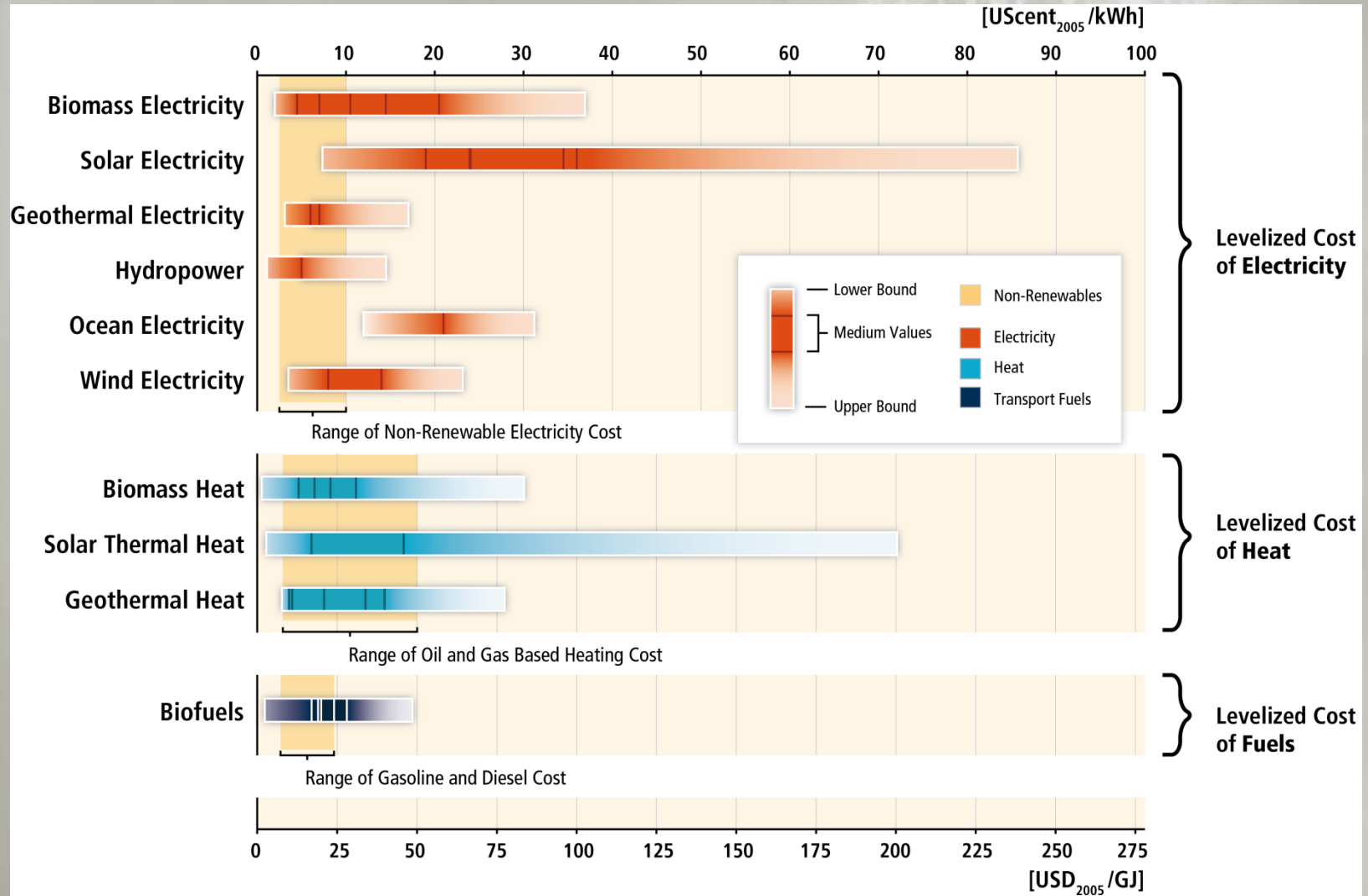
# Characteristics of stabilization scenarios

## Post-tar stabilization scenarios

Stabilization level (ppm CO <sub>2</sub> -eq)	Global mean temp. increase (°C)	Year CO <sub>2</sub> needs to peak	Global sea level rise above pre- industrial from thermal expansion (m)
445 – 490	2.0 – 2.4	2000-2015	0.4 – 1.4
490 – 535	2.4 – 2.8	2000-2020	0.5 – 1.7
535 – 590	2.8 – 3.2	2010-2030	0.6 – 1.9
590 – 710	3.2 – 4.0	2020-2060	0.6 – 2.4

**Delayed emissions reductions significantly constrain the opportunities to achieve lower stabilisation levels and increase the risk of more severe climate change impacts.**

# RE costs are still higher than existing energy prices but in various settings RE is already competitive.



# Overcoming barriers



A **significant increase** in the deployment of RE by 2030, 2050 and beyond is indicated **in the majority of the 164 scenarios** reviewed in this SRREN. However:

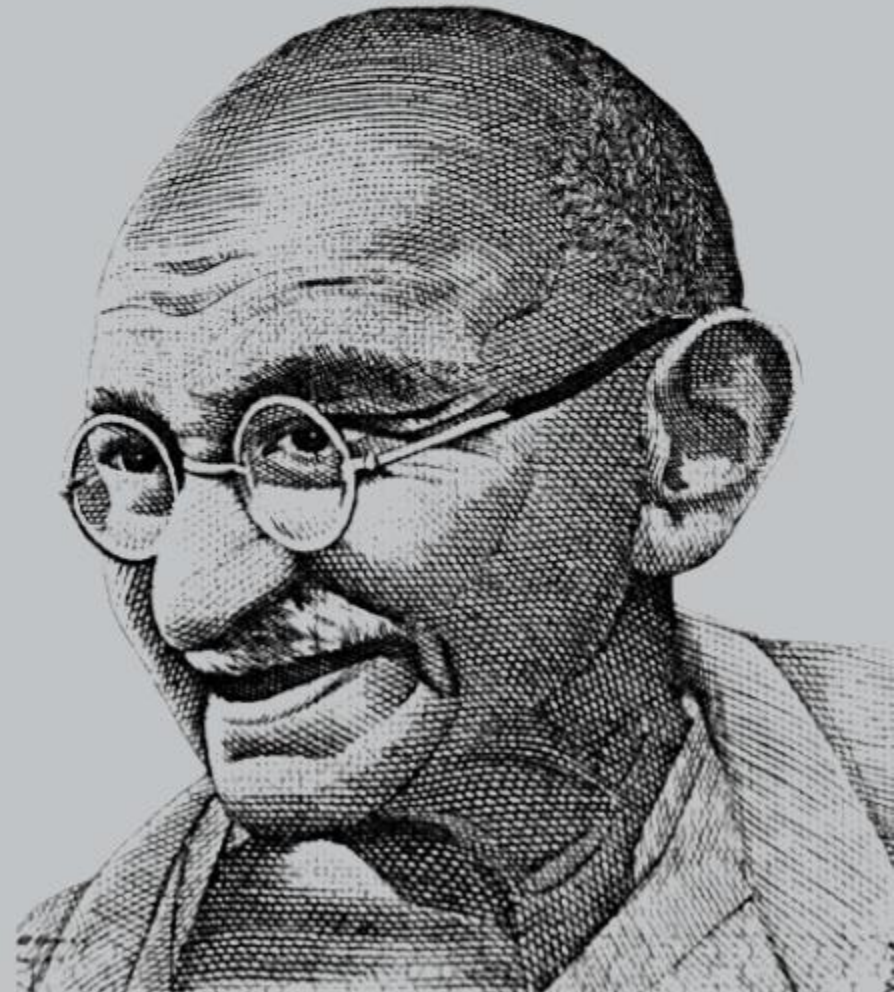
- A transition to higher shares of RE would imply increasing investments in **technologies and infrastructure**
- **Policies** play a crucial role in accelerating the deployment of RE technologies.
- Policies include regulations, financial incentives, public finance mechanisms and carbon pricing mechanisms.

**‘Enabling’ policies support RE development and deployment**

*“A technological society has two choices. First it can wait until catastrophic failures expose systemic deficiencies, distortion and self-deceptions...*

*Secondly, a culture can provide social checks and balances to correct for systemic distortion prior to catastrophic failures.”*

*- Mahatma Gandhi*



### **High Level Segment Opening Statement**

- Mr. Secretary-General, Mr. President, Ministers, distinguished guests and colleagues, I'd like to start by extending our thoughts and prayers to the people of the Philippines.
- The U.S. has led the way in the relief effort just as we typically do. In the past 10 years, the U.S. has contributed \$30 billion out of a worldwide total of \$90 billion in humanitarian assistance for disasters of all kinds.
- Of course, scientists don't know that climate change produced Typhoon Haiyan, but it is just the kind of thing we can expect more of in a world where our climate is rapidly changing and it reminds us that the corresponding impacts have the potential to be fundamentally disruptive to our world and the world we hope to leave to our children and grandchildren.
- It is for this reason that President Obama and the U.S. government are hard at work to help solve our shared climate challenge.
- Last June, President Obama announced the U.S. Climate Action Plan to address climate change at home and abroad.
- We have issued important draft regulations on carbon pollution from new power plants in the United States, and are hard at work developing regulations that will cover existing power plants as well.
- President Obama has also issued landmark rules for vehicles. Fuel efficiency standards for cars and light trucks are doubling from 27 miles per gallon to over 54 miles per gallon over the space of about a dozen years. A strengthening of standards is also in the works for heavy-duty vehicles.
- These are large-scale efforts, with power and transportation together accounting for about two-thirds of total U.S. energy emissions.

- Having doubled renewable energy production in the President's first term, we're doubling it again between now and 2020, and we're ramping up even further our substantial energy efficiency efforts.
- All in all, we're making good progress toward meeting our commitment to reduce emissions in the range of 17 percent by 2020 from 2005 levels.
- The U.S. also continues to play an important role in climate finance, increasing our assistance to \$2.7 billion in fiscal year 2013 and convening donor countries to develop coordinated strategies to meeting the \$100 billion long-term finance goal.
- Simultaneously, we are fully engaged in crafting a new international climate agreement for the post-2020 period that is ambitious, effective, and durable. We have advocated a structure for the new agreement that is designed to attract the participation of all countries.
- This kind of structure, based on a spectrum of mitigation commitments, self-differentiated across the broad range of evolving national circumstances and capabilities, and in this way consistent with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, is the only kind that we can see producing the ambitious, inclusive agreement we need.
- By contrast, an agreement based on 1992 categories that are unchanging will not work. There are options here. If those categories are to be operational in character – in other words, determine who has what kind of obligations and responsibilities – they must evolve to reflect changing circumstances. Alternatively, they can remain unchanged if they are not operational. But they cannot be both operational and unchanging.
- Our meeting here in Warsaw can help build momentum towards Lima and Paris, especially if we are willing to leave ideology at the door and remain committed to the Durban mandate.

- And as we work overtime in the UNFCCC, we must also expand the field of international cooperation to include complementary initiatives that can make tangible progress right now to address the key drivers of greenhouse gas emissions. That's why we have been pushing hard, together with partners including the EU, Mexico, Canada and island states, for practical action through the Montreal Protocol to phase down hydrofluorocarbons. This alone has the potential to avoid some 90 gigatons of emissions by 2050.
- Let us work together, mindful of our mutual responsibilities to each other, our own citizens, and the global community.



## **Statement for Joint High-level segment of COP 19 and CMP 9**

### **Statement at the opening of the high-level segment of COP19 by Connie Hedegaard and Valentinas Mazuronis on behalf of the EU and its 28 Member States**

Warsaw, 19 November 2013

#### **Connie Hedegaard, European Commissioner for Climate Action**

[Secretary-General Ban,] Mr. President, Ministers, ladies and gentlemen!

- Sometimes when you despair of the slow pace of these negotiations, and of the discrepancy between the many alarming words and too few urgent actions – it's often good to step back. And what do we see then? We see climate change moving to the centre of the debate on economic policy. Global economic leaders get this.
- World Bank President Jim Yong Kim calls climate change a fundamental threat to economic development. Christine Lagarde, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, has said it is by far the greatest economic challenge of this century. And most recently Angel Gurría, the head of the OECD, said we face a choice "between stranded assets and a stranded planet."
- If we want to move faster we need to mainstream climate action into the economy, into our key political choices and into our development strategies. We need a paradigm shift.
- So how can the international climate negotiations contribute to this? Above all, by being serious about the 2015 deadline. It is not a tentative deadline. It is not just something nice to aspire to. It is a 'must have' because global action is already running late. And obviously it cannot be an empty agreement that is only fine architecture without any concrete ambition and commitments. Commitments – that is ACTIONS – is what matters.
- In 2015 - six years after Copenhagen, four years after Durban - no country will have a legitimate excuse for not having done its homework, for not having prepared its pledge and its fair share of the contribution. That is why the EU is proposing a step-wise approach to encourage ambitious commitments under the 2015 agreement. The commitments must be transparent, quantifiable, comparable, verifiable and ambitious.



- Parties need to prepare their pledges in 2014. We need a decision here in Warsaw that recognises this, that sets out the information Parties should provide up front, and that paves the way for an assessment or consultation phase. This is vital to ensure commitments are collectively adequate to meet our agreed goal.
- The Warsaw Climate Conference should put us on the right track for closing as quickly as possible the global gap in the pre-2020 level of mitigation ambition; and contribute to an ambitious, legally binding agreement by 2015 that covers the period after 2020 and puts the world on a credible pathway to meet the below two degrees objective. Here we should learn from the economic policies: if targets are not met, normally you don't change the target. No, you add more policies in order to achieve the target. Nowhere in politics will this approach be more needed than exactly in climate policies.
- Thank you.

**Valentinas Mazuronis, Minister of Environment, Lithuania**

[Secretary-General Ban,] Mr. President, Ministers, ladies and gentlemen!

- Recent events have only strengthened Europe's resolve to deliver our contribution to the global climate challenge. We have delivered on our financial pledges. As the world's largest contributor to development aid and climate finance, we will deliver our fair share of the collective USD 100bn objective for 2020. We are delivering on our commitments for the Kyoto Protocol's first commitment period. And even with all necessary measures in place to meet our reduction commitment for 2020, we are taking concrete steps to do more.
- The Warsaw Climate Conference should also make substantial progress in the implementation of existing decisions and taking new decisions in relation to mobilising long term climate finance and addressing adaptation, loss and damage.
- Since our agreement on a second commitment period in Doha last year, the EU has started its implementation. Moreover, we have been working hard to prepare for the ratification of the Doha Amendment. Less than two weeks ago draft legislation for our ratification was formally presented to our Legislator. We intend to finalise our ratification processes as soon as possible in 2015. In turn we call upon the other Kyoto Parties – more than 100 -- necessary to bring the Protocol into force, to join us in this effort.



- The EU has also started its internal preparations for a 2030 framework for climate and energy policies. Our Heads of State and Government will return to this issue in March next year, bearing in mind the objectives set for the Paris conference in 2015.
- The European Union stands ready to work with other Parties in a constructive manner, to secure balanced, future-looking outcomes to be adopted in Warsaw. These should prepare us to respond to the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon invitation addressed to world leaders to attend a climate change summit in September 2014, to prepare our first draft Agreement for Lima next year, and put us on track for a successful outcome in Paris.
- We are grateful for the impressive efforts Warsaw has made as host, and look forward to your leadership providing critical momentum towards Paris. We must make this conference count. In solidarity with the victims Super Typhoon Haiyan, we must work harder with each other to move ambition upward, not downward.

Thank you!

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## Ban Ki-moon's speeches

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### Remarks to the Climate Change Conference (UNFCCC COP19/CMP9) High-level Segment

Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, Warsaw (Poland), 19 November 2013

I am honoured to be here with you today. This is the second time for me in recent years that I attend this COP meeting sponsored, hosted by the Government of Poland.

I thank the Polish Government and people for their hospitality and strong commitment for climate change.

All of us in this room share a momentous responsibility.

Climate change threatens current and future generations.

We need look no further than last week's catastrophe in the Philippines. I extend my deepest condolences to those affected and families and victims of Typhoon Haiyan.

All around the world, people now face and fear the wrath of a warming planet.

The science is clear. Human activities are the dominant cause of climate change. We cannot blame nature.

Greenhouse gas emissions continue to rise. We are the first humans ever to breathe air with 400 parts per million of carbon dioxide.

The consequences are profound, dangerous and known to [us] all.

Earlier this year, I visited Iceland, where the rate at which the glaciers are melting is among the fastest in the world. I was told if we do not take [an] urgent action now Iceland may be a land without ice soon.

Earlier this month, I visited the Sahel region, together with the President of the World Bank, the African Union Chairperson and top officials of the European Union and the African Development Bank. We saw the toxic mix and climatic conditions – including extreme drought -- that are undermining the region's development and security.

We must rise to these challenges with wisdom, urgency and resolve to address climate change.

Excellencies,

I am deeply concerned that the scale of our actions is still insufficient to limit global temperature rise to below 2 degrees Celsius from pre-industrial levels.

But I am also hopeful because I see opportunity and progress on multiple fronts towards a low-carbon future.

Governments, business, community groups, women, youth and indigenous leaders are building our collective capacity.

Initiatives such as the Climate and Clean Air Coalition, the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, Sustainable Energy for All and UN-REDD are reducing emissions and strengthening resilience.

New programmes for sustainable cities and climate-smart agriculture are delivering benefits to people and the planet.

Countries and companies are realizing the economic gains of combating climate change.

Global demand for renewable energy continues to rise very sharply.

We now know it is possible to close the emissions gap.

We must build on this momentum.

The United Nations, for its part, is engaging in many fronts including the “Greening the Blue” by reducing the footprint and working towards climate neutrality.

Excellencies,

You have agreed to finalize an ambitious global legal agreement on climate change by 2015.

We have a steep climb ahead. I see four areas for our action.

First, those countries that have not yet done so should swiftly ratify the second commitment [period] of the Kyoto Protocol, agreed in Doha.

Second, I call on you to step up [on] finance, including long-term finance and the Green Climate Fund.

Progress on funding for adaptation and mitigation can fuel confidence and scale up action on the ground.

To achieve the large-scale transformation necessary to stabilize the climate, nations must meet their climate finance commitments and make new targets much bolder. They must also send the right policy signals for investment.

Third, I urge you to construct an action agenda to meet the climate challenge. Current pledges are simply inadequate. Here, too, we must set the bar higher.

Fourth, we must lay firm foundations for the 2015 agreement. Success in Paris means bringing substantive progress to Lima. That means [in] Warsaw here we have to build a crucial stepping stone.

Excellencies,

I thank you for supporting my initiative to convene a Climate Summit next year in New York.

The Summit focused on climate change will take place on Tuesday, 23 September next year, one day before the opening of the annual General Assembly debate.

In that regard, I thank most sincerely His Excellency Ambassador John Ashe, the President of the General Assembly, for his leadership and strong commitment for climate change.

This Summit is meant to complement the UNFCCC process and to be a solutions summit, not a negotiating session. This will be a complimentary session to the ongoing UNFCCC negotiation process.

Today, I invite all Heads of State and Government, along with leaders from finance, business community, local government and civil society, to this Climate Summit.

I ask all who come to bring bold and new announcements and action. We need your political leadership at this crucially important time.

I urge you to think in terms of your legacy.

Plan not only for your country but for your neighbour and your neighbours' neighbour.

Build not only for today but for your children, and their child and [future] generations.

I count on your strong engagement, support and leadership. Let us work together, ladies and gentle, to make this world better for all. Let us shape this future, our own future for all succeeding generations and environmentally sustainable planet Earth.

Thank you very much.