

**Statement by Nauru on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States
at the Opening of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for
Enhanced Action
4 June, Bonn, Germany**

Distinguished Co-Chairs, Excellencies, Colleagues,

Nauru has the honour to speak on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States, a coalition of 44 island and low-lying coastal nations particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. We align ourselves with the statements made by Bolivia on behalf of the G77 and China as well as Nepal on behalf of the LDCs and Sudan on behalf of the African Group.

Co-Chairs,

At the outset, let me thank you for your continued hard work and assure you of our full trust and confidence in your leadership as we move forward in this crucial process. The recent contributions of the IPCC Working Groups 2 and 3 to the Fifth Assessment Report underscore that Small Island Developing States are especially vulnerable to the effects of climate change, ocean acidification, sea-level rise, and extreme weather events. Given the urgency of the task at hand, we hope to avoid squandering precious time haggling over procedural issues here and feel strongly that a single contact group is the most effective way for us to proceed.

Co-Chairs,

Regarding pre-2020 mitigation ambition, we recognize the need for political discussion on paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Warsaw decision. It is incumbent on developed countries to take the lead in addressing climate change by raising the ambition of their 2020 commitments, and with regard to KP parties, ratifying the Kyoto Protocol. In addition, we must fully implement the Bali Action Plan, particularly through immediate action by developed countries to enhance the delivery of finance, technology transfer and development, and capacity building.

AOSIS is of the view that the technical expert meetings under Workstream 2 can be a means to achieving these objectives. The discussions during the technical expert meetings under Workstream 2 in March, where parties shared their success stories deploying renewable energy and energy efficiency projects, demonstrated that the solutions to climate change are well within reach. We welcome the updated Technical Paper on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, which we found to be very comprehensive and useful and we look forward to additional TEMs, including a second meeting this year on renewable energy and energy efficiency, as well as on other policy areas with high mitigation potential and important co-benefits. Our challenge must be continually

moving these technical discussions toward ways we can work together to mobilize solutions.

We look forward to the Technical Expert Meetings on land use and cities during this session, and we hope to have another meeting on renewable energy and energy efficiency. We also hope intensify our support for the Workstream 2 process, and we encourage more developed countries to come forward with their plans to enhance short-term ambition. We also welcome the engagement by ministers at this meeting and hope that the new focus on proven climate solutions under this process helps pave the way to increased ambition and ultimately closing the emissions gap.

Co-Chairs,

We were also able to deepen our discussions about the 2015 agreement under Workstream 1 in March. In light of the latest science about sea level rise and other worsening climate impacts, the level of ambition is absolutely critical to our group. Our response must therefore be driven by a real sense of urgency.

With this in mind we would like to see this session focus on the following areas:

1. A further elaboration of the elements to be included in the final 2015 agreement; and
2. Identification of the information needed to allow parties to present their intended nationally determined contributions in a manner that facilitates clarity, transparency, and an understanding.

Additionally, finance is an integral building block of the 2015 agreement. The 2015 agreement MUST contain commitments by developed country Parties and provisions to ensure scaled-up, adequate long term, predictable, new and additional finance to support mitigation and adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change in developing countries. This should complement other necessary means of implementation including transfer of technology and capacity building.

AOSIS expects the new agreement to address the gaps of the current climate finance architecture and flows, including the shortage of funding for concrete adaptation in most vulnerable countries and the barriers to access resources for those capacity-constrained countries.

Both public and private flows towards low-emission and climate-resilient sustainable development have to be scaled-up urgently and different types of financing should be used and prioritized for different activities. Developed countries will have the same obligations to provide support under the new agreement as they have under the Convention and they should take the lead in scaling-up climate finance.

Also, as mandated by the decision 1/CP.17, the outcome of the 2013-2015 Review should inform ambition under the new agreement, thus we would like to see the Chairs of the Structured Expert Dialogue regularly report to the ADP on progress being made.

Co-Chairs,

Loss and damage due to the impacts of climate change is a reality for AOSIS and it must therefore be part of the 2015 agreement. Loss and Damage must be a separate element under the new agreement.

The establishment of the Warsaw International Mechanism to address Loss and Damage represents an important step and while our work there continues, it must also be anchored in the new agreement.

There is much work to accomplish in a very short period of time, but we are optimistic that if we work with a shared sense of purpose and urgency we can make substantial progress on these priority areas in both Workstreams, and fulfill the mandate we have from the COP.

As always, we assure you of our support as we continue to make progress in this critical area.

Thank you.