Egypt's Position to Climate Change Negotiations

Matching with African & Arab group Positions

- 1- Adaptation to climate change negative impacts is an essential priority for developing countries and must have enough global attention in terms of providing financial, technical and capacity building support from developed countries according to the UNFCCC principles and provisions and its Paris agreement.
- 2- The international system for combating climate change is based on UNFCCC and its Kyoto protocol including principles and provisions especially articles 3 & 4 of UNFCCC mainly, historical responsibility of developed countries on the accumulation of emissions in the atmosphere and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and equity and the right for developing countries to achieve sustainable development and poverty eradication according to their national priorities and strategies.
- 3- The main goal of climate change negotiations is to ensure the full, effective and sustained implementation of the convention, its Kyoto protocol, Paris agreement and Bali action plan and the decisions of conference of parties.
- 4- The mitigation actions from developing countries are voluntary and not mandatory and conditioned with the availability of financial, technical and capacity building support from developed countries, taking into account the right of developing countries to achieve sustainable development and poverty eradication according to their national priorities and strategies.
- 5- Developed countries must take the lead in mitigation commitments according to their historical responsibility for emissions, thus developed countries shall fulfill their pre-2020 commitments as developed countries parties to Kyoto protocol second commitment period must ratify it as soon as possible and enhance their mitigation ambition for the second commitment period to reach what is required by the science, and developed countries that are not parties to Kyoto protocol or to the second commitment period must take comparable mitigation commitments, in order to keep the temperature increase below 2 degrees, and fulfill their financial commitments to provide 100 billion USD by 2020.
- 6- Developed countries must fulfill their commitments for providing financial, technical and capacity building support to developing countries to enable them from adaptation to climate change negative impacts.
- 7- Balance in allocation of finance between adaptation, response measures and nationally appropriate mitigation actions taking into account the priorities of developing countries to achieve sustainable development and poverty eradication according to their national priorities and strategies.
- 8- Finance must be new, adequate, additional and predictable and mainly from governmental resources from developed countries with the potential for benefiting from additional resources such as private sector.

- 9- The importance of finding practical solutions to ensure that Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) does not make any burden to transfer technology.
- 10-The main purpose of Paris agreement is ensure the full, effective and sustained implementation of the convention, its provisions and principles especially common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and developing countries priorities for poverty eradication and sustainable development.
- 11-Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) shall consider the national circumstances of developing countries and cover all elements such as mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation.
- 12-Any previous mitigation efforts in developing countries must be counted as national mitigation efforts including from clean development mechanism.
- 13-The importance of establishing a sustained mechanism for response measures as an important mechanism for compensating countries from the negative impacts of actions taken to combat climate change whether adaptation or mitigation actions.
- 14- Agriculture must be discussed under adaptation track.