

3-14 DEC., 2007
BALI, INDONESIA

COP13

COP PRESIDENT: RACHMAT WITOELAR,
MINISTER OF STATE FOR THE ENVIRONMENT OF
INDONESIA



Summit Kickoff:

More than 10,000 participants, including representatives from more than 180 countries with observers from NGOs and the media participated in the summit. The summit dealt with the Bali Action Plan for Maximizing Global Emissions Reduction and Facing Climate Change, reduction of emissions caused by deforestation in developing countries, and also development and transfer of technologies under the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation.

It also reviewed that the Financial Mechanism, Budget Performance, Secretariat Functions and Operations, Additional Guidance to the Global Environment Facility, and the Nairobi Work Program on Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change.

The most pressing problem on the summit's schedule was the need of developed countries to continue and increase their efforts in the field of climate change to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and to enhance their financial and technological cooperation with developing countries, including in the field of forest protection, in addition to the need of developing countries to commit to the path of sustainable development by integrating environmental issues at the heart of their national development plans. Developing countries with high economic growth should plan for long-term development based on low carbon emissions.

The main objective of the Bali conference was to launch a comprehensive and sustainable process to reach a general and binding agreement for all parties to address climate change and compel countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Summit Conclusions and Recommendations:

- Programs and policies that include rainforest conservation were launched with the aim of increasing the share of alternative and renewable energy sources and encouraging the reduction of fossil fuels. The necessity of implementing the Nairobi Program of Action related to impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change was stressed. The two workshops related to climate risks and extreme weather events with adaptation planning and practices were held. International technology cooperation and partnerships for the development, dissemination, and transfer of environmentally sound technologies were boosted. The need for networking among technology transfer clearinghouse, international information network of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and regional and national centers for technology information was asserted. Access was provided to data on activities and underlying emissions factors.
- The need to encourage partnership and cooperation with relevant parties, international organizations and the private sector to confront climate change was mentioned.
- A balance between strategic procedures and operational procedures was established by organizing technical workshops and holding meetings with experts to benefit from their experiences and try to apply them to reduce greenhouse emissions.
- Pakistan, which chaired the Group of 77 at this conference, confirmed the adoption of an approach based on the basic principles enshrined in the Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol. The need for a global response to stabilize the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere below the level of 445 parts per million was stated. Challenges must be faced on the basis of the principle of “common but differentiated responsibilities”. Financial mechanisms and institutional measures were adopted to promote technology transfer and capacity building.

