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Preliminary draft outcome document of the Parliamentary Meeting on the occasion of the UN Climate Change Conference (COP22/CMP12)

**Prepared by the Rapporteur of the Meeting, Mr. Ahmed Touizi,
member of the House of Councillors (Morocco)**

The Parliamentary Meeting on the occasion of the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP22/CMP12) will take place in Marrakech (Morocco) on 13 November 2016. The Meeting is expected to adopt an outcome document. The Rapporteur of the Parliamentary Meeting in Marrakech, Mr. Ahmed Touizi, member of the House of Councillors of Morocco, appointed by the host Parliament, has prepared a preliminary draft of the outcome document, as presented below. IPU Members are invited to examine the preliminary draft and provide comments and observations on its form and content by 1 November 2016 at the latest. Participants of the 135th IPU Assembly will also have an opportunity to discuss the preliminary draft outcome document during the session of the IPU Standing Committee on Sustainable Development, Finance and Trade. The session will take place in Geneva on 25 October 2016. The rapporteur will then finalize the draft and the IPU will publish it on its website on 7 November.

Due to the close proximity of the dates of the IPU Assembly and the Parliamentary Meeting in Marrakech, it will not be possible to invite new amendments on the revised draft outcome document. Delegates to the Parliamentary Meeting in Marrakech will be able to submit additional amendments on the spot in an individual capacity. Those amendments should be editorial and should not impact the document's overall scope or nature. The draft outcome document will be presented to the closing session of the Parliamentary Meeting on 13 November with the intention of adopting it by consensus.

We, parliamentarians from around the world, gathered in Marrakech during the 22nd session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP22) and the 12th session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP12),

Welcoming the international community's growing awareness of the reality of climate change, its consequences and its potential human and economic costs,

#IPU135

Also welcoming the fact that, particularly throughout the different sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and those of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, such awareness has been accompanied by a strong mobilization of Heads of State and Government, parliaments, the private sector and civil society, which led to the conclusion of the Paris Agreement on 12 December 2015,

Reaffirming that the Paris Agreement, signed in New York on 22 April 2016 by 174 States – the largest ever number of signatories to an international agreement – and accompanied by 188 nationally determined contributions designed to go some way towards achieving the Agreement's ambitious goals, represents a strong, almost unanimous political commitment from the international community, as well as an undeniable victory for climate-change diplomacy,

Recalling that that Agreement will enter into force within 30 days after 55 countries representing at least 55 per cent of global greenhouse gas emissions have ratified it,

Also recalling that, while the Agreement will only become binding on States from 2020, its swift entry into force is nevertheless desirable in order to begin enhanced pre-2020 action, which is critical for setting the main directions foreseen under this Agreement,

Recognizing that to date, [xx]* countries have ratified the Paris Agreement, of which 15 deposited their instruments of ratification at the same time as signing the Agreement; the onus is now on all States to strive to maintain the momentum triggered by the conclusion of that Agreement, just as it is on States that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession as soon as possible in order to enable the Agreement to enter into force in accordance with the timelines agreed to,

Recalling that, under Article 2 of the Paris Agreement, the main objectives fall under four main areas, namely: mitigating climate change, enhancing capacity for adaptation, channelling funds to respond to such challenges and applying the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities;

Underlining that meeting the Paris Agreement objectives, on the basis of mobilizing all public and private actors at all levels, including locally, and in all sectors of the economy, including in agriculture and industry, is particularly contingent on the implementation of the Lima-Paris Action Agenda,

Welcoming the fact that the international community has been mobilized to hold the 22nd session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP22) and the 12th session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP12) from 7 to 18 November in Marrakech in promising circumstances,

Also welcoming the fact that the Moroccan Presidency of the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Marrakech has set the following four priorities for that event:

- Achieving nationally determined contributions,
- Mobilizing funding,
- Enhancing adaptation, and
- Technological development,

Confident that the work begun as part of the Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition will continue and will be prioritized during and after the UN Climate Change Conference in Marrakech, and *recalling* that at this stage, one of the most important issues of that Conference is to consolidate the accountability and transparency mechanisms required to achieve the objectives of the Paris Agreement,

* number to be defined at a later date

Welcoming in particular that a humanist aspect of the Paris Agreement will be given value through a new Summit of Conscience that will take place in conjunction with the UN Climate Change Conference in Marrakech, and that reflections on equality between women and men in terms of climate change issues will be held, as will activities aimed at young people,

Also welcoming the adoption of the United Nations General Assembly resolution entitled *Interaction between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union*, and with specific reference to paragraph 2 of that resolution,

Reaffirming the crucial role of parliaments in the implementation of the Paris Agreement objectives, and *recalling* that, in that regard, the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) adopted at its 134th Assembly (held from 19 to 23 March 2016 in Lusaka, Zambia) the Parliamentary Action Plan on Climate Change, which commits legislators to promote the swift ratification of the Paris Agreement and guides them in their efforts to develop the national legislation, guidelines and oversight mechanisms required for its effective implementation,

Also reaffirming the recommendation of several parliaments to promote the work of various parliamentary activities and meetings on climate change, particularly parliamentary meetings held in conjunction with the UN Climate Change Conferences, in order to provide a more effective institutional dimension to these activities and meetings within the IPU,

Recognizing the ongoing role of parliamentarians in strengthening the international response to climate change,

1. *Call* upon the States that have not yet done so to initiate a swift process of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession regarding the Paris Agreement, in order to begin enhanced pre-2020 action as soon as possible;
2. *Reaffirm* our resolve as legislators and representatives of our peoples to speed up ratification of the Paris Agreement, by drawing on our parliamentary procedures, as soon as possible and by the end of June 2018 at the latest;
3. *Consider* that, as the first session to follow on from the conclusion of the Paris Agreement, the UN Climate Change Conference in Marrakech must lay the foundations for the implementation of that Agreement by prioritizing the following actions in particular:
 - Delivering nationally determined contributions: encourage countries to make voluntary nationally determined contributions and to feed them into integrated public policies;
 - Mobilizing funds: develop a process to incrementally mobilize funds in support of developing countries, and in that regard, to propose mechanisms to facilitate access to climate change funding and maximize the amounts allocated;
 - Enhancing adaptation: ensure that substantial efforts are made in terms of adaptation activities, through needs assessment, increased resource allocation and enhanced capacity-building;
 - Technological development: develop a technology action plan, whose three main components will be the sharing of tried-and-tested technology, the emergence of ground-breaking technology and support for innovation through research and development;
4. *Urge* all parliaments and the IPU to implement the Parliamentary Action Plan on Climate Change, adopted at the 134th IPU Assembly in Lusaka;
5. *Call upon* legislators to work in line with the Parliamentary Action Plan on Climate Change towards developing the national legislation, guidelines and oversight mechanisms necessary for the effective implementation of the Paris Agreement;
6. *Reaffirm* our commitment to conduct, by the end of 2016, a systematic analysis of climate-related legislative work in our countries, so as to verify compliance with the Paris Agreement, the Sustainable Development Goals and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction;

7. *Commit* to amending existing legislation and developing and adopting new laws designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions so as to help limit the global temperature rise to below 2°C and to strengthen the resilience of our national economies against the impacts of climate change;
8. *Also commit* to supporting the inclusion into national climate change legislation of strict measures relating to accountability and transparency, as well as to deploying all parliamentary means at our disposal to ensure that our governments fulfil their obligations; and to this end, *commit* to:
 - Optimizing the effectiveness of relevant parliamentary committees;
 - Requiring that ministers responsible for climate change and disaster risk reduction report at least annually to parliament as part of a comprehensive parliamentary debate about the progress that the government has made towards achieving the goals stipulated by their national legislation and the requirements of their international obligations;
 - Organizing regular meetings between cross-party groups of parliamentarians and the minister responsible for climate change, in order to debate questions including the national position, both before the United Nations negotiations took place, and once negotiations have been completed, and to discuss their results and consequences for national legislation and policy;
 - Ensuring that national legislation contains clear provisions for implementation and follow-up that draws on the full range of parliamentary procedures available;
 - Ensuring that an open public debate takes place on the determination and periodic review of national targets concerning measures to mitigate the impact of climate change, and to facilitate adaptation and risk reduction;
 - Promoting interaction between legislation and the policies related to such legislation, in order to ensure coherence and to avoid conflicting signals or incentives;
9. *Call on* the IPU to reaffirm its commitment to:
 - Raising awareness among parliamentarians about the importance of climate change and encouraging all political groups to support measures designed to mitigate national-level climate change risks;
 - Promoting and facilitating the full use of legislative and oversight-related good practices;
 - Strengthening the linkages between parliamentarians and the United Nations, including by increasing levels of interaction between parliamentarians and senior officials in charge of United Nations processes, and by pressing for parliamentarians to have greater access to United Nations negotiations;
 - Contributing to the strengthening of ties between parliamentarians and relevant civil society organizations;
10. *Urge* the IPU to establish an institutional framework specifically designed for the work of parliamentary meetings on the occasion of the UN Climate Change Conference, so that those meetings are transformed into a "parliamentary conference on climate change" with oversight follow-up committee, rules of procedure and a secretariat;
11. *Advocate* for parliamentarians to be recognized by the United Nations as the tenth official stakeholder during negotiations on the implementation of the Paris Agreement;
12. *Mandate* the IPU Secretary General to convey the present outcome document of the Parliamentary Meeting on the occasion of the UN Climate Change Conference at Marrakech to Member Parliaments, the President of the Climate Change Conference at Marrakech, the United Nations Secretary-General and other relevant organizations.