

**ASEAN JOINT STATEMENT ON CLIMATE CHANGE TO THE 21ST SESSION OF THE
CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK
CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (COP21)**

WE, the Heads of State/Government of Brunei Darussalam, the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Republic of Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore, the Kingdom of Thailand and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Member States of ASEAN, on the occasion of the 27th ASEAN Summit;

RECALLING our commitments made in the Nay Pyi Taw Declaration on Realisation of the ASEAN Community by 2015 (2014); the ASEAN Leaders' Joint Statement on Climate Change to the 20th Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the 10th Session of the COP serving as the Meeting of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (2014); the ASEAN Leaders' Statement on Climate Change to the 17th Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the 7th Session of the COP serving as the Meeting of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (2011); the ASEAN Leaders' Statement on Joint Response to Climate Change (2010); the ASEAN Joint Statement on Climate Change to the 15th Session of the COP to the UNFCCC and the 5th Session of the COP serving as the Meeting of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (2009); the ASEAN Declaration on the 13th session of COP to the UNFCCC and the 3rd session of the CMP to the Kyoto Protocol (2007); and the ASEAN Declaration on Environmental Sustainability (2007);

GRAVELY CONCERNED that climate change has already caused major loss and damage throughout the ASEAN region, disproportionately affecting developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, and impacting agriculture, energy supply, livelihoods; water availability, land use and biodiversity.

REAFFIRMING our commitment to the UNFCCC, and its principles and provisions, as the primary international collaboration instrument to address climate change in a manner consistent with broader sustainable development goals to the achievement of food security and poverty alleviation throughout the ASEAN region;

FURTHER REAFFIRMING the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and its centrality in the 2015 agreement as decided at the 20th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC in Lima, Peru in December 2014

URGENTLY HIGHLIGHTING the need to further scale up adaptation and mitigation efforts given the findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC's) Fifth Assessment Report (AR5);

RECOGNISING the importance for enhanced pre-2020 ambition which will provide a strong basis for post-2020 cooperation, especially to avoid higher costs and risks associated with adaptation and mitigation in the long run;

NOTING the current efforts in capitalizing the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to mobilize the long-term financing commitments from developed countries to support developing countries and least developed countries in pursuing ambitious mitigation and adaptation efforts;

EMPHASIZING the reality that technology transfer, capacity building and financial assistance are vital to supporting developing countries including least developed countries in implementing Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), National Adaptation Plan of Actions (NAPAs) or National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), as well as Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) effectively and efficiently in the long run ;

RECOGNISING the important role that sustainable management of forest throughout ASEAN will play in reducing forest degradation and deforestation, and the enhancement of sink capacity, thereby mitigating global climate change, minimizing the risks of extreme weather events and other climate-driven disasters, and providing sustainable economic livelihood opportunities

ACKNOWLEDGING the role of regional fora including ASEAN, in collaborating with other countries to address the local, regional and global challenges of climate change;

HIGHLIGHTING the important role of international capacity building cooperation in enhancing implementation of Article 6 of the Convention;

EXPRESSING support for the negotiations and the adoption of a universal agreement on climate change under the UNFCCC in 2015 with ambitious goals, targets and commitments for developed countries;

DO HEREBY:

1. Look forward to positive outcomes from the intensive negotiations under the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action toward increasing the level of implementation of existing mitigation and financial commitments under the Convention during the pre-2020 period;
2. Encourage each Party that has not yet communicated an INDC to do so expeditiously in support of a successful COP-21;
3. Agree to explore means of further enhancing sustainable development efforts throughout the ASEAN region during the pre-2020 period, recognising that such efforts can be the fastest and most efficient way of closing the “ambition gap”;
4. Urge Parties to adopt a COP decision on Pre-2020 ambition that effectively and adequately enhances ambition on adaptation, mitigation, finance, technology development and transfer, capacity building and transparency of actions and support during the pre-2020 period; in particular through the ratification of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol in the second commitment period by all Parties, and the outcome of the Bali Action Plan;

5. Call upon all Parties to the UNFCCC, including ASEAN Member States, to continue working effectively and in good faith toward adopting a new comprehensive and balanced legally binding agreement under the Convention at the 21st Conference of the Parties in Paris in December;
6. Urge all Parties to the UNFCCC to recognise the extreme vulnerability of ASEAN Member States to climate change, and therefore reflect the importance of strengthening adaptation and climate resilience capacity in the 2015 agreement;
7. Request support for developing countries and least developed countries to pursue sustainable development opportunities that can enable new mitigation and adaptation efforts to be included in their INDCs, noting that mitigation and adaptation efforts can have strong transboundary co-benefits which contribute, *inter alia*, to food, water and energy security;
8. Encourage Parties to the UNFCCC to develop adaptation strategies that are consistent with, and address the threats identified in, the IPCC AR5 Working Group II report on Vulnerability and Adaptation, including, in particular groups with greater exposure and vulnerability that are disproportionately impacted by climate change;
9. Urge developed countries to enhance the provision of the means of implementation in terms of capacity building, technical assistance, technology development and transfer, and financing, during the post-2020 time frame, to enable developing countries and least developed countries to implement ambitious mitigation and adaptation actions as part of their INDCs;
10. Urge developed countries to provide assistance to ASEAN Member States to enhance protection and sustainable use of biodiversity and systematic rehabilitation of forest ecosystems including mangrove and peatland forest, in recognition of their critically important roles in mitigation and adaptation, particularly their provision of ecosystem services, including disaster risk reduction;
11. Urge developed countries to further accelerate their contributions to the GCF, and to set out a clear roadmap for developed countries to provide a minimum of USD 100 billion per year by 2020 as well as on substantially scaling up financial support after 2020, with additional and predictable financial support to developing countries. Financial support should be primarily from public sources. Private sector finance could supplement financing from the public sector;
12. Agree that finalisation and operationalisation of the Loss and Damage Mechanism with the support of developed countries is an urgent priority for the ASEAN region, notably the application of insurance oriented financial mechanisms, such as crop insurance;
13. Call on the relevant bodies in the GCF to expedite the finalization of the adaptation and mitigation windows of the fund, in particular with regard to the financing of REDD+ through the GCF.

Adopted in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, this Twenty First Day of November in the Year Two Thousand and Fifteen.