

**SPEECH BY H.E. DATO' NOOR FARIDA ARIFFIN, THE
AMBASSADOR OF MALAYSIA
TO THE NETHERLANDS
AT THE 6TH CONFERENCE OF PARTIES TO THE UNFCCC IN
THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS**

At

**THE NETHERLANDS CONGRESS CENTRE
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Mr. President,

Let me first congratulate you on your election as the President of the 6th Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC. I also like to extend my appreciation to the government of the Netherlands for the hospitality given to my delegation during their stay here.

Mr President,

The Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is meeting again for the 6th time and we have come a long way since it was signed in Rio, in 1992. As such, our delegation came here, with the understanding that we can witness significant development in the implementation of the Convention. More so, it is our hope that the many unsettled issues pertaining to the Kyoto Protocol would be solved at this CoP to facilitate the early entry into force of the Protocol. Unfortunately, it seems that our optimism is being continuously eroded after nearly a week here.

Mr President,

The developing countries have never shied away from their responsibilities to effectively implement the UNFCCC and to ensure the speedy entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol. Malaysia for instance, has taken various measures to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions such as introducing a better transport system in the form of the Light Rail Transit in Kuala Lumpur, implementation of the National Industrial energy Efficiency Programme and further utilisation of renewable energy resources,

including providing fiscal incentives to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy utilisation. We have also completed our initial national communication and signed the Kyoto Protocol in 1998.

Mr. President,

Malaysia would like to further contribute to the global effort to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases. However, we cannot carry out our commitments without adequate financial resources and technological support from the developed country parties and the international organisations.

Financial resources must continuously be provided to the developing countries to enable them to carry out activities to mitigate and adapt to the adverse effect of climate change. In this regard we are deeply concerned that there are attempts to contain the flow of further funds into climate change programmes and activities.

Malaysia is also concerned about the lack of technology transfer to the developing countries although promises have been made frequently. We understand that most of the technologies needed by the developing countries are in the domain of the private sector in the developed country parties. Nevertheless, we do not believe that transfer of technology cannot take place in spite of such a situation. We firmly believe that the Annex 1 countries can facilitate such transfer by providing a conducive environment for the private sector to make such a transfer. Therefore, we would like to urge

Annex 1 countries to expedite their commitments in particular those under Articles 4.3, 4.8 and 4.9 of the UNFCCC.

Mr. President,

In this regard, my delegation believes that the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) under the Kyoto Protocol would be able to assist both developed and developing country parties to achieve the objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Hence, Malaysia would like to see a prompt commencement of the CDM, perhaps through the introduction of an initial pilot phase. An equitable distribution of CDM projects is necessary and important to ensure that all regions and parties benefit fairly as envisioned in the Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol .

Malaysia fully supports the application of the CDM in clean and cleaner energy projects. It is our view that the CDM presents real opportunities for human capacity development and the transfer of advanced technology in energy efficiency and renewable energy to contribute towards achieving sustainable development in developing countries.

Having said this, I wish to reiterate that the CDM as one of the mechanisms in the Kyoto Protocol is only a supplement to the commitments made by the developed countries under the Framework Convention on Climate Change. Hence, while pursuing the implementation of the CDM as a means for the transfer of

technology, developed country parties must first continue to fulfil their commitments under the UNFCCC.

Mr President,

While we support the prompt start of the CDM, Malaysia views with concern and would caution against the inclusion of sinks in the CDM. We believe that the reductions in carbon emissions should be undertaken at source rather than through sinks. Nonetheless, if sinks are to be included in the CDM then they must be governed by strict eligibility criteria and must satisfy the additionality conditions relating to the environment, investment, and transfer of technology and finance. Other human induced activities under Article 3.4 should not be allowed under the 1st commitment period. We therefore support the 6 principles laid down by the G77 and China, should sinks be included in the CDM.

Finally, I would urge all parties at these negotiations to subordinate narrow national self-interest to the larger interest of preserving our planet for future generations. The Annex 1 parties have to lead the way. Failure to do so would put at risk this whole process upon which we have expended so much time and energy, which has culminated in this 6th Conference of Parties.

Thank you, Mr President.