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Let us not be
trapped in this
human experiment

—
Only way out →

Entry into force Kyoto

This → Protocol.

First step achieving the
ultimate goal climate

Office of the Prime Minister, Norway

Corruption



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We this morning respect
~~words to action~~
~~this~~

IPCC → chair

Global Temp

Rise 1.4 - 5.8
understand the ~~safety~~ steering

In comparison fact

only risen 6 to 8

degrees since last

ice age → ~~transformation~~
human



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Take the
floor

What inspired me was
Listening to the
ministers small island
development states →
that climate change they show
not abstract - it's
about their future.

Marshall
Island
Co-chairing



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It very appropriate ^{English}

Listening repr.

Small Island development

States \rightarrow you & really
~~about the~~ ~~understand~~ ~~the~~ ~~severity~~
of ~~the~~ climate change.

Is ~~not only question~~
about ~~the question~~ ~~Relative question~~
about their future.

Lead Speaker Bullet Points

- Distinguished Ministers and delegates, ladies and gentlemen,
- ~~You have presented us with an interesting challenge to talk about lessons learned from regional and international climate change measures at a time when many such measures are unfolding. Besides the work we do under the Convention as Parties,~~ There is a great deal of regional and international activities under way. And the diversity of activities are growing.
- ~~Despite the difficulties we face as Parties to the Convention in addressing some key issues, I'm quite optimistic. The growth in activity shows the commitment of governments, business and NGOs in addressing climate change. But more importantly, it shows the effect that the Kyoto Protocol has had on how we approach climate change. It's changing the way we think about environment. It's changing the way we think about energy. It's changing the way we think about finance. Climate change is an issue that affects us in many ways, and it will take creative and innovative approaches to meet the ultimate objective of the Convention.~~
- By 2005 there will be multiple trading systems, both domestic and regional, that may be linked internationally. In fact, we are beginning to change the way we approach reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. There is a move away from direct regulatory systems to market-based trading programmes at all levels. Every day we see new initiatives unfolding, including programmes and funds targeting emissions trading programmes.

- At this COP, there has been an impressive display of activities in the CDM area that shows the CDM is growing. Country Parties, the business community and NGOs are finding new ways of cooperating in this area. Early programmes have already provided us with experience, and we see a growth in programmes targeting both the CDM and Joint Implementation.
- We also see a new reality arising in the business and finance world. ~~Regardless of uncertainties connected to a lack of entry into force of the Protocol,~~ there is a growing understanding that we are moving towards a carbon constrained world. The finance sector has started assessing risks and ways to address them. Companies are assessing their exposure to a future carbon price.
- One of the most important lessons for us from this growth of activity is the big change that took place after the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol in 1997. The first years of the Convention taught us that weak international commitments are not sending the right signals. Today, we are in a situation where a majority of countries (120), representing the majority of the world's population, have already ratified the Protocol. This is a strong and clear signal to the world-- The international community is committed to taking action on the serious environmental and economic threats posed by global climate change. Now we must ensure that the Protocol enters into force, that we do not lose momentum on the progress we have made.
- But we need to stretch beyond this first step. We must agree to

stronger and broader binding commitments. We need action beyond 2012. We need a more ambitious response, covering more of the global emissions with the broadest possible participation from *all* countries.

- The challenges of climate change are truly global. All countries, all economies, all people face an increased risk from the negative impacts of climate change. To tackle climate change, we need to integrate sustainable development into our national policies. As Chair of the CSD-12, I am in particular concerned about linkages between the development agenda and climate change. There are strong links between environmental degradation and poverty, and we cannot address one without the other. Climate change must be part of our sustainable development strategies.
- The IPCC's Third Assessment Report provides us with a compass. It points us in the right direction. But it is up to us to create our roadmap. We have not succeeded in giving a clear political response to the IPCC Report. In fact, we have not even started discussing what the appropriate response should be. This should be of huge concern to all of us.
- We have a compass, we need a roadmap and we cannot wait for the Protocol to begin these discussions. We must be open—we must be brave. We must freely discuss the choices and options we have. Climate change is a global problem requiring us to go down the path together. Why don't we make this session the first step.

understand frustration
& and I of course will
be very →

Miss out targets

Ambassador to top
in Norway
New way of