

**PANEL MINISTÉRIEL  
LA CCNUCC APRÈS DIX ANNÉES :  
RÉALISATIONS ET ORIENTATIONS FUTURES**

**POINTS À FAIRE VALOIR**

Au nom du Gouvernement du Canada, je tiens à remercier le gouvernement et la population de l'Argentine d'accueillir cette importante rencontre internationale.

Le Canada est très fier d'avoir ratifié le Protocole de Kyoto même si nous avons les cibles les plus difficiles à atteindre et que notre principal partenaire commercial a décidé de ne pas y adhérer.

Nous sommes toujours résolus à respecter nos engagements. Nous travaillons en ce sens et poursuivrons nos efforts.

Depuis l'entente sur le Protocole de Kyoto en 1997, nous avons investis plus de 3,7 milliards de dollars pour lutter contre les changements climatiques.

Les mesures de notre plan sur les changements climatiques se concentrent sur la réduction des émissions à court terme, la mise au point de technologies transformatrices à long terme, la sensibilisation du public et la science et l'adaptation.

Notre expérience de Kyoto est riche d'enseignements qui nous aident à nous développer des idées sur la forme que devrait prendre la future entente internationale.

Il importe beaucoup au Canada qu'un régime de lutte contre les changements climatiques solide et durable soit en place lorsque prendra fin la première période d'engagement du Protocole de Kyoto, après 2012.

Nous devons prendre appui sur les meilleurs éléments du Protocole de Kyoto sans pour autant rester prisonniers de sa structure.

La clé est d'obtenir un futur accord mondial qui fasse place à des économies du XXI<sup>e</sup> siècle, prospères, innovatrices et efficaces tout en engendrant de plus profondes réductions des émissions.

Selon le Canada, cinq éléments décisifs détermineront ce qui « fonctionnera » dans la lutte à long terme contre les changements climatiques.

Tout d'abord, les changements climatiques sont un problème d'envergure mondiale qui appelle une solution multilatérale globale, plus large que Kyoto.

Nous devons trouver une solution inclusive où les efforts demandés sont justes et équitables pour tous les pays. Une structure souple pouvant faire place à des niveaux et à des types d'efforts différents est aussi nécessaire.

Deuxièmement, il faut que cette démarche établisse des objectifs réalistes à court et à long terme afin d'en assurer le progrès.

Cependant, des résultats réalistes à court et à moyen terme sont nécessaires pour assurer une action continue.

Troisièmement, il nous faut une approche qui favorise fortement le développement, le déploiement et le transfert de technologies.

Les scientifiques nous disent qu'il nous faut réduire nos émissions mondiales de 50 ou 60 p. 100 pour stabiliser les concentrations atmosphériques de gaz à effet de serre à deux fois le niveau normal.

Cela sera un énorme défi, qu'il est aussi nécessaire de relever pour améliorer la qualité de l'air, une question de santé humaine de première importance dans de nombreuses régions du monde.

Nous devons maximiser l'utilisation des technologies actuelles qui peuvent nous faire faire de grands pas vers l'atteinte de nos objectifs. Mais pour arriver à régler le problème à long terme, nous aurons besoin de technologies radicalement nouvelles.

Quatrièmement, le régime à long terme devra considérer les impacts et l'adaptation.

Je suis pleinement conscient du défi.

Mais je sais, à la lumière des impacts qui se font déjà sentir au Canada (particulièrement dans le Nord), qu'il nous faut une approche globale qui s'attaque aux deux dimensions du problème des changements climatiques.

Cinquièmement, il nous faut un système conçu pour engendrer de réelles améliorations de l'efficacité de nos économies, qui ne soit pas tributaire des fluctuations économiques.

Le Canada a une économie en croissance, qui continuera de croître. Le monde a une économie en croissance, qui doit continuer de croître.

Le nouvel accord international doit encadrer des économies prospères, innovatrices et efficaces du XXI<sup>e</sup> siècle tout en engendrant de plus profondes réductions des émissions.



En résumé, le cadre de travail pour la prochaine entente devrait être inclusif, avoir des objectifs à court, moyen et long terme, mettre en place des incitatifs pour la technologie, inclure adaptation et mitigation, demander des efforts justes et équitables, ne pas pénaliser la croissance économique et être moins bureaucratique. Surtout, la prochaine entente devrait être basée sur le cadre de travail de la Convention tel que l'est Kyoto.

En conclusion, le Canada s'engage à respecter le Protocole de Kyoto et à jouer un rôle actif dans la recherche de ce que pourrait être une meilleure entente future.

À cette fin, j'invite mes collègues étrangers à me joindre dans une plus grande collaboration.

**MINISTERIAL PANEL  
THE UNFCCC AFTER TEN YEARS:  
ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS**

**TALKING POINTS**

On behalf of the Government of Canada, I want to thank the Government and the people of Argentina for hosting this important international meeting.

Canada is very proud to have ratified the Kyoto Protocol, even though we have the most difficult target under the Protocol and even though our major trading partner decided not to participate.

We are committed to respecting our commitments and we are and we will continue to do our best.

Since the conclusion of the Kyoto Protocol in 1997, we have allocated more than \$3.7 billion addressing climate change.

The measures in our climate change plan focus on reducing emissions in the short term, developing transformative technologies for the longer term, public education and outreach, and science and adaptation.

We are learning a lot from our Kyoto experience and this is helping shape our views on the best design for the "next generation" global agreement.

It is very important to Canada that there be a strong and enduring global climate change regime that comes into place when the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol ends after 2012.

We need to build on what is best about the Kyoto Protocol, but not be wedded to its architecture.

The key is getting a “next generation” global agreement that drives a prosperous 21<sup>st</sup> century economy, that is innovative and efficient, and that drives deeper emission reductions.

Canada sees five critical considerations determining what “will work” for addressing climate change over the long term.

First, climate change is a truly global problem and we must have broad multilateral action, broader than Kyoto.

We need an inclusive solution, with efforts that are fair and equitable for all Parties and a flexible architecture that can accommodate differentiated levels and types of efforts will be required.

Second, the approach needs to set long term goals with short term outcomes to ensure progress.

For the predictability needed to drive the investments and technology transformations required to greatly

reduce greenhouse gas emissions, we need 30 year timeframes or longer.

But, realistic shorter term, interim outcomes are required to ensure action

Third, we need an approach that strongly promotes technology development, deployment and transfer.

Scientists tell us we need to reduce global emissions by 50 or 60% in order to stabilize atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at twice the normal level.

This will be a huge challenge, and one that is also necessary to improve air quality which is an important human health issue in many parts of the world.

We need to make better use of the existing technologies that can take us a good way towards long term objectives but to successfully address the issue we will need radical new technologies.

Fourth, the long term regime will need to deal with impacts and adaptation.

I fully recognize the challenge it presents.

But know from the impacts that are already being felt in Canada (especially in the north) that we need a

global approach that addresses both sides of the climate change problem.

Fifth, we need a system that is designed to make real improvements in the efficiency of our economies, not one that is based on fluctuations in our economies.

Canada has a growing economy and it will continue to grow. The world has a growing economy and it must continue to grow.

The new international agreement must provide the framework to drive prosperous 21st century economies that are innovative and efficient as well as driving deeper reductions in emissions.

To summarize, the framework for the “next generation” agreement should be inclusive, have long term objectives, with shorter term, interim outcomes, provide incentives for technology, include adaptation as well as mitigation, require efforts that are fair and equitable, not penalize growing economies, and have less red tape. And the “next generation” agreement should be based on the Framework Convention just as Kyoto is.

To conclude, Canada is committed to the Kyoto Protocol and to being an active participant in the exploration of what an optimal “next generation” would look like. I welcome further collaboration with my international colleagues to this end.

*check against delivery*

**MINISTERIAL PANEL  
MITIGATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE:  
POLICIES AND THEIR IMPACTS**

**TALKING POINTS**

In November 2002, just prior to making our decision to ratify, the Government of Canada issued the Climate Change Plan for Canada.

Measures in the plan focus on reducing emissions in the short term, developing transformative technologies for the longer term, and address other aspects of the climate change issue, such as science and adaptation.

Much of our emission reduction efforts have focused on improving energy efficiency in Canada. Building retrofits, higher energy efficiencies for new buildings and appliance and equipment have all played a role.

We have made significant investments to promote increased development of wind energy and the production of biomass ethanol and biodiesel. We are approaching our current target of one quarter of our gasoline being ethanol blend.

Our technology development and innovation efforts have focused on cleaner fossil fuels, advanced end-use energy efficient technologies, decentralized energy production, biotechnology and the hydrogen

economy.

Our efforts on public education and outreach have aimed at helping Canadians understand the climate change issue and roles they must play in addressing it. Over 80% of Canadians want action to address climate change.

We also recently launched the One Tonne Challenge: our signature social marketing campaign to challenge all Canadians to reduce their personal emissions by one tonne per year, which represents a 20% reduction.

We are moving forward on several important new initiatives.

We are finalizing a mandatory system to reduce emissions from our large industry.

We are negotiating with automakers to bring about a 25 percent improvement in light-duty vehicle average fuel efficiency by 2010

We will quadruple Canada's wind energy capacity within a decade.

We are negotiating agreements with provinces and territories to lay out new strategies and initiatives in key sectors of our economy. These will be the basis for further new measures to reduce emissions in the

Kyoto timeframe as well as in the medium and longer term.

Clean coal technology and CO<sub>2</sub> capture and storage are key elements of making real long term progress in Canada. We want to work with provincial governments and industry to make them a reality

We are continuing to examine ways in which we can work with provincial governments to enhance the distribution of clean, hydroelectric energy within Canada.

We will also be moving forward on science and adaptation.

Investing in addressing climate change has many benefits.

It enables countries to be leaders in the burgeoning market for "green technologies". Estimates suggest that this market will be worth \$1 trillion worldwide by 2010.

It allows us to develop more efficient transportation systems, with all of the benefits that implies in terms of reduced energy use, cleaner air, less congestion etc.

It promotes development of industrial processes that are non-polluting.



It stimulates innovation and creativity across the economy.

And since the combustion of fossil fuels is the major source of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions as well as the pollutants that cause smog, it leads to cleaner air, particularly in our cities, and related health benefits.

**PANEL MINISTÉRIEL  
IMPACTS DES CHANGEMENTS CLIMATIQUES,  
MESURES D'ADAPTATION ET DÉVELOPPEMENT  
DURABLE**

**POINTS À FAIRE VALOIR**

J'ai été touché hier par des témoignages de mes collègues des pays en développement sur les situations inquiétantes que leur population vive en raison des impacts des changements climatiques

Afin d'aider les pays en développement de toutes les régions du monde à améliorer leur capacité de lutter contre les changements climatiques, le Canada a investi 100 millions de dollars dans une soixantaine de projets. Ceci inclus, une contribution de 10 millions de dollars au Fonds pour les pays les moins avancés.

Par exemple, nous avons travaillé avec les fermiers du Bangladesh afin de réduire leur vulnérabilité aux impacts des changements climatiques. Autre exemple, dans la région du Sahel, nous avons collaboré avec un centre de formation régional pour établir des stratégies d'adaptation afin de diminuer les impacts de la sécheresse.

Au Canada, nous sommes également touchés par les changements climatiques.

Il suffit de consulter le rapport sur l'évaluation des impacts sur le climat de l'Arctique, qui a fait l'objet de discussions lors de la récente réunion du Conseil de l'Arctique, à Reykjavik, pour comprendre les effets profonds qu'exercent les changements climatiques sur le Nord et sur les populations nordiques.

Les impacts ne se font pas seulement sentir au Nord du 60<sup>ième</sup> parallèle. Le dendroctone du pin dévaste nos ressources forestières en Colombie-Britannique. Il n'y a pas si longtemps, il ne suffisait que d'une période de trois semaines de température très froide durant la période hivernale pour les éliminer. Cependant, au cours des dernières années la température n'a pas atteint les seuils requis.

Au Canada, nous avons recours à l'information qui touche à la question de la vulnérabilité aux changements climatiques afin de déterminer les priorités régionales et locales relativement à la question de l'adaptation. Nous nous attardons également à améliorer nos capacités de modélisation afin que de mesurer les impacts du changement climatique tant au niveau régional que local.

Je tiens à préciser qu'il est de notre intention d'incorporer la question du changement climatique

**MINISTERIAL PANEL  
IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION  
MEASURES AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

**TALKING POINTS**

It was hard not to be deeply moved yesterday by the interventions from many developing countries that are facing serious impacts from climate change.

Over the past five years, Canada has invested \$100 million in over 60 projects to help developing countries in all regions increase their capacity to combat climate change. This includes a \$10 million contribution to the Least Developed Countries Fund.

For example, we have worked hand in hand to help farmers in Bangladesh reduce their vulnerability to climate change. In the Sahel region, we worked with a regional training centre on adaptation strategies to reduce the impacts of drought.

In Canada, we are already being affected by climate change.

One need look no further than the Arctic Climate Impacts Assessment report that was discussed at the recent Arctic Council meeting in Reykjavik to understand the serious effects a changing climate is having on the North and on northern people, and

particularly aboriginal people who's lifestyle and subsistence relies on the land.

The impacts are not only in the North. For example, the Mountain Pine Beetle is causing serious damage to our forest resources in British Columbia. In the past, we used to have the three weeks of very cold weather in the winter that is needed to kill them but in the last few years we have not, so they continue to multiply.

In Canada we know that responding to climate change is important to our long term competitiveness as well as the health and safety of Canadians.

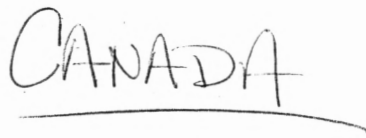
We also know that this is equally true in terms of adapting to a changing climate.

In Canada, we are using information on our vulnerability to climate change to determine regional and local priorities for adaptation. We are also refining our modeling capability so that we will be able to better project the impacts of a changing climate at a regional and local scale.

We will be incorporating climate change into our other decision making, be that agriculture, forestry, or the North.

Because climate change is a global problem, just as we need international cooperation on mitigation, we

also need it on impacts and adaptation. That is why we are pleased with the Arctic Climate Impacts Assessment process and the Global Earth Observation System.



## **MINISTERIAL PANEL TECHNOLOGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE**

### **TALKING POINTS**

Scientists tell us we need to reduce global emissions by 50 or 60% in order to stabilize atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at twice the normal level.

Full deployment of current technologies can take us a good way towards this long term objective, but ultimately, we will need to develop radical new technologies as well.

All countries need to ensure the environment is right for this to happen.

There are four areas where we need both more deployment of existing technologies and the development of next generation technologies. These are energy conservation, energy efficiency, development of all sources of renewable energy, and clean production and use of fossil fuels, especially clean coal technology and CO<sub>2</sub> capture and storage.

Canada is active in all these areas through investments by the federal government, provincial governments and the private sector.

The Government of Canada's technology spending focused primarily on cleaner fossil fuels, advanced end-use energy efficient technologies, decentralized energy production, renewable energy, biotechnology and, the hydrogen economy.

Each of our provinces has niches of expertise. In my home province of Quebec one of them is subways and high speed rail. In Alberta, it is CO<sub>2</sub> capture and storage.

The oil sands business in Alberta is booming and this is an example of where we need to ensure that the most energy efficient technologies available are being used and where we must develop long term transformative technologies like CO<sub>2</sub> capture and storage to ensure the oil sands are environmentally sustainable.

Today, I am fortunate to have the Environment Minister from Alberta with me to say a few words about what they are doing on CO<sub>2</sub> capture and storage.