

**International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) Statement to UNFCCC COP9 Plenary**  
10 December 2003

- Good Morning. My name is *Juhani Santaholma* and I am speaking on behalf of the *International Chamber of Commerce*.
- Businesses of many sectors and nationalities have acted to address climate risks, and are making substantial contributions. These actions include: investments and operational changes to improve energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions from operations; new products and services; research and development for innovative technologies, including less emitting and emission free technologies; voluntary commitments independently and in partnership with governments, and experimenting with new approaches such as emissions trading and activities to promote project-related investments through the CDM and JI; and developing emissions reporting procedures.
- Now more than ever, business sees the widespread use of existing efficient technologies and the creation of innovative advanced technology as indispensable. Business will be the primary source to create, commercialise and introduce these technologies, and appropriate policy frameworks are crucial to their development.
- We appreciated the opportunity provided by Parties for business to cooperate with the Experts Group on Technology Transfer. We are grateful to the EGTT and Secretariat for constructive interactions in planning the consultation on Enabling Frameworks for Technology Transfer that took place Monday. We look forward to maintaining and strengthening this relation.
- Business is pleased to note progress in CDM procedures, methodologies and projects, but overall the CDM remains complex and bureaucratic. In its present form, CDM will not stimulate the thousands of projects that need to be set into motion. While we agree it is important to address small scale projects, to achieve its potential, the CDM will need to ensure that large scale projects can be promoted. Business notes with particular concern that some Parties may seek to limit the use of otherwise valid CDM credits, and continue to constrain and disqualify viable technologies. This would be doubly counter-productive, undermining the CDM's potential to contribute to cost-effective compliance, and further limiting the opportunities for developing countries to benefit from project-based investments.
- Massive investments are required to supply the energy required to meet the demands and aspirations of a growing global population and economy. The recent IEA World Energy Investment Outlook projected the need for \$16 trillion in investment in energy supply and distribution systems through 2030, with over half the required investments needed in developing countries. Even with such significant investments the IEA continued to project large numbers of people, 1.4 billion in developing countries will likely remain without access to electric power.
- The commercial viability and planning basis for decisions involving these substantial investments involve planning and cost recovery considerations that extend well beyond the first period (2012). Consequently, business anxiously awaits insight and clarity on the long term future implementation and evolution of the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol. While business has many tools to address uncertainty, and recognizes that regulatory certainty can never be guaranteed, the current lack of information on parties expectations and intent for the longer term international framework is affecting business decisions today.
- Over the long-term, business is convinced that addressing climate change risks will require research and development to create innovative, affordable technological options that promote economic growth everywhere and address climate concerns. For our part business will continue to address climate concerns and will work to create solutions. We encourage governments to establish frameworks that promote innovation and support economic growth and sustainable development for the welfare of everybody.