

SPEECH OF WELCOME – GLOBE Copenhagen Legislators Forum

Copenhagen, 24 October 2009

By **Steen Gade** (Chairman of the Folketing's Environment and Regional Planning Committee)

Dear colleagues and parliamentarians.

Dear ministers.

Dear speakers.

- I am delighted to welcome you to Copenhagen. Today, it is only 44 days before COP 15 opens here in Copenhagen. The countdown to the most important global conference on the environment since the Kyoto Protocol has started.
- The final negotiation meeting in Bangkok been concluded. So we are now entering the decisive – rather nerve-racking – period up to the beginning of the conference at which it will be seen whether we can succeed in realising the timetable and guidelines laid down in the Bali Road Map and following them.
- This requires the will to succeed. But political will has been in short supply. As Al Gore points out during his film, political will is a sustainable resource. Fortunately. Today we have gathered in this group once again to activate and promote the necessary political will.
- This has been a long process for the group of G8 + 5 nations. And, in a tiny country with five million inhabitants, we are pleased that we have been invited to take part in this vital process.
- On the other hand, we will gladly share some good news with you. When you landed at Copenhagen Airport yesterday or this morning you were welcomed by the sight of an offshore wind farm outside the harbour. An illustration of 30 years' work on the development of wind technology – all the way from the initial, experimental stage up to today – as the world's biggest wind turbine manufacturer. We will talk about this in more detail during the programme for the weekend.
- And you have probably already noticed how many bicycles there are in Copenhagen. This is also a question of a long process that has involved investments in the infrastructure and influencing people's behaviour. We all know that cycling is better for our health than driving in a car.
- And a third point. The ability to conserve energy. The first oil crisis that hit Europe in the 1970s underlined Denmark's vulnerability concerning energy, so we decided to concentrate our efforts also on energy conservation. This was done with the help of high energy taxes for consumers, campaigns, extending district heating networks and cogeneration plants. A number of private enterprises that focused on making energy conserving products grew up as a by-product of these measures. Enterprises that are now familiar on a global basis.

- We all know that the negotiations will be tough during this final phase towards the end of COP 15. We have seen this before. I took part in Kyoto in 1997 so success was possible even though it appeared to be the opposite.
- During the next two days we parliamentarians must do our utmost to press for an ambitious agreement. With the help of a number of joint analyses and recommendations. We are well aware that we can already do a great deal ourselves in our own countries. There is no excuse for failing to act here and now. I feel certain that our conference today and tomorrow will also make a point of this.
- I am delighted to see you here in Copenhagen. I am looking forward to the conference and feel certain that the thorough preparations made in this forum will help to create the necessary global decision-making power that is vital up to COP 15.

Welcome!

(Steen Gade, Chairman of the Folketing's Environment and Regional Planning Committee.)

Speech by Lord Michael Jay, Vice President of GLOBE International

Prime Minister, Ministers, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen. It is a great honour to address the GLOBE Copenhagen forum here in the Danish parliament, the Folketing. I would like to start by thanking the Danish Prime Minister, Lars Løkke Rasmussen, for inviting us to convene in Copenhagen and I am particularly grateful to the Folketing for hosting us over the next few days in the former second chamber.

So, why has GLOBE convened such distinguished legislators from the world's major economies here in Copenhagen?

There are three reasons.

First, we want to demonstrate, just 6 weeks before COP15, that there is cross-party support in the major economies for an ambitious, effective and equitable post-2012 framework.

Second, we want to show support for the leadership that the Danish government, in particular Prime Minister Lars Løkke Rasmussen and Climate and Energy Minister Connie Hedegaard, has shown in working tirelessly for a positive outcome.

And third, because it is clear that legislators do not need to wait for a post-2012 framework to be agreed before taking action.

We have the power to drive the move to a low carbon economy now and, by agreeing a set of legislative principles to guide domestic climate change legislation, we can give governments the confidence, and importantly the legitimacy, to go further and faster, secure in the knowledge that there is broad support among parliaments.

We are meeting at a critical time. With less than 6 weeks to go to the formal UN negotiations here in Copenhagen in December, it is clear that negotiators are making neither sufficient nor fast enough progress. And, with only 5 negotiating days left ahead of COP15, leaders will require real political will to overcome the obstacles and seemingly intractable issues that are left on the table.

We have heard much powerful rhetoric over the last few months. Listening to ministers from the major economies one could be forgiven for believing that every one of our countries is tackling climate change with enough ambition and urgency to ensure success. And yet the commitments made so far, collectively, put us on a pathway to a 700 parts per million world with an associated likely 4 degrees C temperature rise by

the end of the current century. There is a huge gap between rhetoric and action.

Over the past few years of the GLOBE Climate Change dialogue, we have heard from experts in economics, development, environment, finance and industry. And our Commissions have explored issues around climate and energy security and also on land use change and ecosystems. We will hear the results of the commissions over the next two days.

We understand, more than ever, about the risks associated with climate change. And it is clear that the technologies to tackle climate change are largely available now, the policies known and the costs manageable, even in a time of economic downturn. And, if we act urgently and smartly, we can tackle climate change in ways that reinforce our goals for sustainable economic development, poverty reduction, improved health, energy and national security.

It is time for action. But we must be honest that it is not just time for us to tell others to act, it is time for us all to act, including everyone here today.

There is much that we, as legislators from the major economies, can do now to drive the move to a global low carbon economy.

GLOBE's Analysis shows that 70 per cent of the emissions reduction we need by 2020 under a 2 degrees C or 450 parts per million scenario can be delivered through 5 policy levers: building and appliance standards; renewable energy; industrial energy efficiency; vehicle fuel and efficiency standards; and forestry. Legislators have access to these levers, no matter how far reaching the deal here in Copenhagen in December.

That is why, over the next two days, we are hoping to agree a set of legislative principles to guide domestic climate change legislation that we will commit to promote in our national parliaments. Many of us have already implemented some policy measures to tackle climate change: the Chinese National Peoples Congress, inspired by Congressman Wang Guangtao, passed a comprehensive climate change resolution in August that puts climate change at the heart of China's development planning, building on the significant and practical measures implemented relating to renewable energy and energy efficiency.

In the US, Congressman Ed Markey has recently persuaded the House of Representatives to pass the American Clean Energy and Security bill, including many of the measures needed and we look forward to a similar bill being passed in the Senate as soon as possible so that a nationwide bill can be signed into law by President Obama.

And of course, in my own country, the UK government has passed the world's first national climate change legislation, enshrining medium- and long-term emissions reduction targets into law.

These are important initiatives, but they are not joined up. We need strong, urgent and coordinated action across the major economies. That is why agreement by legislators from the major economies on a set of principles to guide national climate change legislation, together with a commitment to promote these principles in our domestic parliaments, is necessary and something that we can push now. Such action would multiply our individual efforts and send a signal to the market on the direction of the global economy that would be impossible to ignore, driving the move to a low carbon economy and unleashing the innovation of the private sector to begin a new industrial revolution. Such coordinated action by legislators would also send a strong signal to leaders that the policies needed have broad support from cross-party legislators in their parliaments and will give them the confidence to move further and faster in the formal negotiations.

And this really can have a positive impact on the chances of a global deal. An ambitious, effective and equitable deal is

fundamental to the international community's chances of successfully tackling climate change. In particular, the highest priority in Copenhagen in December must be to mobilize the funding and support for the least developed countries to help them adapt to the impacts of climate change, many of which are being felt now. There can be no excuses for failing to deliver – these countries are the least responsible for climate change and yet are the hardest hit by its impacts. Helping them to adapt is a simple matter of justice.

Prime Minister, ministers, distinguished guests, I am honoured to be chairing this forum in the Folketing, I look forward to the discussion over the next two days and I very much hope that, by Sunday afternoon, we have agreed a significant set of proposals that we can all take forward in our respective parliaments.

Thank you very much.

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STATSMINISTERIET

Dato: 23. oktober 2009
Sidst udskr: 24-10-2009 01:11:00
Sagsbeh.:

Taleudkast

**Statsministerens tale ved åbningen af parlamentarikerkonferencen
arrangeret af Globe International og Folketinget, den 24. oktober 2009**

15 min

Dear Colleagues,

Allow me to use the opportunity of your presence here at this critical juncture to share with you my vision of the Copenhagen Climate Conference. To share my aspirations, my perspective and my strategy.

The Aspirations

Let me start out by stating the obvious: We cannot compromise on our ambitions to limit man made global warming to a maximum of two degrees centigrade.

Science is clear on this point: If we continue to increase the concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, we are bound to pass a number of critical tipping points that may lead to dire consequences.

And it is also clear that we can halt the trend. It is doable and indeed profitable compared to the cost of inaction, the cost of doing nothing.

The figures are well known. They will have to guide our efforts: Man made emissions should be halved by mid century.

This implies that industrialized countries reduce with 80 percent from 1990 levels. This implies that emerging economies take rapid action to limit the growth of their emissions.

To me this is the starting point. And my aspiration for Copenhagen is simple: We must conclude a binding agreement that will set the world on the path to limit global warming to a max of two degrees.

Many ask whether this is possible. And whether we are on track to reaching global consensus on such an agreement?

My answer is clear. Yes, it is possible.

The transition of the world economy into a low carbon development path is already under way. And political determination and investment is developing momentum at unprecedented scale.

The Negotiations

Are we on track for an ambitious agreement? Well, here the answer is less clear. Negotiations have been ongoing for almost two years and progress has been painfully slow. Clearly, at current speed, we will not make it in the remaining weeks.

On the other hand: One should not underestimate the progress made: Over the span of these two years, virtually all countries with major emissions have adopted ambitious climate legislation. And others are mounting new plans and political momentum to get them approved. Developed and developing countries alike are already committed to adopting both the targets and the policies that will help to curb emissions.

The world is changing and part of our task in Copenhagen is to capture this wave of change and turn it into an even stronger global commitment to meet the challenge of global warming. In doing so, we shall build on our commitments to agreed legal instruments, from the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention to the Bali Road Map from 2007.

Within the negotiations good progress has been made on a number of subjects, such as adaptation, technology and forests.

We now need to resolve a number of key political questions remain as yet unresolved: Questions linked to the commitment of developed countries to ambitious midterm reduction targets. Questions linked to the commitment of developing countries to pursue national actions to reduce growth in their emissions. Critical issues in relation to finance and the system of transparency.

The sense of urgency is setting in as we approach the deadline. It is time to give full speed to the negotiations. And we will act to push it through:

Therefore, in less than a week in Barcelona, The Danish Minister for Climate and Energy will convene a group of fellow ministers from all parts of the world to kick start the last remaining negotiation week with a strong and clear political commitment.

Moreover, ten days after the conclusion of the Barcelona meeting, the minister will again convene a ministerial meeting at the Pre-COP to be organized by mid-November in Copenhagen. With the mobilization of the necessary political will we can ensure that the negotiations progress to a point where we by Copenhagen can outline of the elements that will form the core of a new, ambitious climate agreement.

Immediate Implementation

As the incoming president of the Conference, I have engaged over the last weeks and months in intensive consultations with leaders from around the world.

Their message is clear: Let's do it! And let's do it in Copenhagen.

I sense an unprecedented political commitment to seize the moment. I sense that the scope of the problem is well understood. And I sense that the advantages of early action are generally shared:

We must move beyond the past and quick-start the future.

I hear the same message from populations and from business around the world. We need to act now. We need to lower the cost and seize the opportunities inherent in the transition.

On this basis, I suggest that we lock in the determination to act already by Copenhagen and seek political commitments for immediate implementation. I believe that all the key components of the deal can be achieved in Copenhagen.

In order to achieve this, the Copenhagen Agreement should be ambitious, binding and concrete.

It should build on the principles established by the existing legal framework, most notably the principle of a common but differentiated responsibility.

It should capture and encourage the contributions individual countries are willing to undertake within all areas of the Bali Road Map, including specific and binding commitments on mitigation and finance. In the context of immediate action, significant up front finance for both early mitigation and adaptation efforts of the poorest and most vulnerable countries will be of particular importance.

In order to ensure transparency and that the individual countries are standing behind their commitments and deliver on their promises, we shall also need a system of measurement, reporting and verification.

This is the agreement we must reach. It will both provide guidance for our lawyers to finalize the details of the internationally legal binding agreement and for world leaders to commit to specific immediate action, starting January 2010.

In this way, Copenhagen could provide for immediate action based on a comprehensive set of binding, political commitments from world leaders.

The Copenhagen Agreement would thus serve two purposes:

- 1) to direct further negotiations towards concluding outstanding details in a new legal climate regime;
- 2) to capture and encourage political commitment in order to provide for immediate action to combat global warming.

Political commitment to immediate action will also serve to focus and strengthen the negotiations on the legal agreement. It is important that these two purposes will merge in one decision at COP15.

Process

In the coming weeks, I will systematically seek to engage a growing number of leaders. Let us call it "The Copenhagen Commitment Circle". Our joined goal should be to keep the momentum high in order to reach agreement on a binding, concrete agreement in Copenhagen and make sure we can start implementing it immediately.

I call on every one of you present here today as well as every leader around the world to engage to make this vision reality. With the expected progress in the coming weeks, we shall pave the way for leaders to meet in Copenhagen to seal the deal.

* * *

Dear fellow parliamentarians. Your contribution is essential. And I'm impressed by the magnitude of this gathering across nations, continents and chambers.

You have a particularly critical role - in terms of shaping and passing domestic legislation. You are the ones whom can make or break the negotiations in December, according to the mandates to adopt for your governments.

And after COP15, you can hold governments accountable on both national and international commitments.

Therefore, I fully support your initiatives in Globe International. I'm looking forward to your report, and hope to see you all again here in Copenhagen in December.

**KEYNOTE ADDRESS FROM MR MAX SISULU, MP, SPEAKER OF THE
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA AT THE
GLOBE MEETING IN COPENHAGEN ON TH 24TH OCTOBER 2009**

The Honourable Prime Minister of Denmark, Mr Lar Lokke Rasmussen, MP
Lord Michael Jay, Vice-President of Globe and member of the House of Lords
Minister Connie Hedegaard, Minister for Climate and Energy, Denmark

Speaker Nancy Pelosi

Chairman Wang Guangtao

Distinguished legislators from various country parliaments

Ladies and Gentlemen

I am honoured to be addressing this auspicious gathering of parliamentarians on the expectations which hang over the Conference of Parties meeting to be held here in Copenhagen in December 2009. It is with the understanding that the solution to climate change is the responsibility of all of us and not only of governments that we gather this weekend. It is our responsibility to ensure that the voices of the people receive the appropriate attention.

The clamour in the South for a just and equitable solution is such that it has been decided that Africa should be represented and led by one delegation. In May this year, at a Special Session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment in Nairobi, African Ministers agreed to a Declaration which states that increased support to Africa should be based on the continent's priorities, which include adaptation, capacity building, financing and technology development and transfer. It further stresses the need for African countries to implement climate change programmes in a way that helps achieve sustainable development, particularly in terms of alleviating poverty and attaining the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), with an emphasis on the most vulnerable groups such as women and children.

Ministers also agreed that the key political messages from Africa to inform the global climate change debate and negotiation process should be based on the established principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities,

and respective capabilities. The Declaration also highlights the need for a coherent financial architecture for climate change, with equitable governance and simplified access procedures. African Ministers suggested that the Group of Eight implement the recommendation to create a regional climate centre in Africa for the improvement of climate risk management and the implementation of the regional strategy for disaster-risk reduction.

Africa's position at international climate change negotiations is unified, coherent and strong. Commitments that Africa seeks from the international community, and also the actions that our countries can take themselves, should be based on the principles of equity and responsibility for global warming and climate change. Africa, in the context of environmental justice, seeks to be equitably compensated for environmental, social and economic losses. Increased support to Africa under the future climate regime should be based on the priorities determined by the continent, including food security, poverty alleviation and climate risk management. Africa would request 'polluting countries', regardless of their participation in the Kyoto Protocol, to drastically reduce their emissions. Africa also seeks to request polluting countries to finance the transfer and implementation of climate adaptation technology in Africa.

South Africa's international climate change negotiation position reflects the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities" for climate change, as stipulated in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. This position argues for more ambitious, quantified and legally binding emission reduction commitments for developed countries, without imposing similar obligations on developing countries. South Africa is arguing for a climate regime based on the recognition that solving the problem of climate change will only be possible if it is undertaken within the context of developing countries' priorities of achieving poverty eradication and promoting sustainable development. The country insists that the framework for mitigation action by developing countries should be supported and enabled by finance, technology and capacity building. There should be predictable financial, technological and capacity building flows into developing countries in any

future climate regime in order to enable developing countries to build more resilient economies and 'leapfrog' to low carbon growth and development.

In South Africa the response to climate change is reflected in the National Climate Change Response Strategy which aims, among other things, to:

Create opportunities to view climate change response as an opportunity to create employment, alleviate poverty and provide housing consistent with the goal of sustainable development and advancement. It further seeks to:

- Promote adaptation to climate change.
- Develop a sustainable energy programme.
- Meet international obligations specified in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
- Integrate climate change response in Government to promote awareness and to ensure that climate change response measures are properly directed, acceptable to all and carried out with a national focus.
- Establish Government/industry partnerships to effectively manage climate change.
- Promote climate change-related education, training, awareness and capacity building.
- Encourage climate change-related research and development.
- Conduct inventories of greenhouse gases and air pollutants.
- Access and manage financial resources for climate change.

The South African position calls for a comprehensive international programme on adaptation, prioritising both immediate and future impacts of climate change on Africa. South Africa's position requires legally binding emission reduction commitments for developed countries that are under the Kyoto Protocol and also for the United States, as mitigation measures. Conversely, the framework for mitigation action by developing countries should not be legally binding and should be supported and enabled by finance, technology and capacity building. The commitment of funds is needed in developing

countries for building resilient economies and to facilitate low carbon growth and development, among other things.

Our view is that an effective international agreement for climate change mitigation must do three things. First, a treaty must create incentives for broad participation. Second, a treaty must create incentives for compliance. Third, an effective agreement must require that countries take real and immediate action.

A focus on climate change is central to sustainable development and poverty reduction agendas. Parliamentarians are best placed to be at the forefront of the food security and climate change debates, and are thus in an excellent position through their legislative powers, oversight functions, budget allocations and representation of the public to make a critical difference.

Parliaments have an important role to play in enacting sound legislation that can protect the environment, lead to the attainment of sustainable food security and reduction of poverty. This can be done by the mainstreaming of climate change imperatives into all Government departments that contribute to, or are impacted upon, by climate change.

As representatives of the citizenry and through their oversight functions and constituency offices, parliamentarians are in a better position to identify and respond to societal needs. Parliamentarians are also responsible for holding the Executive and governments to account by overseeing its work and ensuring that they do not infringe on the rights of citizens and waste state resources. The oversight work also affords parliamentarians a role in promoting climate change concerns at a local level through advocacy and engagement with constituents.

Parliaments are responsible for approving national budgets and therefore, have a major say in how state resources are allocated. This gives Parliament the authority to ensure that substantial resources are allocated to the sectors that are of importance and of relevance.

Parliaments are not involved in the negotiating processes per se (only in ratification of international agreements) but it is necessary for parliaments to get involved proactively, before governments finalise the agreements, to ensure that the views of the people are taken into account.

We have recognized that parliaments would require dedicated multidisciplinary or inter-sectoral portfolio committees on climate change. We need to mainstream climate change issues in departments doing land use planning, natural resource management, energy, transport, coastal management and human settlement with the explicit objective of optimising climate change management in Government. Such a committee can play a pivotal role in identifying policy gaps and also in plugging them, in addition to resource mobilisation and budget allocation for climate change.

There is a need for a comprehensive climate policy, if the low-carbon vision is to be achieved. For example, within such a comprehensive policy, climate-specific policies, such as emissions trading, should be complemented by general or sector-specific policies which take climate policy aims into account. Accordingly, annual budgets, financial policies, agricultural, transport and regional policies would all need to integrate climate policy aims to a greater extent than hitherto in order to give consumers and producers stronger and more coherent signals. The extent to which climate change issues are considered and integrated into existing policy fields is therefore a key issue to be tackled in the future.

There is also an argument for a dedicated ministry with a broad mandate, such as the Presidency, National Planning Commission or Finance to coordinate and manage the policy planning for government to ensure that environmental concerns feature in all policy.

As already mentioned, the commitments that Africa seeks from the international community are based on the principles of equity and common, but differentiated responsibilities for global warming and climate change. In

the context of environmental justice, the continent seeks to be equitably compensated for environmental, social and economic losses.

To end I would like to iterate the words of President Zuma speaking at the 64th United Nations General Assembly in September, where he explicitly stated that:

“For Africa, the impact of climate change is devastating, and will severely undermine development and poverty eradication efforts. We need to act now to ensure that there is an inclusive, fair and effective global agreement on this critical challenge. The agreement must recognise that solving the climate problem cannot be separated from the struggle to eradicate poverty. Developed countries bear the greatest responsibility for climate change and its impact. We must therefore strike a balance between adaptation and mitigation. Our goal should be to significantly reduce emissions across the globe without constraining development in the countries of the South. Developed countries must make ambitious, quantified, and legally-binding emission reduction commitments that are in line with science and that address their historical responsibilities. At Copenhagen there needs to be agreement on new, additional, sustainable and predictable financing for adaptation. This should be for programmes that reduce the vulnerability of developing countries to the effects of climate change.”

I thank you.

US House of Representatives Speaker Nancy Pelosi's Address to the GLOBE Copenhagen Legislators Forum

Saturday 25th October 2009

On behalf of the U.S. Congress, I bring greetings to my fellow lawmakers at the GLOBE Legislators' Forum in Copenhagen.

Your gathering reflects a fundamental truth: the climate crisis knows no borders. It touches every family and community, every neighborhood and nation. This is not an issue that will be resolved overnight, nor can a single country fix the problem alone. It demands "action, and action now." It requires cooperation and collaboration; a healthy exchange of ideas between longtime powers and emerging economies, between men and women who - as President Kennedy once said - "cherish our children's future."

In just a few weeks, leaders and legislators, NGOs and experts, will come together in Copenhagen to start negotiations on a new global climate treaty; to propose common-sense solutions to the common challenge of climate change; to build consensus on the need to reduce emissions, invest in alternative fuels, and lay the foundation for a clean energy future. This summit will be a starting point for discussion - part of the long process of reaching an agreement that protects our environment and upholds our responsibility to our planet.

After years of failing to assume our proper role in the global debate, the United States is moving in a new direction.

In just the past two years, the U.S. Congress has raised fuel efficiency standards, ensuring that our automobiles are vehicles of a green future - not the top contributors to our carbon footprint.

Behind President Obama's vision for change, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act is making critical investments in green businesses, in the industries of tomorrow, in solar, wind, and biofuels, in jobs that pay our workers well and pay dividends for our environment.

Earlier this year, under the leadership of Chairmen Henry Waxman and Ed Markey, the House of Representatives passed the American Clean Energy and Security Act - legislation that will boost our national security; reduce our dependence on foreign oil; re-establish America as a leader in innovation; and place the U.S. on a clear path to a clean energy future.

Our work is far from over. As legislators, we know that the road to progress is long, and we will have our fair share of twists and turns along the way. But on a challenge as critical as the environment, there is no time to waste. We must set our differences aside and work together. The chance to transform our world for the better is standing before us. It is an opportunity we must not - and will not - miss.

Thank you.

Speaker Nancy Pelosi

KLIMA Ministerens indlæg ved GLOBE Copenhagen Legislators Forum
den 24. oktober 2009

I. Time to act

- Less than 50 days to Copenhagen. The most important negotiations this year, this decade. Climate change is a **defining issue in the 21st Century**.
- We have to **seal the deal in Copenhagen**: We need to **seize the historic political momentum**.

II. Status on the negotiations

- **Goal**: binding agreement on all Bali building blocks – mitigation, finance, technology adaptation
- **All BAP elements - no partial agreement.**
- Developed countries commitments and developing countries actions – driver for tech, finance
- **Good signs** from several major players
 - SG's meeting in NY: **a clarion call for action**
 - Message from MEF: **The destination is Copenhagen**
 - Positive signs from **individual countries**: India, China, Japan, Indonesia
 - Recent phone conversation – Hu and Obama: both committed to make Copenhagen a success.
- UNFCCC process is also getting more and more focussed. Progress on adaption, technology and efforts to reduce deforestation. On these issues: closer to options for an agreement in Copenhagen.
- **Sticking points**: We still don't have agreement **mitigation and finance**.
- Financing is central - **no money, no deal!**
- Important that developed countries such as EU, US, Japan and G20 countries send clear signals on finance and concrete numbers before COP15.

- **Road ahead:** Barcelona next week. Greenland dialogue – informal negotiations with key nations
- Formal Barcelona negotiations: important to get the **text more slim, more simple more political**. We need to have **clear political options** for the Ministers to choose from in Copenhagen.
- Will we **succeed in Cph? Difficult, but doable**

III. The role of legislators

- **Irrespective of the outcome of Copenhagen**, climate change will be a **key issue for legislators** in the coming decades.
- **You**, the legislators of the major economies of the world, **play a crucial role** in securing a development towards low carbon societies.
- In the end, the decision to take a cleaner and greener path to prosperity will be taken domestically.
- In both developing and developed countries acting on climate can entail health benefits, increased energy security and great economic advantages
- **Denmark proves this**. Over the last 30 years: Almost 80% accumulated growth – almost stable energy supply.
- Last year: **energy tech. exports grew 19 %** - despite financial crisis.
- **Many domestic policy knobs to turn** in favour of climate: energy eff. building standards, feed-in tariffs and other subsidies for renewables, fuel-per-mile standards. Support for clean energy RD&D, Smart taxing and economic incentives for investments.
- These exact policy measures are what have made Denmark a convincing business case for a competitive low carbon economy.

VI. Closing – rally for Copenhagen

- Close with a plea: **Please put pressure on leaders to commit in Copenhagen.**
- An **ambitious deal** in Copenhagen will **not harm the economy**. On the contrary. Green growth is the only growth we can afford in 21st century.
- And an ambitious deal will **expand the market** for clean technologies – **millions of green jobs**.
- We need to start the journey towards new low carbon societies now. It is necessary. And it is doable!

**Fulfill Responsibilities as Legislators and Work for Success in
Copenhagen Negotiations**

Remarks by Wang Guangtao

Chairman of the Environmental Protection and Resources Conservation

Committee of the National People's Congress

At the G8+5 Climate Change Legislators Forum

Copenhagen, 24 October 2009

Mr. President,

Fellow legislators,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Let me begin by thanking the National Parliament of Denmark for the invitation, which enables us to gather in the beautiful city of Copenhagen again. Since 2005, we have held friendly and candid discussions on addressing climate change through the platform of G8+5 Climate Change Legislators Forum, and reached Tokyo Consensus and Rome Consensus based on the principles and framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol (the Protocol). What we now need is to further fulfill our responsibilities and accomplish our mission as legislators on addressing climate change, i.e.,

to work for success in the inter-governmental negotiation on climate change in Copenhagen.

Climate change is big challenge facing human society's sustainable development. Global climate warming is an unequivocal fact. Climate change, commonly-concerned by international society, mainly indicate to changes of atomosphiric mix caused by human GHG emission, with globl warming is the main feature. The reasons of global climate change subject to both natural and human reasons. Human activities since nidustry revolution, especially economic activities of developed countries in the course of industrialization is the main reason limate change is the challenge facing China's sustainble development. Actively responding to climate change,controling GHG emission also probide important oppertunety for our country's iplementation of scientific development point of view, and will advance the transforming of economic development mode.

On the issue of addressing climate change, legilators are not to replace governments. They should, rather, fulfill their responsibilities in implementing international laws, harmonizing domestic laws and international laws, following through on the UNFCCC and the Protocol and supervising their governments in honoring international legal obligations. Our responsibilities as legislators mainly fall into two

categories: establishing and improving corresponding domestic legal system, and supervising the government in honoring obligations undertaken in international conventions according to law. Not long ago, China's National People's Congress (NPC) adopted a resolution on actively addressing climate change, the copies of which have been distributed here. The resolution reaffirmed the following principled position and policy measures to actively address climate change. First, addressing climate change presents a major opportunity as well as challenge for China's economic and social development. Second, the Scientific Outlook on Development should be fully implemented in addressing climate change. Third, concrete measures should be taken to actively address climate change. Fourth, the rule of law should be strengthened in addressing climate change. Fifth, efforts should be made to increase the public awareness and capacity of addressing climate change. Sixth, we need to take an active part in international cooperation in addressing climate change. It is clearly pointed out in the resolution that the work related to addressing climate change should be a priority of the supervision work of the NPC and that we need to step up supervision and inspection to ensure the effective implementation of relevant laws. In keeping with the requirement of actively addressing climate change, it is important to earnestly carry out the Energy Conservation Law, The Renewable Energy Promotion Law, Circular Economy Law, Cleaner

Production Promotion Law, Forest Law, Grassland Law of the People's Republic of China and other relevant laws, and press ahead with the work in addressing climate change according to law.

In 2006, the NPC approved the Outline of the 11th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development which sets clear targets for energy conservation and pollution reduction. Several inspection teams have been sent by the NPC Standing Committee to supervise the implementation of those targets and the inspection improved the implementation of law as well as the work of the government. In recent years, the Chinese Government ordered the close-down of a large number of small-scale highly-polluting enterprises. In particular, many small-scale coal-fired power plants were shut down during 2006 and 2009. To promote the use of renewable energy, the NPC Standing Committee formulated The Renewable Energy Promotion Law in support of the development and use of solar, wind and hydro power and other forms of clean energy. As a result, China has come a long way in the use of renewable energy, and is leading the world in the use of solar and wind power.

Mr. President,

Fellow Legislators,

China will not change its resolve to actively address climate change, and we will make even greater efforts and contribution. In the just concluded UN Climate Change Summit, Chinese President Hu Jintao announced to the world at the UN rostrum that China will further integrate actions on climate change into its economic and social development plan. He outlined China's policies and goals to address climate change in the years ahead and mentioned for the first time the cutting of carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP by a notable margin.

Throughout the deliberation and adoption of the resolution on actively addressing climate change, the NPC Standing Committee adhered to the principles and framework of the UNFCCC and the Protocol, and was committed to addressing climate change through sustainable development. Our commitment is based on relevant conclusions of scientific reports, the requirements of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and the Millennium Development Goals, as well as the legal consensus reached by the international community. The UNFCCC and the Protocol are so far the most authoritative international laws in force to address climate change. Legislators of all countries should uphold the authority of the UNFCCC and the Protocol, so that their principles and spirit can be represented in the domestic laws of various

countries.

We are closely following the progress in the inter-governmental coordination in the Thailand Conference. While fully appreciating the difficulty in concluding an agreement, we look forward to further implementing the consensus in the UNFCCC and the Protocol. I would like to introduce to you the international forum held in Beijing ten days ago with participating legislators from Uk Denmark Germany Italy Australia Japan South Korea and China. The forum has adopted Consensus on Legislative Actions to Promote New and Renewable Energy Development, which, I believe, will be proactive to reach consensus in COP15 held in Copenhagen.

We call upon the legislators, who undertake the sacred responsibility of legislative work and supervising governments' implementation of international commitment on addressing climate change, to urge your governments to implement the UNFCCC and the Protocol, strictly abide by the mandate of the Bali Roadmap, stay committed to the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities, pursue sustainable development, and pay equal attention to mitigation, adaptation, technology transfer and financial support. For developed countries in particular, they should fulfill financial and technology support to developing countries.

We hope that our efforts can lead to positive progress in the Copenhagen Legislators Forum and promote consensus in the upcoming United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 15) in Copenhagen.