

## Intervention made by Norway at the IPM 280207

### Climate Change

Mr. Chairman

- Let me start by echoing the statement made by the EU in hoping that our work done during these days could complement and give emphasis to efforts to reduce climate change emissions in other international fora. The CSD could have a particular role in addressing the link between climate change and sustainable energy production and use. And the CSD should aid UN reform by highlighting the importance of integrating cross-cutting issues, such as environment and climate change, in the One UN Country Programmes that are being drawn up as a first result of the new UN reform.
- Efforts to tackle climate change must be guided by the need to prevent global temperature increase above 2°C. This will require radical changes in production and consumption patterns, and more than 50 per cent reduction in global greenhouse gas emissions by the mid of this century. These reductions must start soon.
- In Norway, we have seen *increases* in our national emissions over the past 10 years. At the same time, the Norwegian Commission on Low Emissions recently concluded that Norway *can* turn into a low emission society by 2050, with emission reductions between 50 and 80 percent. And *it does not* have to be very expensive - if we start now and reduce our emissions gradually. The Norwegian government is already following up the Commission's recommendations.
- To steer the *global* development in the right direction, the developed countries must take the lead and a major share of the responsibility. But in order to achieve *adequate long and medium term goals* for global emission reductions, we must have a much broader participation in this process than today. Annex B parties to the Kyoto Protocol represent a declining share of global emissions and can not solve the problem alone. In the future, *more* Convention parties must take on responsibilities – especially the rich countries that have failed to commit so far.
- With reference to our “common but differentiated responsibilities”, it is important that developing countries are involved, because of the future growth of emissions expected in these countries. And given the benefits of cleaner energy, national climate measures are in the best interests of all countries.
- Africa has done little to cause global warming. But its effects can wipe out efforts to fight poverty and improve health and food security. Adaptation is therefore a priority issue, also in Africa. Norway is currently increasing its support to adaptation measures in developing countries, and would urge other countries to follow-suit. And in responding to the intervention made by Tuvalu, I would also like to mention that Norway has initiated a discussion on the desirability of pooling parts of the future revenue from solidarity levies on air travel to fund climate change adaptation costs in developing countries. We would also like to welcome the decision to establish an adaptation fund under the UNFCCC.
- Norway is currently implementing national measures to ensure compliance with our present commitments under the Kyoto Protocol. Norway is ready to take its share of

emission reductions in a far *more ambitious and global effort, post 2012, to prevent a global temperature increase above 2°C*. This is the aim that we wish all Governments will make into a political imperative when we meet again in May.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.