

Country Statements at Climate Summit (Transport-Specific)

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Summary

Country	Transport-specific comments
Barbados	Transport is one of the 4 strategic areas of Barbados' investment focus for its Green Economy targets. It will scale up electric vehicle deployment in government's transportation fleet.
Bulgaria	<p>The World Bank estimates that improvements in energy efficiency, waste management and low-carbon public transport will lead to an increase in global GDP by around 2.2% a year.</p> <p>Bulgaria develops a national 2030 Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change. It is based on a sector-by-sector approach and targeted actions in transport and other sectors.</p>

Costa Rica	<p>The government will create an articulated transportation network that will include an electric railway system complemented with a new bus system that will only use biofuels.</p> <p>The articulated transport network is expected to contribute to a substantial decrease in metropolitan traffic flow, revolutionize car culture and reduce private and public vehicle use as well as carbon emission.</p>
Israel	<p>The government has invested in advancing GHG reduction in the recent years with a focus on energy efficiency based on the belief that electricity not generated in the cleanest and most cost efficient, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shifting from polluting coal to natural gas in electricity production, and then in the industrial and transportation sectors. - Developing a national program on oil alternatives in transportation. Assisting industrial facilities to improve their energy management systems.
Samoa	<p>One of the three major national actions of the Samoan government is to improve energy use in the transport sector through the design of transport system to gain the benefits of new energy efficient techniques as well as the wider use of proven biofuels sourced within the country.</p>
Spain	<p>The government's Climate Projects acquires measurable CO2 reductions from companies in areas such as transport, agriculture, construction and waste management to decarbonize its economic model.</p>
Sri Lanka	<p>Steps taken to address climate change under the policy initiative, Mahinda Chintana, includes implementing a Green Transport System and a Fuel Quality Road Map</p>
Switzerland	<p>Carbon neutral public transportation is one of the instruments government can use to reduce CO2 emission.</p>
Trinidad and Tobago	<p>The government attempted to encourage road-car users to switch from diesel and petrol to the cleaner and more efficient compressed natural gas (CNG).</p>
Turkmenistan	<p>Turkmenistan moves towards using modern environmentally clean and resource saving technologies in industry, oil, energy and transport sectors which account for a considerable part of greenhouse gas emissions.</p>

Barbados

Mr. President,

As a small island developing state, classified as middle income and therefore denied access to concessional financing, vulnerable also to the adverse impact of global climate change, Barbados

is committed to doing its fair share to ensure that the world is on a temperature increase pathway that is reduced to 1.5 degrees Celsius.

Accordingly, in the 2012 Barbados Declaration on Achieving Sustainable Energy for All in Small Island Developing States (SIDS), my country declared the following voluntary commitments which are to be achieved by the year 2029:

First, that 29 % of all electricity generated is produced from renewable sources; and
Second, that there is a 22 % savings in electricity consumption through the deployment of energy efficiency measures.

This proposed energy mix is expected not only to reduce the emission of Carbon Dioxide to the atmosphere by 4.5 million tons, but also to result in a cut of total electricity costs by US\$283.5 million dollars.

These targets we pursue through a set of structural reforms including tax and other concessions, and through facilitating the development of new technical skills with the aim of creating hundreds of "green jobs."

For example, we have enacted a new Electric Light and Power Act to establish the regulatory regime for the sale of electricity from renewable energy sources by Independent Power Producers. To facilitate this, a low interest fund has been established to provide financial and technical support to the private sector for renewable energy and energy efficiency projects.

In the spirit of partnership and for the purpose of spurring innovation in pursuing Barbados' Green Economy targets, we are also leading and catalyzing investments in a number of strategic areas including:

- The conversion of biomass into electricity in the restructuring of our sugar cane industry;
- The scaling up of electric vehicle deployment in the government's transportation fleet;
- The establishment of a pilot research and development initiative into the use of ocean energy;
- The integration of L.E.D. technology in Barbados' streetlight infrastructure.

I should like also to highlight that Government has committed itself to the full implementation of a Green energy complex that includes a 40 megawatt waste-to-energy plant.

Realising this ambition requires sustainable partnerships that embody commitments to finance, to capacity building and to technology transfer.

This would represent a seminal turning point for Barbados and would contribute to the ongoing global negotiation process that intends to yield a comprehensive and legally binding agreement in Paris in the year 2015. Barbados is not prepared to ask others to do what we will not do ourselves. We therefore call on our global partners to stand with the most vulnerable and energise the enabling mechanisms including the Green Climate Fund and the Adaptation Fund to assist us in arresting the escalating and devastating impacts of climate change.

We must act boldly, we must act together, and we must act now. Mr. President, I thank you.

Bulgaria

Mr. Secretary General,
Excellences,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

This year marks the 20th anniversary since the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change entered into force. The time has come for all of us to coordinate our efforts and secure the safety and prosperity of future generations.

Climate change is not an illusion. This year Bulgaria experienced severe unexpected rainfalls. This extreme weather did a lot of damage and took the lives of innocent people. Bulgaria develops a national 2030 Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change. It is based on a sector-by-sector approach and targeted actions in public health, water management, forests, agriculture, tourism, infrastructure, transport and energy.

Global issues require a global response. National climate change legislation and action plans must be consistent with actions at international level. Earlier this year we adopted a Bulgarian Climate Change Act. This new law is complemented by the Third National Action Plan on Climate Change for the period 2013-2020. This is a program of action for transition to a low carbon and resource efficient economy. It includes specific measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Bulgaria by over 18.5% by 2020 compared to their 2005 levels. We have already achieved our ambitious target — 20% of energy production to come from renewables.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change proved that the effects of global warming significantly reduce world economic growth due to damage to human health, disruption of access to drinking water and rise of sea levels. The World Bank estimates that improvements in energy efficiency, waste management and low-carbon public transport will lead to an increase in global GDP by around 2.2% a year.

The energy sector is a key for mitigating climate change as energy security becomes strategically important. Bulgaria starts a national Energy Efficiency Program to reach millions of households and help them refurbish their homes, using modern building materials and technologies to reduce considerably energy consumption.

Our region is blessed with huge clean energy potential, with strong solar and wind resources. In 2012 Bulgaria became the country that installed the most solar power capacity per capita in the world. Additionally, South East Europe has utilized only 41% of its hydroelectric potential. To make use of this untapped energy potential, we have to strengthen our regional cooperation.

Bulgaria joined the World Bank's Statement on putting price on carbon emissions. National economies must free and liberalize their energy markets and diversify their sources of energy. This is not only a question of welfare, but a question of security. Energy should not be a weapon. It is a good to trade and share. The Ukraine crisis is a strong reminder that we need solidarity. European countries are facing energy security risks that cannot be solved on a national level. We strongly support the establishment of a European Energy Union and interconnection of networks and infrastructure on regional and European level.

We have to reduce dependency on single energy suppliers and replace it with an open and competitive market access to energy resources. We need to develop a proper energy market and build the adequate gas and power interconnections. We strongly support projects such as TAP,

TANAP, as well as interconnectors with neighboring countries to secure and cooperate. Our real energy dependency lies in the way we waste energy. The cheapest energy is the energy you save. I put energy efficiency very high on my political agenda. Building a low-carbon economy is the foundation of sustainable development. It increases business competitiveness, reduces household spending and creates new jobs.

When it comes to protecting the environment, energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy sources are vital. Bulgaria will contribute to the UN efforts for reaching a collective agreement by 2015 to keep global temperature rise under two degrees Celsius and to strengthen resilience in the face of climate change. Thank you!

Costa Rica

We gather today because of the necessity to demonstrate our commitment to concrete actions in order to achieve a transformative agreement in Climate Change issues in Paris next year.

Climate change is a phenomenon that affects humanity as a whole. We are all vulnerable to its effects and we all contribute, although in different ways, to this latent threat.

The presence of more than 130 Heads of State and Government is the clearest indicator of the priority that our States put on creating national and joint solutions. I come from a country that is convinced, since many years ago, that the respect and promotion of Human Rights, including the Right to Development, as a fundamental part of sustainable development, is the appropriate development model to guarantee integral solutions to the necessities and aspirations of social, economic and environmental welfare of all nations.

My country believes in the need of working together towards a universal, transformative and binding agreement for all. This agreement must recognize the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. This means that developed countries and the greatest carbon emitters should be encouraged to lead these efforts because they have the capability to cooperate with developing countries such as Costa Rica.

For this reason, I want to reaffirm our commitment to becoming a carbon neutral country by 2021; therefore, my government will focus on specific objectives in two strategic areas for national development:

In Transport, my administration will encourage the creation of an articulated transportation network that will include an electric railway system complemented with a new bus system that will only use biofuels. This will permit a substantial decrease in metropolitan traffic flow, revolutionize car culture in my country and will significantly reduce the use of private and public vehicles as well as carbon emissions. This is Mr. President, our main challenge and it will be with no doubt, the most complex, yet the most beneficial.

In Energy, due to the effects of climate change on water resources, our capability of hydroelectric production has dramatically diminished. Nonetheless, Costa Rica has been able to produce more than 90% of its power production matrix based on renewable sources. In addition, the Reventazon Hydroelectric Project, one of the most important civil engineering projects in Central America, will be operating by 2016 and will allow Costa Rica to generate 100% of its electricity from renewable sources. Furthermore, Costa Rica continues accelerating the exploration and

extraction of geothermal energy in its volcanoes, without disregarding the protection of their national parks and critical ecosystems. Nonetheless, Pallas I and Pallas II projects will provide our country with a backup energy source that will maintain our goal of 100% clean electricity.

In addition, one of the first decisions made by this administration was to extend the moratorium on oil extraction until 2021. We believe in the necessity of avoiding serious environmental risks, undertaking detailed cost-benefit analysis of extractive activities and improving the livelihoods of the most vulnerable, in particular indigenous people and rural communities.

My Government is committed to the massive development of renewable technologies for domestic use. We believe Costa Rican families must acquire appropriate, affordable and sustainable energy consumption patterns using the best technologies available.

These technologies should be cheaper, innovative and accessible to everyone. Similar efforts are being undertaken in public institutions, for which we are designing new strategies of consumption that will result in significant savings of resources and will redefine the public energy-saving strategy.

These are complex and difficult goals to achieve, for this reason, it is fundamental that the international community provides support to middle-income countries like Costa Rica. Our efforts must be based in a real international solidarity in order to benefit from a real and effective global alliance. This alliance must not penalize or discourage our progress towards a low emissions development path and the achievement of poverty eradication.

Without adequate means of implementation, much of our national efforts are unattainable. If we do not cooperate on the basis of solidarity, we will not succeed. Certainly our actions must be national, but our solutions must be global. Developing countries cannot continue subsidizing emissions from the most polluting countries. The time for talk is over and the time for action is now.

Nonetheless, from my perspective, another of our greatest challenges lies in adaptation. We need to promote more responsive agricultural methods and better infrastructure that can cope with changes and withstand extreme weather events like those we are experiencing today. We must also strengthen our environmental, social and human resilience as well as communal organization, particularly those of indigenous peoples, women, rural and coastal populations. Furthermore, we must promote democracy, citizen participation and enhanced respect for Human Rights. I am aware that such actions require resources beyond our current capability. However, the reality is that financing options as well as knowledge and technology transfers from developed countries are increasingly limited and costly.

Mr. President,

There are five words we should take with us from Lima to Paris: commitment, ambition, cooperation, equity and transparency.

Commitment, so that we can achieve reduction targets and establish compensation and adaptation mechanisms to contain global warming.

Ambition, to demand the leaders of the most powerful nations to move beyond self-imposed limits, and among other actions, allow middle-income countries to have appropriate environmental funding mechanisms.

Cooperation, to permit nations that need it the most, access to advances in technology, innovation and knowledge both traditional and scientific to create a transformative conscience in societies so they can generate their own capacities to meet the challenges that lie ahead.

Equity, so that historically responsible as well as biggest emitters assume their responsibility quota in emission reductions and provisions of means of implementation.

Transparency, so that individual and collective efforts are measurable on the basis of uniform criteria and have publicly accessible information so that the global society can identify efforts carried out.

Thank you

Israel

(Your Excellency UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon,) Madam Chair, Distinguished delegates,

Let me start by expressing my thanks and appreciation to Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon for initiating this summit and making the critical issue of climate change a major priority. The holy scripts tell us that when God first created man, he showed him all the trees in the Garden of Eden, saying: "All I created—I created for you. Beware not to destroy my world, for if you do, there is no one to repair it after you". We are here to ensure a sustainable world for us, our children and our grandchildren. I am here to declare Israel's support for a new global agreement on climate change.

At Copenhagen, Israel committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. We remain committed today, as we prepare our recommendations for an ambitious post-2020 reduction target. We will be an active partner, contributing to the transition to a low-carbon global economy.

During recent years, Israel has invested major resources in advancing greenhouse gas reduction, with a focus on energy efficiency, based on our strong belief that electricity not generated is the cleanest and most cost efficient.

Let me mention just a few examples:

- Shifting from polluting coal to natural gas in electricity production, and then in the industrial and transportation sectors.
- Promoting solar energy production, from large-scale solar power plants to rooftop energy production.
- Developing a national program on oil alternatives in transportation. Assisting industrial facilities to improve their energy management systems.
- Subsidizing municipal energy efficiency plans, including upgrading street lighting infrastructures.
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Distinguished delegates,

The environment knows no borders. Neither does climate change. I wish to take this opportunity and request the Secretary General to appoint a special envoy tasked with creating a new framework of all Middle Eastern countries for fighting climate change. We must rise above political differences.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have always been a man of peace. The environmental challenges further emphasize the need to renew negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians under the leadership of Abu Mazen. There are many difficult issues to solve, but I believe that environment is one thing we all agree on. Let us begin with environment and climate change as a bridge to peace between Israel and the Palestinians. As I stand here today, on the eve of the Jewish New Year, I wish us all a good and successful year.

Malaysia

His Excellency Mr. Ban Ki-moon, Secretary General of the United Nations, Ladies and gentlemen,

1. Six years ago, in Copenhagen, I announced that Malaysia would cut the emissions intensity of our GDP by 40% by 2020.
2. I am proud to say that we rose to the challenge.
3. We implemented new national policies on climate change and green technology. We passed a Renewable Energy Act establishing a feed-in-tariff for renewables. We made adaptation and mitigation central to our water resource management. And we gazetted new forest reserves, reaffirming our commitment to a pledge we made at the Rio Earth Summit.
4. In the past six years, Malaysia has taken a clear step towards a cleaner future. We now have a more sustainable economy, and a more balanced energy mix.
5. But this progress came at a cost. In allocating finite national resources, we have had to make painful decisions. Sometimes, we have had to choose between adaptation and mitigation.
6. Malaysia has spent nearly 2.6 billion US dollars in the last decade adapting to more frequent floods. This is money we could have invested in green industries, or used to slow climate change.
7. We also learned that mitigation without adaptation is an exercise in futility. During a recent dry period, water shortages and fires combined to destroy thousands of trees planted to sequester atmospheric carbon.
8. Despite these difficulties, Malaysia kept its promise. We have already reduced the emissions intensity of our GDP by more than 33%. And we are well on track to hit our target: a 40% reduction by 2020.

Ladies and gentlemen,

9. That target we set in Copenhagen was conditional on finance and technology transfer from Annex 1 countries. Yet neither condition was met. We did not receive the assistance we were promised under article 4.7 of the Convention.
10. Malaysia has shown that our economy can grow whilst our emissions intensity falls. But we have had to divert finances from other sustainable development initiatives - and in those areas, we have lost valuable momentum.
11. Malaysia will continue to act on climate change. We have new policies to promote energy efficient vehicles, a new corporate greenhouse gas reporting programme, a building sector energy efficiency project and a low carbon city framework. And we are constructing a new urban mass transit system that could halve the number of cars on our city streets.
12. In the face of growing climate impacts, Malaysia remains committed to the climate agenda. But we could accomplish far more if promises made under the Convention were kept.
13. Our Copenhagen pledge was made in good faith; on the understanding that parties would fully honour their commitments to assist developing nations.
14. They did not. Yet Malaysia continued to cut its emissions intensity, for the sake of our people — and our planet.

15. This time must be different. This time, all countries should commit to an ambitious deal to reduce emissions. And they must follow-up that commitment with consistent action.

16. Malaysia, a fast-developing Asian nation, shows that economic growth need not depend on emissions. We stand ready to work with other fast-developing nations to argue for greater ambition in 2015; and to show that economic development and climate action are not competing goals, but common ambitions.

Samoa

Last week's events were in sharp contrast to the way some member states have responded over the years to the global efforts to address the root causes of climate change.

Co—Chairs,

Our Pacific countries had advocated, and continue to make the case that climate change has significant security implications. Sadly, some amongst our global community had been dismissive and remain unconvinced. Others through their actions had been indifferent and unsympathetic. And many more had made promises that were not followed through with firm commitments and concrete action.

That is why I want to acknowledge our Secretary-General's passionate advocacy for an ambitious Paris climate agreement next year. Our summit's focus on bold national action and the inclusion of all stakeholders are commendable. It is a timely reminder that no action is too small or insignificant. All contributions matter and every action counts irrespective of the source. Importantly, it places the responsibility of addressing climate change squarely on every individual leader in terms of what national actions he or she can commit to deliver as his country's contribution to our collective task.

Often at times we blame others for our misfortunes and the current status of our development, including telling others what they should do, by when and how, but rarely on what we can contribute to make a change.

Climate change has political, social and economic implications for peace and security. It impacts on every country, more extensively on some like SIDS than others because their capacity to respond quickly and effectively is constrained by their realities.

The time for waiting is over. Today, we are here to be part of the solution in our fight against the causes of climate change. We are keen to lead and not to be led. Even if the impact of our efforts is negligible, we are committed to do everything possible for the benefit of our people, our generation and those to follow.

That must be our universal message, simple and unambiguous. Those suggesting they are implementing bold actions for the sake of our vulnerable Small Island Developing states should instead take time to inform their constituents and voters, especially those that deny climate change that in the final analysis, the actions being recommended will benefit their economies, and ultimately the very survival of their countries. With the support of genuine partners, SIDS are challenging the world to follow their lead despite their vulnerabilities.

In the spirit of our summit, let me share with you some of Samoa's specific national actions in place or being proposed. Overall, we are committed to achieve 20 percent carbon neutrality by

2030. To reach this goal, we will reduce our fossil fuels dependence by 10% by 2016. This will be matched by an identical increase of 10 percent in renewable energy. Secondly, we are determined to build and upscale our "Renewable energy partnerships in order to achieve a 100% renewable energy in power generation by 2017.

Thirdly is our focus on energy use in the transport sector through the design of our transport system to gain the benefits of new energy efficient techniques as well as the wider use of proven biofuels sourced within our country. Samoa's approach is rooted in our conviction that the pathway to an energy secure future is through a "Many partners one goal approach". Thank you.

Spain

Mr President,
Mr Secretary-General,
Heads of State and of Governemnt,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is truly an honor for me to address the United Nations for the first time as King of Spain. I am especially pleased that it is on the occasion of this Summit concerning an issue so crucial for the present and future of our planet.

Passion for science and love and respect for the environment have always been a big part of my life. Moreover, I belong to a generation that was inspired by an image: that photograph of a small, fragile blue planet, taken by the pioneers of the space race.

The impact of seeing the Earth from outer space for the first time made us truly understand that, above and beyond our borders and despite our differences, we share the same home, and the same challenges.

Today, the shared challenge of climate change has become even more urgent than ever. It threatens to upset the basic balance that makes our civilization, and life itself, possible; this compels us to act decisively.

The inhabitants of vulnerable islands in the Pacific, the Indian Ocean and the Caribbean, and of the costal areas in many of our countries, cannot wait. Neither can the inhabitants of mountain areas where glaciers are disappearing, nor those of entire regions threatened with desertification, nor those whose livelihood depends on the seas and oceans.

Make no mistake. None of the countries represented here can wait. Hanging on a temperature increase of just a few degrees, human lives are at stake, as is the very continuity of our societies.

We cannot wait, but there is cause for hope. We share a basic consensus on the danger looming ahead of us. We have made progress in recent years with measures that—albeit insufficient—are moving us in the right direction. Now the time has come to step up the pace.

In less than a year, at the 2015 Climate Summit in Paris, we will have to take a key decision for the future of the planet: the adoption of a new blinding global agreement that will enable us to combat climate change together and incoordination. Let us be ambitious, intelligent, and sensitive...all in a spirit of solidarity.

I am here to assure you of Spain's unwavering commitment to this great challenge.

My country has been a pioneer in implementing measures aimed at effective emissions reduction. Thanks to all of our sustained efforts, we are meeting the 2020 greenhouse gas reduction targets. Our next goal, shared with the rest of the EU, is to cut our emissions 40 percent by 2030, against 1990 levels.

We are already on track to achieving this. Spain is making the transition towards a new model of growth based on renewable energy and clean technology. Please allow me to highlight, with pride, that Spain has become the first country in the world to use wind power as its leading source of electricity for an entire year.

Our goal is to advance even further towards decarbonizing our economic model, with innovative programmes in strategic sectors. These include the Climate Projects, in which the Spanish government acquires measureable CO2 reductions from companies in areas such as transport, agriculture, construction and waste management.

Spain has also launched the Carbon Footprint Project, encouraging business to calculate and officially register their annual carbon footprint. This is an incentive to improve their efficiency and cut their emission levels year after year, and also a means of heightening awareness of the general emissions levels of Spain's companies.

Furthermore, our Environmental Incentive Plans, which mobilize private investment to provide incentives for low-carbon economic activity in potentially contaminating industries, are contributing to the effective reduction of our greenhouse gas emissions.

At the international level, Spain was the first country to make a contribution to the adaptation Fund. And Spain continues to build bridges between regions; an example is the Ibero-American Network of Climate Change Offices, offering suitable spaces for sharing experiences and knowledge.

Mr President,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

The timeframe for combating climate change is measured in decades and centuries. Therefore, we cannot seek solutions in isolation nor in the short term we will only be able to find them if we can forge a global, lasting commitment.

We cannot afford to fail. Too much is at stake. We must ensure that the next generations will be able to see from outer space the vision that inspired my generation: that of a small, fragile blue planet lost in the vastness of the universe, but still able to harbor the miracle of life.

Thank you very much.

Sri Lanka

Excellencies,

The health of the global environment is today in need of serious attention. The danger posed by climate change is not distant. It is a current emergency. Our challenge is universal. It must be addressed collectively and multi—dimensionally. The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is the primary inter-governmental forum for addressing the global response.

The principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, must guide our search for solutions. The Clean Development Mechanism to reduce GHG emissions is imperative. Developed countries must implement their commitments to the developing, by providing financial support, technology development and transfer, and capacity building. All Parties to the Convention must expedite domestic preparations for intended Nationally Determined Contributions.

Sri Lanka ratified the UNFCCC in 1993 and acceded to the Kyoto Protocol in 2002. Sri Lanka's leaders have been drawing inspiration from the philosophy of Gautama Buddha, preached by Arahata Mahinda, a disciple of Gautama Buddha, that the Earth and its vegetation do not belong to the rulers and that they are only temporary trustees who have to protect the environment for the benefit of future generations.

Our policy initiatives as per Mahinda Chintana, the policy agenda of the government, to address Climate Change include strategies for adaptation and mitigation. While Sri Lanka's per capita Greenhouse Gas emission is a minimal 0.6 tons, some of the steps that are being taken to address Climate Change include: increasing forest cover; expanding the non-conventional renewable energy contribution to the national grid; rehabilitating and restoring estuaries, lagoons, mangroves, salt marshes, sand dunes, beaches and grass-beds to safeguard the coastline; implementing a Green Transport System and a Fuel Quality Road Map, and multi-resource watershed management to improve water availability and retention.

Although Sri Lanka was able to triple its per capita income within the last 8 years, its per capita carbon emission is still less than 1 metric ton. The Commonwealth, currently Chaired by Sri Lanka, has paid particular attention to incorporating the resilience of small states to climate change and natural disasters, and developing innovative proposals on Climate Finance. Attention has been focused on exploring the potential for simplified arrangements for access to climate funds for SIDS and LDCs.

The Commonwealth calls for improved prospects for the developing countries to have access to existing funds.

Switzerland

Mr. Secretary General, excellencies, dear colleagues We walked — hundreds of miles. We talked — — for hundreds of hours. But what have we changed globally? Unfortunately, not enough Global carbon emissions rose to a new record in 2013 — 39.683 billion tons.

Now, we have to act- immediately!

- Because the time we have to act is getting increasingly shorter.
- Because climate change needs a global solution and global engagement.

We need a vision, political will and tools which are translated into commitments and actions. The vision of a carbon neutral future is broadly shared. Political will to use the necessary tools and policies to realize the vision is crucial. In order to generate and strengthen this political will, we

need the assurance that each and everyone is ready to make their fair contribution. And this is where we want to give more than just a signal. The Climate Conference in Paris must be the moment to adopt and formalize binding commitments.

The instruments are available: we can reduce the CO₂ emissions from industry, traffic, buildings, agriculture and forestry with renewable energy production, the green economy, smart technology, carbon neutral public transportation and increasing energy efficiency in buildings.

- Internationally, we support policies such as giving carbon a price and reducing fossil fuel subsidies.
- Nationally, we have already successfully introduced carbon pricing.

Ladies and gentlemen, look at the Swiss pioneers Piccard and Borschberg — if they are able to fly around the world in an airplane powered only by solar energy, this is sufficient proof that we have the tools for a carbon-neutral future. And most importantly, these tools will not prevent us from raising the living standard in developing countries towards well-being and prosperity.

Mutual assurance, political will and commitment are not triggered by blaming others for insufficient ambition — this is not the right approach — but by signaling a willingness to act. Switzerland, which is responsible for only 0.1% of global emissions, is committed to ambitious action. Although its GDP has risen by 36% since 1990, Switzerland reduced its emissions in the first Kyoto commitment period by 8%. And Switzerland is committed to reducing its emissions under the second Kyoto period up to 2020 by 20%. The ratification process is well under way. We will ratify the second Kyoto Protocol before the Paris climate change conference.

With regard to the post 2020 period, Switzerland is currently preparing an intended nationally determined contribution (INDC) with an ambitious mitigation objective and will submit it in the first quarter of 2015. Switzerland has contributed a further 150 Mio USD to the fast-start period, taking both its capacity and its responsibility as factors to calculate its fair share of fast-start financing. Switzerland is considering a contribution of at least 100 Mio USD to the Green Climate Fund and will be ready to formally announce it at the GCF Pledging Conference in November.

Switzerland also provides significant financial, technological and capacity support. For example, we have launched a partnership with Peru and UNIDO to promote resource-efficient industrial production in newly established eco-industrial parks and are actively engaged in the "Friends of Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reforms". Switzerland is also supporting developing countries to develop their post 2020 commitments via the MAPS initiative on Mitigation Action Plans and Scenarios Programme.

Furthermore, we will not only continue to implement urgently needed adaptation policies at home, we will also be ready to share our experience with others and support them in doing the same.

Mr. Secretary General, dear colleagues, we all need to act. Most importantly, facts and fairness require the major emitters especially to act. I therefore expect all partners, especially all major economies, to submit an ambitious INDC in the first quarter of 2015. And, I expect all those who are in a position to do so to contribute to the capitalization of the GCF. Switzerland is ready. If all are prepared to act, and if all major economies are ready to lead, then it becomes clear that we are not only the origin and the victims of climate change, but also its solution.

Trinidad and Tobago

INTRODUCTION

Mr. President, fellow leaders, distinguished participants, good morning. I am delighted to bring greetings to you on behalf of the people and Government of the Republic of Trinidad & Tobago, and indeed to speak on their behalf at this Climate Change Summit, Mr President, I want to immediately lay down the context in which I speak with fellow leaders this morning: The greatest environment threat of this century that mankind faces is the impact of climate change.

I must immediately also lay down the context of its acceleration and its increasing danger to us all: That, ironically, among the most culpable contributors to the quickening of climate change is mankind.

It is within that double-edged context that we are here today, speaking with and listening to each other, sharing ideas on how we can remove ourselves as environmental liabilities, and all take responsibility for the world our people will live in tomorrow.

I say this because I believe we are now very clear that collective action is not only desirable; it is imperative. As a Small Island Developing State, Trinidad & Tobago fully appreciates its frontline position among countries that can be most negatively affected by Climate Change.

Already, our coastal and in-land regions are showing signs of the impact. And the ones facing the biggest risks of this impact are the people who depend on us for their safety and security. We therefore support more determined collective action on climate change to achieve the pathway of keeping global temperature increase below 1.5 degrees Celsius by 2020. We equally support the very ambitious, but achievable goal of net-zero global emissions before the end of the century, between 2050 and 2100.

Such support is no longer mere decisions that we make by the policies we implement; rather, they are crucial to securing the safety and survival of our people, and the stability of economies like Trinidad & Tobago.

Mr, President, this summit would be delighted to know that Trinidad & Tobago's 2011 National Climate Change Policy, introduced a robust framework of cross—sectoral policy instruments, fiscal incentives and initiatives focused on the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions. We have reorganized national development policy to ensure that we do not go the route of vesting the interests of climate change action in one policy, but rather weave the imperatives through the entire national development policy.

And we have done so in spite of the relatively little contribution to the problem of climate change. When the world and our people face such threats that collective action can defeat, it is not the time to think of us and them; it is the time to think of us working together for a common objective. Trinidad and Tobago stands ready to partner with all nations in collective global action against climate change. **THIS IS HOW WE ARE DOING IT**

And Mr President, I would like to share just a few of the initiatives we have carefully activated to do our part.

The Industrial Sector

The Trinidad & Tobago people, as many of you will know, are a tremendously innovative and industrious people, now more connected to the global network than ever before. In our output industrial sector, there has been greater access to substantial allowances and incentives to

encourage energy efficiency in our petrochemical sector in particular. A national Energy-Audits rollout has also been undertaken to encourage small businesses and households to implement energy efficient practices.

The Transport Sector

We also understand the great importance of leading by example, or as I put it, partnering with the people to enliven policy implementation. An ongoing effort in the use of fuels is now making progress. We attempted to encourage road-car users to switch from diesel and petrol to the cleaner and more efficient compressed natural gas (CNG).

In new sectors, we understand a common dilemma of whether you must first create the supply and then build demand, or vice versa. So in Trinidad & Tobago, as part of a Cabinet approved US\$300M Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) Muster Plan we have pursued projects to expand and create efficient and low cost access to CNG.

Turkmenistan

Esteemed Mr. President,
Esteemed Heads of the Delegations,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all I have the honour to convey the words of greetings and wishes for successful work to all the participants of the Global Summit from the President of Turkmenistan, His Excellency. Gurbanguly Berdimukhammedov.

Turkmenistan regards the current Summit as a very important stage on the road towards the implementation of the agreements reached at the UN Rio+20 Conference follow-up measures which should be undertaken in the near term at the national, regional and global levels with a view to dealing with the urgent issues relating to the climate change. It is apparent that today it is the transition from assessments to specific steps as well as focused and purposeful concentration of the efforts of states and UN specialized entities on clearly defined areas of work that is of primary importance.

In this context President of Turkmenistan has launched a number of specific initiatives aimed at stimulating multilateral interaction and establishing system-wide mechanisms of international cooperation with respect to climate change. In particular, we refer to Turkmenistan's proposal to create under the auspices of the United Nations and with its active participation of a specialized entity in Central Asia, i.e. the Regional Center of Climate Change Technologies. The main goal of the Regional Center will be stimulation of technical and Technological cooperation, development and implementation of programmes and projects aimed at providing support to Central Asian and neighbouring countries, as well as providing assistance in preparing and implementing strategies with a view to support actions designed to tackle issues relating to climate change.

We are convinced that establishment of such an entity is dictated by the objective needs of the environmental situation in the region and the logic of international community's actions with respect to climate change problems in this part of the globe. We urge the United Nations to support this initiative so that specific decisions on the establishment of the Regional Center should be taken in the near future.

When Turkmenistan embarks on the implementation of its national plans in various spheres of the economy it checks them responsible and thoroughly against the environmental component of sustainable development goals. In this regard our primary goal is to effectively introduce modern methods and patterns of production, construction of industrial and social infrastructure that helps to reduce their negative impact on environment. While supporting the efforts of the international community efforts on reducing greenhouse gas emissions Turkmenistan moves towards using modern environmentally clean and resource saving technologies in industry, oil, energy and transport sectors which account for a considerable part of greenhouse gas emissions. We proceed from the assumption that nowadays high environmental efficiency is the synonym of the efficiency of production. We support the efforts of the international community aimed at reducing man-made impact on the climatic system of the Earth and reaffirm our commitment to the goals of major international documents aimed at reducing the amount of harmful emissions into the atmosphere.

In order to promote and implement the most important tasks envisaged in appropriate multilateral international legal instruments Turkmenistan has established a National Organ for the Clean Development Mechanism in the form of the Inter-Agency State Commission.

At present our country carries out the work on large-scale reconstruction of enterprises of the entire national power system. As a result the last years saw a reduction in carbon intensity of the products manufactured in Turkmenistan. In future we look forward to broadly use the potential of the clean development mechanism for a much more intensive reduction in the greenhouse gas emissions. We also consider it necessary to enhance the work on improving international legal framework regulating activities of the international community in the sphere of clean development.

While implementing a whole range of actions aimed at mitigating climate change impact Turkmenistan is actively pursuing environmentally beneficial measures including reforestation and better land use. At present vast forest strips that use water saving irrigation methods have been established around cities and population settlements in accordance with the large-scale nation-wide reforestation programme named "The Green Belt".

Parallel to this work a unique project is under way that envisages construction of a lake in the center of the Kara Kum desert which will accumulate drainage and processed water and thereby help in reclaiming vast tracts of land that will be used in the future for agricultural needs. The National Strategy on Climate Change adopted in 2013 basically signifies progressive transition of all major spheres of state production activities to environmentally safe standards. The Strategy envisages priority development of high-technology sectors, establishment of conditions for developing "the green economy" as the basic element for the functioning of the entire vital infrastructure of the country. In our view, this land-mark document may be used for a review at the international level and among expert community and we are prepared to present it to the appropriate United Nations entities as Turkmenistan's contribution to our common efforts.

Dear Participants,

Turkmenistan attaches special importance to the development of the energy sector. It is quite natural if we take into account the enormous reserves of gas and oil in the country. We are fully aware of the great responsibility that our country bears as a major producer and international exporter of hydrocarbons. Therefore environmental safety is a matter of key importance for us. We are convinced that development of energy infrastructure cannot be carried out to the detriment of environment under any circumstances. This approach underlines Turkmenistan's position that it is necessary to find an international consensus in the sphere of energy safety where

environmental dimension plays one of the leading roles. In this context and with a view to combining efforts of the UN member states that actively participate in shaping the international legal framework in the field of sustainable energy production Turkmenistan considers that it is advisable to establish a new mechanism — an Inter-Regional Energy Dialogue under the auspices of the United Nations. By advancing this proposal we proceed from the belief that interested entities of the United Nations will actively promote establishment of such dialogue that is transparent and open to all. We see among its participant's states from Central, South and South-East Asia, Caspian and Black Sea regions, European Union, Middle and Near East countries, all interested states, companies and international financial institutions. Wide-ranging discussion of energy efficiency and energy conservation and use of renewable energy sources could become an inherent part of this process. Our country is ready to engage in very close cooperation with specialized institutions and agencies of the United Nations, including UNDP, UNEP and other entities.

Preservation of natural wealth of the Caspian Sea is an issue that goes far beyond the regional framework. The unique biological complex of this basin and its coastal areas without any exaggeration is the heritage of the entire mankind and therefore it calls for special attention on the part of the international community. Furthermore the Caspian Sea region is rapidly becoming one of the major world centers of hydrocarbons production and transportation. Our common task is to combine objective economic interests and realities of international cooperation in the energy sphere with the need to preserve biodiversity of the Caspian Sea without disrupting its fragile environmental balance. In this regard we count on omnilateral cooperation from the United Nations. Today we need serious expert assessments and constant monitoring of the situation that could form the basis for elaborating appropriate decisions, including those of international legal nature.

Efforts undertaken by Turkmenistan at the national level are based on the conceptual vision of the indivisibility and interdependence of modern environmental problems and importance of studying the experience of every country for its possible use in other parts of the globe. Turkmenistan is prepared to share its largely successful experience in fighting negative consequences of climate change and implementing the highest environmental standards.

In this context we would consider it useful to establish a more systematic and more purposeful communication within the United Nations framework with a view to studying experience of various states in solving climate change issues, especially among countries with similar natural and climatic conditions. It is possible that a special programme of expertise exchange and consultations could be developed at a later stage. We believe that it could give impetus to enhancing efficiency and focus of our joint efforts and raising them to a higher level of coordination. We are prepared to act as a focal point in developing such a programme for Central Asian states.

Water salinization and degradation of arable lands has turned into one of the most serious environmental challenges for Central Asia. An inter-regional conference on desertification and land degradation that was organized by the Government of our country and the United Nations was held in Turkmenistan in early August this year. The final document adopted at the conference determines the areas of work that deserve, in our opinion, most close attention and examination at the UN level.

The issue of the Aral Sea is yet another complex problem that has a direct impact on climate change, in particular in the Central Asian region. It is apparent that the work of the International Fund to Save the Aral Sea and efforts of the Central Asian states at the national level are not

sufficient to achieve this goal. What is needed is a focused and complex international approach, an active and system-wide participation of the United Nations. In this connection, President of Turkmenistan speaking at the Rio+20 Conference proposed that it was necessary to elaborate measures that would be implemented as a separate area of UN activity, as a Special UN Programme for the Aral Sea which will specify concrete plans aimed at stabilizing and improving situation in the Aral Sea area.

We believe that it is necessary to take up the proposal on the establishment of such a programme once again and resume its discussion at the current session of the General Assembly.

Dear Participants, Turkmenistan fully supports the decisions adopted at the Copenhagen and Cancun Summits on Climate Change, at the 17-th Conference of the Parties of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in Durban and the Rio+20 Summit. We look forward to a constructive international dialogue on those issues. We are convinced that it is necessary to consistently combine efforts at the international, regional and national levels and effectively coordinate actions of member states with those of the United Nations. In this context we welcome Secretary General's efforts aimed at implementing the agreed decisions and stand ready to provide maximum assistance in this regard.

By strictly adhering to our international commitments we state with a sense of full responsibility that we stand ready to participate in the broadest possible and active cooperation with member states of the United Nations and international entities. Thank you for your attention.