http://www.state.gov/g/oes/climate/mem/index.htm

On May 31, 2007 President Bush announced a new initiative to develop and contribute to a post-Kyoto framework on energy security and climate change by the end of 2008. This effort contributes to existing national, bilateral, regional and international programs to address the long-term challenge of global climate change and reinforces President Bush's firm commitment to taking action on climate change at home and abroad. The first of these meetings will be held in Washington, DC, on September 27 and 28, 2007 and will include representatives from Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, South Korea, South Africa, United Kingdom, the EU, the EC, and the UN.

Major Economies Meeting on Energy Security and Climate Change Agenda

Council on Environmental Quality
Executive Office of the President

Open press events are labeled. All other events are closed press.

Thursday, September 27, 2007
9:00am-9:20am Welcome (OPEN PRESS)
Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice
Loy Henderson Conference Room

9:20am-9:35am Remarks by U.S. Representative (OPEN PRESS)
Chairman James L. Connaughton, Council on Environmental Quality
Loy Henderson Conference Room

9:35am-9:50am Remarks by United Nations Representative (OPEN PRESS)
Yvo de Boer, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
Loy Henderson Conference Room

9:50am-11:45am Participant Statements: National Priorities on Greenhouse Gases & Energy Security
United States, China, EU (Portugal, European Commission)), Russia, Japan, India, Germany, Canada, United Kingdom, Italy, Korea, France, Mexico, Australia, South Africa, Indonesia, Brazil

12:00pm-1:20pm Lunch

1:30pm-5:30pm Public and Private Sectors Session: Priority Areas for Technology Development and Commercialization

Low Carbon Fossil Power Generation
Vehicle and Fuel Technology
Land Use: Forestry and Agriculture
Efficiency

4:00pm-4:30pm Press Briefing (OPEN PRESS)
Chairman James L. Connaughton, Council on Environmental Quality
Assistant Secretary Karen Harbert, Department of Energy
State Department Press Briefing Room

5:30pm-6:30pm Public and Private Sector Session: Financing Development and Deployment of Solutions

Overview Presentation
Early Stage Private Financing Briefing
Late Stage Private Financing Briefing
International Financial Institution Briefing
6:30pm-6:40pm Closing Remarks (OPEN PRESS)
Secretary of Treasury Henry Paulson
Loy Henderson Conference Room

7:00pm-9:00pm Dinner

Friday, September 28, 2007

9:00am-10:00am Focus Session: Driving Work on Key Sectors

10:15am-10:45am Remarks by President Bush (OPEN PRESS)
Dean Acheson Auditorium

11:00am-11:45am Focus Session: Process and Principles for Setting a Long-term Goal

12:00pm–1:20pm Lunch

1:30pm-2:30pm Focus Session (cont.): Process and Principles for Setting a Long-term Goal

2:30pm-2:45pm Break

2:45pm-4:00pm Discussion: Forward to 2008

4:00pm-4:45pm Discussion: Next Steps and Conclusions

5:00pm-5:45pm Closing Press Conference (OPEN PRESS)
U.S. Delegation
State Department Press Briefing Room

Remarks at the UNGA High-Level Event on Climate Technology Session
Secretary Condoleezza Rice

United Nations Headquarters
New York, New York
September 24, 2007
As Prepared for Delivery

I would like to extend my sincere thanks to the Secretary-General and his team for convening today's high-level event on climate change.

Climate change is a generational and global challenge. As a major economy and also a major greenhouse gas emitter, the United States takes this challenge very seriously. Our efforts to address climate change are focused on technological transformation, which is the topic of our conversation today. The United States understands the urgent challenge that climate change poses, and our government is prepared to broaden our leadership on this issue.

Today's meeting is an important step. And I want to use my time to address a few important ideas related to our common challenge.

First, the United States is firmly committed to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. We believe the UN climate process is the appropriate forum for negotiating future global action on climate change, and we look forward to participating actively in the upcoming UN Climate Change Conference in Bali, Indonesia. We view the Major Economies Meeting that President Bush and I will host later this week as the first in a series of meetings to support and help advance ongoing UN discussions - bringing together developed and developing countries to seek consensus on the key elements of a post-2012 framework on climate change.

Second, we recognize that climate change is such a complex and difficult issue because it cannot be dealt with effectively as an environmental challenge alone. As leaders agreed at this year's G-8 and APEC meetings, climate change requires an integrated response - encompassing environmental stewardship, the security of energy supply, and economic growth and development. How we forge this integrated response has major consequences, not only for our future, but also for our present - and especially for the millions of men, women, and children in the developing world, whose efforts to escape poverty require broad and sustained economic growth, and thus the energy to fuel it.

Existing energy technologies alone will not meet the growing global demand for energy, while also reducing emissions to necessary levels. Ultimately, we must develop and bring to market new energy technologies that transcend the current system of fossil fuels, carbon emissions, and economic activity. Put simply, the world needs a technological revolution.

Our common challenge is to promote these technological solutions aggressively - and implement them now. And we are making progress.

Since 2001, the United States government has invested nearly $18 billion to develop cleaner sources of energy, including through hydrogen technologies, carbon sequestration, advanced nuclear energy, renewable fuels and sources of electricity, and support for greater energy efficiency.

At the same time, the United States is working actively, both in the public sphere and in the private sector, to help other countries bring clean energy technologies and alternative energy sources to the marketplace - from solar, and wind, and biofuels, to diesel and hybrid vehicles, and clean, safe nuclear power. We are also promoting public-private partnerships in key energy-intensive sectors through the Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate. And, through initiatives such as the FutureGen International Partnership, we are providing substantial public investments to advance the cleaner use of coal.

What the public sector alone cannot do, however, is bring all of these technologies to market. So one of our major common goals must be to encourage the private sector investments that will bring about a new low-carbon energy future, while ensuring continued economic growth.

Let me make on additional point in closing: The United States is fully committed to climate adaptation. We know that global advances in understanding climate change enhance our ability to respond quickly and efficiently to the impacts of a changing climate system. The goal of climate adaptation is to enhance societal resilience. Key sectors for our investments include agriculture, water management, and coastal zones.

Improved technology can play a key role in our efforts to build more resilient societies. One advancement in this area is the Global Earth Observation System of Systems, an important partnership we have advanced with more than 70 developing and developed countries to address the world's most pressing environmental and biological challenges.

I look forward to our continuing dialogue this week and in the months to come. Climate change has truly global implications for each and every nation. I am confident that working together we can effectively address the serious issue of climate change and how it affects our citizens.

2007/805

The White House in Focus: Environment
http://www.whitehouse.gov/infocus/environment/

President Bush Commemorates Earth Day 2007

> "By encouraging cooperative conservation, innovation, and new technologies, my Administration has compiled a strong environmental record. This Earth Day, harmful air pollutant levels are down more than ten percent since 2001. Millions more Americans are drinking cleaner, safer water. We have removed hazardous fuels from more than 19 million acres of federal land. We have created, restored, or protected more than 2.5 million acres of wetlands, and we have conserved almost 200 million of acres of habitat through Farm Bill conservation programs. And we are taking positive steps to confront the important challenge of climate change. Our work is not done. We also have a responsibility to pass on to future generations our commitment to the environment."
>
> -- President George W. Bush
> April 20, 2007

Fact Sheet: A New International Climate Change Framework

On May 31, 2007, President Bush Announced U.S. Support For An Effort To Develop A New Post-2012 Framework On Climate Change By The End Of 2008. The plan recognizes that it is essential that a new framework include both major developed and developing economies that generate the majority of greenhouse gas emissions and consume the most energy, and that climate change must be addressed in a way that enhances energy security and promotes economic growth.

Under The President's Proposal, The United States Will Convene The Major Emitters And Energy Consumers To Advance And Complete The New Framework By The End Of 2008.

The U.S. remains committed to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, and we expect the new framework to complement ongoing UN activity.

The President's proposal breaks new ground in advancing areas of common interest between developed countries and the major emerging economies.

The effort will build on and advance U.S. relations with the Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate and other technology and bilateral partnerships.

The President's Proposal Is Based On The Principle That Climate Change Must Be Addressed By Fostering Both Energy Security And Economic Security, By Accelerating The Development And Deployment Of Transformational Clean Energy Technologies.

The participants will develop parallel national commitments to promote key clean energy technologies.

The proposal seeks to bring together the world's top greenhouse gas emitters and energy consumers.

In creating a new framework, the major emitters will work together to develop a long-term global goal to reduce greenhouse gasses.
Each country will work to achieve this emissions goal by establishing its own ambitious mid-term national targets and programs, based on national circumstances.

They will ensure advancement towards the global goal with a review process that assesses each country's performances.
The President Proposes That All Countries Work Within The UN Process To Strengthen Programs Addressing

Land management- Such as sustainable forestry and protecting the worlds forests;
Energy efficiency;

Advancing global transfer and adoption of clean energy technologies.

The United States Will Continue To Play A Leadership Role In Supporting Global Adoption Of Clean Technology By Promoting Low-Cost Capital Sources To Finance Investment In Development And Deployment Of Transformational Clean Energy Technologies.

We will discuss ways to encourage more investment in developing nations – by making low-cost financing options for clean energy a priority for the international development banks. We will also work to conclude talks with other nations on eliminating tariffs and other barriers to clean energy technologies and services by the end of this year.

America is leading the way with clean energy technology and is stepping up efforts to make advanced energy technology commercially viable.
We are working to expand the use of clean coal technology, solar and wind energy, and clean, safe nuclear power.

We are expanding the use of hybrid and clean diesel vehicles and biodiesel fuel.

We are continuing to invest in new methods of producing ethanol – using everything from wood chips, to grasses, to agricultural wastes.

We are pressing on with battery research for plug-in hybrid vehicles that can be powered by electricity from a wall-socket instead of gasoline.

We are continuing research into advanced hydrogen-powered vehicles that emit pure water instead of exhaust fumes.

Today's Actions Build On The President's Continued Commitment To Our Energy Security And Our Environment

Since The President Took Office, The Federal Government Has Invested $12 Billion To Develop Cleaner, Cheaper, And More Reliable Energy Sources. We have now reached a pivotal moment where advances in technology are creating new ways to improve energy security, strengthen national security, and protect the environment. The President's "Twenty in Ten" goal will help achieve all these priorities.

The President Has Devoted $37 Billion To Climate Change-Related Activities Since 2001. The President has requested an additional $7.4 billion for FY 2008 – $205 million more than this year. This amount would support a wide range of climate

change-related research, development, and deployment programs, voluntary partnerships, and international aid efforts.

The President Has Twice Increased Fuel Economy Standards For Light Trucks, Covering Model Years From 2005 Through 2011. The two actions cumulatively raised light truck fuel economy standards from 20.7 mpg prior to 2005, to 24 mpg in 2011. These actions are expected to save 14 billion gallons of fuel over the life of the affected vehicles, and reduce net greenhouse gas emissions by 107 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent.

http://www.sdp.gov/

The U.S. Government's Sustainable Development Partnerships Web Site
This site provides information on U.S. efforts to work with other governments, the private sector, civil society and other organizations to plan and implement voluntary partnerships that promote economic growth, social development and environmental stewardship.

The full moon rises behind the Austrian Alps, seen from the Arosa Weisshorn in Switzerland. (© AP Images)

Partnerships Help U.S., Developing Nations Promote Clean Energy

(http://usinfo.state.gov/gi/global_issues/climate_change.html)

A growing number of international public-private partnerships is helping developing nations around the world adopt forward-looking climate policies that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution and improve citizen access to energy services. In the United States, representatives from a range of agencies work with other governments, nongovernmental organizations and the private sector to transform energy production and consumption through projects that seek practical, targeted results. **(complete text)**

http://usinfo.state.gov/gi/global_issues/climate_change.html

Related Item:

International Partners Tackle Greenhouse Gas Methane

Asia-Pacific Group Achieving Climate Results Through Partnership

Emerging Economies Pool Expertise To Reduce Greenhouse Gases

Energy Agency Plans International Carbon Sequestration Workshop

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Participation Grows in Cap-and-Trade Environmental Policy Tool

As air pollution and climate change rivet the attention of everyone from global leaders and corporations to nongovernmental organizations and schoolchildren, an environmental policy tool called “cap and trade” is showing promise for lowering a range of emissions. Several kinds of cap-and-trade mechanisms exist, but generally such a system works by setting an overall

limit, or cap, on one or more pollutants for a certain period for all emissions sources -- like electric power plants -- under the program. A desired environmental effect usually determines the cap. *USINFO* examines some of the existing and proposed cap-and-trade efforts. **(complete text)**

Related Item:

DuPont Develops World's First Advanced Biofuel

Chevron Dives into Indonesia's Coral Triangle

Global Financial Firm Bets on Green Power

General Electric's Ecomagination Finds Profit in Going Green

New Technology Helps Alcoa Cut Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Waste

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Wind Power World's Fastest-Growing New Electricity Source

Wind power, the technology of using the wind to generate electricity, is the fastest-growing new source of electricity worldwide. Continuing this trend requires aggressive research and development, experts say, and government commitment to giving the technology an economic foothold. **(complete text)**

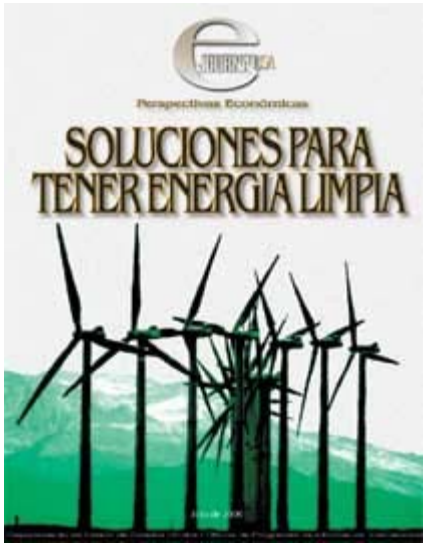
Related Item:

International Fusion Project to Address World Energy Demand

Solar Cells Increasing Use of Electricity from Sunlight

U.S. Research Targets Hydrogen Fuel Cells, Infrastructure

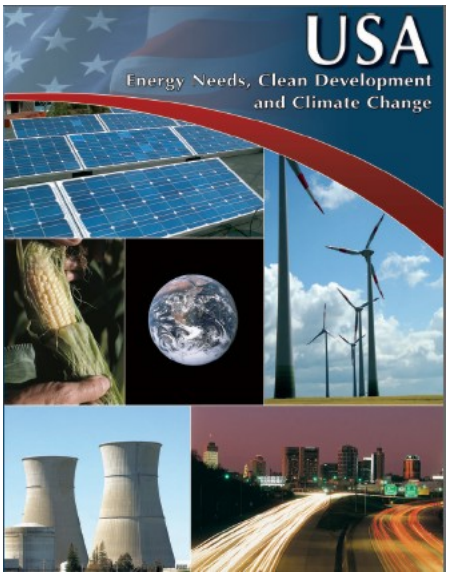
Organic Material Largest U.S. Source of Renewable Energy



Soluciones para tener energía limpia

El dramático aumento proyectado del consumo de electricidad, en las décadas venideras, junto al creciente riesgo del cambio climático, requiere una respuesta mundial basada en la innovación tecnológica y el poder del mercado. Expertos y funcionarios de gobierno describen las opciones ante nosotros, entre ellas la energía renovable, vehículos novedosos y la generación de electricidad con poco carbón, además de revisar las mejores maneras conducentes a un futuro con energía sostenible.

HTML:
http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/ites/0706/ijes/ijes0706.htm
PDF:
http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/ites/0706/ijes/ijes0706.pdf



USA: Energy Needs, Clean Development and Climate Change. Partnerships in Action

President Bush committed the United States to an ambitious climate change strategy that will reduce domestic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions relative to the size of the American economy. The United States will achieve this goal by cutting its GHG intensity -- how much it emits per unit of economic activity -- by 18% over the next 10 years. This strategy will set America on a path to slow the growth of greenhouse gas emissions, and -- as the science justifies -- to stop, and then reverse that growth. The President's policy also continues the United States' leadership role in supporting vital climate change research, laying the groundwork for future action by investing in science, technology, and institutions. In addition, the United States' strategy emphasizes international cooperation and promotes working with other nations to develop an efficient and coordinated response to global climate change. In taking prudent environmental action at home and abroad, the United States is advancing a pro-growth, pro-development approach to addressing this important global challenge.

PDF:
http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/75455.pdf

Information provided by The Information Resource Center:
Embassy of the United States of America, Madrid