



MEETING REPORT
UNITED NATIONS
LEADERSHIP FORUM
ON CLIMATE CHANGE

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The Forum was organized by the UN Global Compact Office in collaboration with: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Finance Corporation (IFC), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), International Labour Organization (ILO), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), UN Development Programme (UNDP), UN Environment Programme (UNEP), UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), and World Food Programme (WFP).

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“We face a phenomenally complex challenge, including a negotiating process with many actors and interests. But the overall choice should be clear to all. It is a choice between sustainable growth and economic turmoil, a choice between inclusive global markets and trade anarchy, a choice between a healthy planet and environmental catastrophe. **Failure is not an option.** There is no Plan B. We must seal the deal in Copenhagen.”

– H.E. Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary-General



Executive Summary

At the UN Leadership Forum on Climate Change, 200 leaders of business and civil society organizations met with more than 40 Heads of State and Government, conveying a clear message on the need for a global climate agreement. Private sector leaders from around the world explained that they are prepared to be part of the solution to climate change and demonstrated that radical transforma-

tions are already underway, but argued that only with regulatory certainty will innovation, investment and efficiencies occur at the levels needed to bring climate mitigation and adaptation approaches to full scale. Chief executives stressed that a global agreement on climate will help ensure the continuation of a global marketplace based on openness and competition, and that strong markets are needed to diffuse climate solutions.

Taking place as an integral part of the Secretary-General's Summit on Climate Change, the Forum was the largest gathering of its kind.

In addition to Heads of State and Government, over 60 delegations at the Ministerial level attended the Forum and engaged in a separate facilitated discussion on what Governments can do to promote climate action by business and investors.

By demonstrating explicit private sector support for bold climate action, the Forum helped build political goodwill and momentum towards the 2009 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 15) in Copenhagen this December.

The Forum underscored the growing shift in business perceptions of the urgency and benefits of early climate action. While many remain reluctant to support comprehensive action, a fast-growing number of business leaders are now engaging actively as advocates, solution providers and pro-climate investors. A broad consensus among Forum participants emerged: climate change is the defining challenge of our time.

Over lunch, leaders were seated at roundtables to discuss key issues linked to climate change mitigation and adaptation, specifically: (i) food security; (ii) energy solutions; (iii) water security; (iv) sustainable enterprises and decent work; (v) financing; and (vi) disaster preparedness and risk reduction. Each roundtable was multi-stakeholder, including representatives from business, civil society, Government and the UN. In their discussions, leaders identified good practices

CALLS TO ACTION

The Forum provided a platform to present numerous calls to action by business, investors and civil society, including:

The Copenhagen Communiqué: statement by The Prince of Wales Corporate Leaders Group on Climate Change that calls on world leaders to agree on "an ambitious, robust and equitable global deal on climate change" which has been signed by more than 500 business leaders.

2009 Investor Statement on the Urgent Need for a Global Agreement on Climate Change: call from the Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change and its partners, and endorsed by 181 investment institutions collectively representing USD 13 trillion in global assets.

World Economic Forum Low-Carbon Prosperity Task Force: business-led multi-stakeholder recommendations on the economic and policy conditions needed to "incentivize investments and bring the low-carbon economy into being".

The Copenhagen Call: a set of concrete actions to forge an effective new global climate treaty which were endorsed by business leaders attending the World Business Summit for Climate Change hosted by the Copenhagen Climate Council.

The UN Leadership Forum also gave recognition to several **sectoral and national initiatives**, including the Open Letter to Brazil on Climate Change issued by Ethos Institute of Business and Social Responsibility and other civil society organizations.



and solutions, as well as areas for increased action and collaboration by the public and private sectors, and the UN.

Prior to the lunch session with Heads of State and Governments, business and civil society leaders convened for a special session to build consensus on the need to seal the deal at the 2009 UN Climate Change Conference, and commit to actions to help achieve this goal. This consensus was presented in a Declaration to Governments, which enumerates the rationale for the negotiation of a balanced and effective global climate agreement – making links to future advances in global integration, wealth creation, poverty reduction and peace building. The declaration stresses the critical importance of an agreement to unleash far-reaching investments, drive innovation, boost global cooperation and secure the long-term sustainability of the global marketplace.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Connecting the Dots – How Climate Change Transforms Market Risks and Opportunities: Charts the intimate interaction of climate change with other key issues on the global agenda, and identifies the requirement this places on governments and international agencies to develop a new level of policy coherence. (UN Global Compact)

Champions of the Low-Carbon Economy – Why CEOs are Ready for a Global Climate Agreement: Conveys insights from forty chairpersons and CEOs of corporations on the need for climate change action. (UN Global Compact/ Dalberg Global Development Advisors)

Seal the Deal – Chief Executives Taking a Stand for Climate Action: Presents brief statements from global chief executives on why they support a fair, balanced and effective post-Kyoto climate agreement at the 2009 UN Climate Change Conference. (UN Global Compact)

CLIMATE CHANGE COMMITMENTS

Alcoa, Inc. (USA)

The global aluminum manufacturer recently launched Evermore Recycling LLC, an independent joint venture with Novelis, which will focus on the purchase of used aluminum beverage containers that will then be transported to Alcoa's recycling facilities for processing.

Calvert Investments (USA)

The investment company is building on existing initiatives, such as its Global Alternative Energy Fund (launched in 2007), to explore new investment strategies that focus on climate change and to improve its sustainability research processes that connect climate analysis with investment performance. It is also beginning to measure the carbon footprints of its funds and is improving carbon efficiency in its internal operations.

CERES (USA)

The NGO, with a mission is to integrate sustainability into capital markets, helped coordinate the signing of an investor statement calling for a robust international treaty that will reduce global pollution and catalyze investments in low-carbon technologies. Over 180 investors signed the statement, collectively representing more than \$13 trillion in assets.

Cisco Systems, Inc. (USA)

The technology firm shifted internal policies to encourage more virtual communication and to prohibit travel for internal meetings. As a result, Cisco has already reduced its carbon footprint by 11% and is on track to save approximately \$650 million per year.

De Beers Group (South Africa)

The global diamond mining company is in the process of investing in renewable and more efficient energy sources as part of its long-term global strategy. Such investment is a corollary to its existing focus on water conservation and water reclamation.

Electricity Supply Board (ESB) of Ireland

The electricity utility recently implemented a new Strategic Framework designed to reduce its carbon emissions by 30% by 2010, 50% by 2020, and be net-zero by 2035. ESB is also going to invest €4 billion into renewable energy projects and €10.5 billion in electricity networks infrastructure to facilitate greater renewable energy.

Ericsson (Sweden)

The multinational telecommunications firm is working with several mobile operators to provide increased access to up-to-date weather information via mobile phones. It is hoped that access to such information will help prevent loss of life in the event of weather-related disasters.

International Hotel & Restaurant Association

The association announced that it had launched the Emeraude Hotelier certification process, in which such certifications are granted to hotels that successfully implement guidelines on sustainable tourism. The guidelines measure the degrees of sustainable management, social and economic benefits to local community, impacts on cultural heritage and environmental impacts.

Government of Kenya

Kenya recently promulgated a feed-in-tariff that would allow the government to share in the burden of developing what is planned to be the largest wind farm in Sub-Saharan Africa. The Government is also constructing the necessary power grid, while the private sector constructs the wind farm itself.

Mandag Morgen (Denmark)

The think tank has launched an initiative, the Global Innovation Platform on Climate Change, designed to promote and test climate change solutions, technologies, and research.

MIFA Group (Morocco)

The diversified firm is in the process of developing NOOR New Energies, a renewable energy utility with a planned capacity of 2 gigawatts through 2020. The new concern will both cut greenhouse gas emissions and create jobs in the southern Mediterranean region.

Norwegian Refugee Council

The civil society organization pledged that it would advocate to governments on behalf of the millions of civilians who have been displaced by climate-related disasters, holding such governments accountable for their failed climate policies. In conjunction with this, NRC has also been distributing the publication, "Monitoring Disaster Displacement in the Context of Climate Change".

Novozymes (Denmark)

The biotech firm is developing enzymes that can reduce CO2 emissions. Such enzymes have already allowed Novozymes' customers to reduce their emissions by 28 million tons in 2008, and Novozymes currently has a target of reducing emissions by another 75 million tons by 2015.

Rockefeller Foundation (USA)

The foundation initiated the Climate Resilient Cities programme in eight cities earlier this year. The programme hopes to test climate policies and establish a basic groundwork for other cities to address their own climate change dilemmas and challenges.

SAP AG (Germany)

The multinational software development and consulting corporation announced that it would reduce its carbon footprint and that it was developing information systems which other companies could use to determine their own emissions data, allowing them to take steps to improve efficiencies.

SKF (Sweden)

The bearing company declared that it would reduce CO2 emissions from 100 factories

located around the world, building on its 2006 announcement that it would reduce emissions by 5% every year. SKF has also focused on developing products that help its customers reduce their CO2 emissions as well.

Sompo Japan

The insurance company brought attention to its public-private risk mechanism entitled Residential Earthquake Insurance. It is hoped such mechanisms will allow citizens to better handle the aftereffects of natural disasters.

Swiss Re

The reinsurance firm partnered with Oxfam America and others to launch a pilot programme in areas near Adi Ha, Ethiopia, to measure financial and food security for farmers through risk management and risk-transfer tools. It is part of a larger programme designed to address the effects of climate change in emerging economies.

UN World Tourism Organization

The organization is working with the UN Global Compact to launch Tourpact.GC, an initiative that will advance corporate responsibility in the international tourism and travel sector. The UNWTO is also making a strong commitment to ensure tourism stakeholders support the Seal the Deal! campaign.

Vattenfall AB (Sweden)

The energy company declared it would become carbon neutral by 2050, building on an earlier statement where Vattenfall promised to reduce emissions by 2030.

Vestas Wind Systems A/S (Denmark)

This Danish company is focused on the production and sale of wind turbines. It updated its energy policy in 2008, requiring that all electricity purchased must be from renewable energy sources, subject to availability. The current target is for 50% of Vestas energy consumption to come from renewable sources by 2010.

Business & Civil Society Special Session

This session, designed exclusively for business and civil society leaders, took place prior to the arrival of the UN Secretary-General and Heads of State and Government. The overriding objective of the session was for business and civil society leaders to build consensus on the need to seal a deal at the 2009 UN Climate Change Conference, and commit to actions to help achieve this goal. In roundtable discussions, approximately 150 leaders discussed the importance and implications of an effective climate agreement.

Discussion Highlights

Why is it important that Governments “Seal the Deal” on an ambitious global climate treaty?

Spurring investment and scaling up actions:

- Regulatory certainty is imperative for business and investors alike. Investment in and development of low-carbon, energy efficient technologies will grow massively in scope and size only if a framework of stability is established.
- An ambitious global climate treaty will allow relevant initiatives and innovations under development to achieve greater scale and ultimately a greater impact. Such a treaty will provide a more positive outcome for the ambitious efforts already undertaken by businesses. The opposite is also true, failure to provide a treaty will give businesses the excuse to not act.

Leveling the playing field and maintaining market openness:

- Establishing consistent climate change guidelines that are globally recognized will level the playing field allowing healthy internationally competitive markets to flourish.
- Global climate change regulations that are fair for both developed and developing nations will create an atmosphere of cooperative knowledge-sharing allowing business

to obtain an equal footing. Developed states will have to take the lead on such initiatives.

- Failure to agree on a global climate treaty will have negative impacts beyond the environment. The economic fallout will be similarly disastrous in that a future without a global climate treaty could be mired by trade wars and inefficient taxation on a global scale, ultimately providing further disservice to the global business community and its most important stakeholders, civilians.

Fulfilling moral and leadership obligations:

- There is a clear humanitarian imperative to reaching a climate change agreement in Copenhagen (December 2009). It is widely understood that people around the world continue to suffer from climate-related, sudden-onset disasters. Governments must understand that reaching a global agreement on climate change is their moral obligation.
- Government failure to seal a deal on climate change will very easily translate into a loss of public confidence in leaders. Governments need to recognize that their constituents have accepted the priority of climate change and that inaction can have a damaging effect on their reputation.



MR. PAOLO SCARONI, CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, ENI

Fossil fuels will remain critical for the foreseeable future; we must explore options for reducing consumption and adaptation. Two major tools can facilitate the shift to lower consumption: implement a small carbon tax and a complimentary mobile tax to end-users.

MR. PRAMOD CHAUDHARI, EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN, PRAJ INDUSTRIES LTD

Leadership at national levels is critical. The growth paradigm is changing, technology transfer must occur to support developing countries. Global parameters are needed to mitigate global warming; partnerships will help to advance adaptation.



MR. GERARD KLEISTERLEE, PRESIDENT & CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, ROYAL PHILIPS ELECTRONICS

It is important to change the DNA of society on climate change; business can play a big role in facilitating that change. Energy efficiency will be key for a global climate agreement. Developing countries particularly have an immense opportunity to develop in an energy efficient manner.

MR. KLAUS KLEINFELD, PRESIDENT & CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, ALCOA

The sooner we develop the carbon market, the faster we can incentivize action. This has to be done on a global scale. Business is interested in efficiency and is exploring various mechanisms such as insulation, recycling and alternate materials. All of these components would benefit from government coordination.



MR. LARS JOSEFSSON, PRESIDENT & CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, VATTENFALL

We want to be carbon neutral. We take this objective very seriously and have begun to run our own awareness campaign. The Climate Manifesto states that we need a global price on CO2 emissions, more support for climate friendly technologies and to implement climate requirements for products.

If the right policy signals and incentives were in place, what activities would your business undertake to combat climate change?

- Confidently invest in operations and mobilize development toward clean technologies, resulting in increased capacity and subsequent job creation. Mobilization of activities could happen almost immediately, with many innovative technologies being deployed within a short time frame.
- Explore adaptive technologies and renewable energy, as well as create more energy efficient products and utilize more efficient processes.
- Transfer of technologies secured under intellectual property rights for the greater common good. The practice of sharing innovations for collective advancement would permeate throughout the business community. Older technologies could also be utilized in regions that need them.
- Spur progress toward carbon neutrality, which for many is already underway. A global climate treaty would provide an impetus to set higher standards.
- Establish mechanisms to measure emissions. Under a global climate treaty, measurement and monitoring could become mandatory — serving to raise awareness on emissions and leading to reduction.

How will you build momentum toward the 2009 UN Climate Change Conference and raise awareness about the importance of an ambitious global climate agreement?

- Use corporate force to raise public attention of and support for a global climate treaty through campaigns involving employees, customers and other businesses.
- Conduct advocacy campaigns to hold Governments accountable for reaching a climate agreement.
- Provide active support for *Seal the Deal!*, the UN campaign for a fair, balanced and effective climate agreement. Examples include:
 - **Emirates Environmental Group**, an NGO from the United Arab Emirates, is prominently featuring the *Seal the Deal!* logo on e-newsletters, and actively encouraging its business members to sign the petition and support the campaign. In addition, EEG is dedicating its annual “Clean up the UAE” campaign to *Seal the Deal!*
 - **Vattenfall**, a Swedish energy company, presented over 250,000 signatures from their Climate Manifesto to the UN in support of the *Seal the Deal!* campaign. The Climate Manifesto calls for a global price on CO₂ emissions; support for climate friendly technologies; and climate requirements for products.
 - Executive member of **Tata Group**, the Indian conglomerate, is using the *Seal the Deal!* logo on correspondence in the lead up to COP15.
 - **Sekem Group**, an Egyptian food production company, is placing the *Seal the Deal!* logo on their food products, helping to raise awareness with customers on the importance of a global climate agreement.



Special Addresses

SUMMARY REMARKS

H.E. Mr. Ban Ki-moon, United Nations Secretary-General

Never before has the United Nations brought together so many Heads of State with leaders of the business community. We need bold leadership from all sectors. I hope your discussions today will help policy makers to develop the arguments for decisive action. A low-carbon economy can be achieved, and can be economically viable, with the right policy signals. An agreement in Copenhagen will help to fundamentally transform the global economy. It can spur innovation, unleash investments on an unprecedented scale and power green growth across the planet. I have spoken with many business and civil society leaders in the past few years. Many are already taking bold steps. Making the right investments. Developing innovative solutions. They understand that the short-term cost of action is far outweighed by the long-term price of inaction. They understand that doing the right thing for the climate is also the right thing for global competitiveness and long-term prosperity.

Hon. Albert Gore, Nobel Laureate, Founder & Chair of Alliance for Climate Protection, Co-Founder & Chair of Generation Investment Management, Co-Founder & Chair of Current TV

The enlightened business community recognizes that immense opportunity is present in a world with a global climate agreement. The economic potential of efficiency innovations and green growth opportunities is expansive; the potential is comparable to innovations brought about by the technology revolution. New green innovations will drive the future economy. These innovations are needed now more than ever. The enlightened business community can and must deliver... showing leadership and using their channels to encourage Governments to seal the deal on climate change. The time for a global climate agreement is now.

H.E. Mr. Lars Løkke Rasmussen, Prime Minister of Denmark

This December Governments will address the greatest challenge in a generation. The overarching result of the Copenhagen Conference is clear: we must promote a greener economy and a low-carbon future. Reaching a global climate agreement will not be easy. However the importance of obtaining a global climate agreement cannot be understated. Achieving a successful transition to a sustainable green economy requires the support of the private sector. Business holds the keys to driving this necessary transition. Governments have a strong interest in delivering the guidelines necessary to allow this change. They must recognize that the opportunity to trigger this transition is now.

Dr. Jamshed Irani, Chairman, Tata Refractories & Executive Board Member of Tata Group

Businesses must recognize that the communities that they operate within are critical stakeholders. The well-being of these communities should be of high consideration. Enlightened businesses recognize that a global climate agreement poses an opportunity, not a challenge. An effective climate treaty must be based on equity among all nations. While there are innovations available, nations that are behind the quest for resources should be provided the opportunity to reach a level playing field. This will in turn create opportunity for business world-wide. The business community endorses the Declaration issued at the Leadership Forum. We expect that come December the potential for green economic growth world-wide will be realized.



Collaboration for Climate Solutions – Thematic Discussions

As an integral part of the Secretary-General's Summit on Climate Change, the Forum brought together Business and Civil Society representatives with Government and United Nations representatives to discuss how to build positive momentum for climate negotiations and how business can be part of the solution. Through the multi-stakeholder table discussions the private sector had the opportunity to make the case to over 40 Heads of State and Government that business has a strong interest in the negotiation of a fair, balanced and effective United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Copenhagen this December.

Business and civil society demonstrated support for a Copenhagen deal by showing actions already taken to move to a low-carbon economy and making new commitments – individually and in partnership with the UN – to scale up efforts. Through interactive discussions, leaders identified good practices, collective action and solutions for

climate change mitigation and adaptation, specifically in the areas of:

- Food Security
- Energy Solutions
- Water Security
- Sustainable Enterprises and Decent Work
- Financing
- Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction





MR. CHAD HOLLIDAY, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD, DUPONT

Mr. Holliday served as the Forum's facilitator.

The business community recognizes that the goals of addressing climate change are steep and that we have a role to play. Today the private and public sectors have the unique opportunity to discuss these challenges and work toward solutions. A successful global climate agreement is possible, business and civil society can help to seal that deal.

MS. HABIBA AL MARASHI, CHAIRPERSON, EMIRATES ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP

The poorest continue to be hit the hardest. We ask is civil society doing enough to bring the message to the public? If we are serious about climate change then all sectors will work together with civilians. We should use this as an opportunity to address local problems. Local collaboration will be the most efficient way of both spreading the word, and dealing with local issues.



MR. TIMOTHY FLANNERY, CHAIRMAN, COPENHAGEN CLIMATE COUNCIL

Governments need to build more trust, dialogue and understanding with business and civil society to determine the right incentives of a global climate treaty. Risk needs to be assessed in particular sectors. A commitment to mitigation and adaptation by Governments is needed; additionally, technology transfer must be facilitated.

MINISTERIAL SESSION

Over 60 delegations at the Ministerial level attended the Forum and engaged in a separate discussion, facilitated by Mr. Timothy Flannery of the Copenhagen Climate Council, on what Governments can do to promote climate action by business and investors.

Discussion highlights:

- A clear regulatory environment is needed to set standards.
- Government needs to show to the private sector a commitment to address climate change. Investors, in particular, need clear communication to increase confidence. Scaled up financing of climate change is needed both in terms of mitigation and adaptation.
- A Global Technology Facility would be useful to establish. A good model for this would be CGIAR, which deployed agriculture technology.
- Developing nations perceive a need for a new vehicle that eases clean technology transfer. The market alone is not achieving technology transfer at a sufficiently low price to lure developing countries into a global agreement.
- There needs to be an emphasis on corporate governance and risk management around climate change. Investors are especially in need of assessing their exposure to climate risk.
- In order to improve the enabling environment, there needs to be a good strategic partnership between the public and private sectors.
- Business leaders need to focus more on corporate social responsibility to include "profits, people, and planet".

FOOD SECURITY

Organizing Partners:



Over one billion people today are hungry. The world population is projected to grow from 6.5 billion in 2005 to nearly 9.2 billion by 2050, with the entire increase in urban areas of developing countries. To feed this population global food production must nearly double, while meeting challenges such as climate change. Rural populations will shrink, requiring a smaller rural workforce to be more productive. Nearly 75% of those living on less than one dollar a day live in rural areas and depend on smallholder agriculture, rural employment, or pastoralism. Changes in climate patterns and extreme events are already having dramatic impacts on rural livelihoods and food security, putting millions more at risk of hunger and poverty. The susceptibility of land and water resources to the impacts of climate change makes agriculture one of the most vulnerable sectors making its adaptation a priority.

Although agriculture contributes to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, it also offers extensive and cost-effective mitigation

options with additional benefits for development and food security. While a focus on agriculture is crucial, access to water, food and nutrition must also be guaranteed for the affected populations. For these reasons, agriculture, food security and nutrition need to be anchored in a Copenhagen outcome.

Climate Related Challenges & Opportunities

- Many sustainable agricultural practices have both mitigation and adaptation benefits while contributing to increased productivity. Higher productivity requires increased investments in agriculture, more efficient and sustainable farming regimes, improved access to and efficient use of water, risk management measures, improved infrastructure and capacity. **Financing and institutional mechanisms that encourage farmers and other land users to adopt these multiple benefit practices need to be agreed in Copenhagen.**
- Climate change will negatively affect food security in developing countries, particularly those that are already low income and net food importers. In addition to increased food production, access to nutritious food needs to be secured for vulnerable populations. **Social protection and safety net programmes must be in place for at-risk rural households, landless farmers, subsistence producers and the urban poor.**
- Agriculture, by its nature, is a carbon sink. However, like all production activities, it contributes to GHG emissions, including through related land use changes and deforestation. Improved management practices on degraded land, pasture and cropland can turn these into net carbon sinks, sequestering more carbon from the atmosphere. **The technical mitigation potential from agriculture and land use is high, offering considerable opportunities to reduce and remove GHGs while also creating win-win opportunities for development and food security.**

EXAMPLES OF ACTION & COLLABORATION

- As part of a cross-UN agency collaboration, the private sector is supporting an innovative, community-based adaptation project in Ethiopia that provides food assistance to vulnerable farmers engaged in soil conservation, rural infrastructure construction and reforestation.
- Grassland restoration programmes to improve herders' livelihoods and halt degradation of mountain meadows are being developed. A portfolio of sustainable grassland and livestock management options are being combined with agribusiness development – made possible through a private sector partnership to generate emission reduction credits.
- The private sector is assisting the UN in linking its operations to the carbon market. For instance, the Tien Shan ecosystem development project in Kyrgyzstan has been linked to a public-private carbon fund. In Asia, business and foundations are supporting renewable energy projects and the development and diffusion of green low-cost technologies.

Discussion Highlights

Mechanisms and investments that will help institutions, companies and farmers create more efficient and sustainable management of natural resources to reduce GHGs

- Increased private and public sector investments in agriculture and research to increase farming productivity and efficiency.
- Reduction in Government subsidies for high GHG emitting agricultural practices (e.g. land and forest clearing and heavy machinery) and subsidize low GHG emitting agricultural practices (e.g. water management, conservation agriculture and reforestation).
- Improved and simplified CDM mechanism, including access to rural energy and alternative energy.
- Education and assistance for farmers located in developing countries on sustainable and efficient practices. Such knowledge and technology transfer would help decrease impact on climate change.

Needed public-private actions to design and implement climate change mitigation and adaptation activities, while also increasing production

- Redefine goals and rules of agriculture to meet the dual challenges of climate change and food security, as it is ultimately a security matter.
- Governments must establish clear and stable policies/regulations not only as a means of educating the public and gaining their support, but also to encourage private sector investment in the next generation of food and agriculture technologies.
- Strengthen eco-system based adaptation which encompasses ways of managing land, water and other natural resources so they are more resilient in the face of climate change.
- Develop strategies that put nature to work in order to help people resist, recover from, and adapt to climate change impacts.
- Apply the ecosystem approach to management of fisheries and other marine resources in order to enhance food security, income and sustainable livelihoods of targeted coastal communities.
- Encourage technology and knowledge transfer by revisiting and adapting IP laws and policies. Also, incentives and reasonable return must be in place for the private sector to share technologies.

With the world's population growing by 1.5 million per year, food production must rise by 50% by 2030. The production, processing and transportation of food needs innovation. Companies in the food industry are ready to unleash technologies to enhance system efficiency. Only with a global climate agreement it will be possible to create an efficient and sustainable system industry-wide.

– Mr. Gary Helou, Chief Executive Officer, SunRice



ENERGY SOLUTIONS

Global public-private cooperation is required to ensure a transition towards low-carbon, development-friendly energy pathways. Instruments required to support such a transition include: innovative business, financial and regulatory models; integrated national energy policies; and adequate human and institutional capacity.

Climate Related Challenges & Opportunities

- **Mainstreaming energy efficiency.** Business models must continue to be adjusted to give energy efficiency a higher priority in day-to-day operational and investment decisions, as well as supply chain management decisions.
- **Ensuring energy access.** Billions of people do not have access to modern clean energy services and would not be able to pay for these services even if available within current cost structures. It is necessary to develop new strategic models for

delivering these services and the associated infrastructure.

- **Large-scale deployment of renewable energy.** The world is far from exploiting the available potential of renewable energy. Efforts must be made to accelerate investments in and deployment of renewable energy generation systems.

Discussion Highlights

Areas for cooperation between Government, UN and the private sector to hasten the energy transition

- Interconnections among countries will be beneficial in creating intelligence grids to transfer technology and knowledge. The UN could provide support by creating awareness of available technologies and promoting acceptance of low-carbon technologies. Each specialized UN agency would provide support in specific technology areas or programmes.

Organizing Partners:

UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)



EXAMPLES OF SOLUTIONS

- Designing and providing training and capacity building on international energy management standards.
- Successful deployment of other regulatory approaches (such as appliance labeling and building codes, for example) can create markets for energy efficient products and services.
- Improved management of supply chains business, which can influence the production processes of suppliers – increasing energy efficiency and reducing wastes and emissions.
- Cooperation between energy companies and Government to deliver regional plans for widespread rural and urban electrification and infrastructure development.
- Improving the energy intensity of transport by catalyzing private sector investments, public-private partnerships and markets (such as the GEF Strategic Programme for West Africa).
- Public risk mitigation interventions that allow small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to access capital markets and international production and trade revenues.
- Efforts by business to enhance R&D for new technologies and implement emerging energy technologies, such as grid integration of renewables, smart grids, CCS, new nuclear and electric vehicles.
- Providing a fixed return on investment that is directly related to energy efficiency, creating an incentive to be innovative.

- Governments must tackle climate change in an integrated manner, including policies jointly designed to affect energy, environmental and transport sectors. The UN should support increased use of renewable energy by promoting policies that reduce the initial investment needed to pursue innovative and efficient technological advancement.
 - Assure that utilities have a leadership role to play in the grid and market integration of large amounts of renewable energy. Provide incentives, markets and tools to ensure the full potential of energy efficiency is delivered and that utility companies have a role in undertaking research, development and delivery of emerging technologies.
 - Development of human capital, which is currently a significant restraint in the development of renewable energy.
 - Power and technology companies are already deploying renewable energy and developing efficient systems and processes. Partnerships with the UN and Governments would allow for a more comprehensive scale-up of these activities.
- Government actions that would lower the transaction costs and spur implementation of renewable energy products and services
- Establish clear pricing signals to accelerate the development of low-carbon technologies. A long-term price signal on carbon is needed to provide certainty and bring about serious private-sector investment, research and development.
 - Policies and regulations that promote renewable energy and adoption of low-carbon technologies would send a strong signal to business.
 - Promote the early stages of technology development. More research and demonstration activities are necessary for some technologies, such as CO₂ Capture and Storage (CCS) and thermo-solar. Governments can also create subsidies to reduce input costs thus increasing the deployment of renewable technologies.
 - Set an example by using renewable energy in all Government facilities and programmes.
 - Play the primary role in creating new manufacturing sectors in developing countries based on low emitting technologies, with the support of DFIs and global facilitation agencies.
- Ways to affect a paradigm shift in the production and transport sectors' energy and emissions profile:
- Incentives to shift investment from fossil fuel technologies to renewable energies, particularly in the transport sector. These ought to be targeted to specific purposes, rather than general taxation. Companies must also induce the necessary changes to their emissions practices.
 - Realize the large potential for energy savings from efficiency. The energy cycle, from exploration through product manufacturing, could be evaluated and reduction in energy use could be achieved at reasonable costs.
 - Climate change, energy security and price concerns are driving issues in the power sector — more work to align these issues could create market conditions for new investment.
 - Adaptation to the negative impacts of climate change must receive equal attention and funding as mitigation activities. Utilities need to factor adaptation into the design and engineering of investments to increase the resilience of infrastructure and avoid increased risk to security of supply.

The dangers of taking the wait and see approach within the Energy sector are numerous.

The challenges are particularly severe in developing countries. Collaboration between the public and private sectors will push the agenda. Innovations are available and could be deployed quickly and once they are public it will become cheaper to produce. The job growth potential on a global scale is truly immense.



– Dr. Zhengrong Shi, Chairman & Chief Executive Officer,
Suntech Power Holdings

WATER SECURITY

Organizing Partners:



Climate change will exacerbate the impacts of the current global water crisis. Fresh-water reserves suitable for human use are limited (only 1% of global water) and availability is already decreasing. Water stress and quality decline are very real problems in many countries suffering from over-demand, growing populations, competing users and inefficient water use and management. Evidence suggests that the number of people living in water-stressed river basins is expected to increase to between 2.8 and 6.9 billion by 2050 — with potentially profound impacts on issues such as health and food security.

Water stress will be further compounded by climate change, including through sea level rise, an increased variability in rainfall patterns, desertification and land degradation. There is an increased threat to human livelihoods and development due to extreme weather events, particularly as water infrastructure is currently inflexible, designed for stable climatic conditions. Water and sanitation

are crucial to the health and development of communities and their national economies. Current research shows that unsafe drinking water, along with poor sanitation and hygiene, are the main contributors to an estimated 4 billion cases of diarrhoeal disease annually, causing more than 1.5 million deaths.

Climate Related Challenges & Opportunities

- For the private sector, climate change presents a range of challenges and risks — and, in some cases, opportunities. **The challenges can be defined in ethical, economic, and business continuity and reputation terms.** There will however be a growing opportunity space for companies to provide water solutions and technologies.
- Collaboration is crucial, but given the importance of water and sensitivities around rights and responsibilities, **partnerships will need to be pursued with a high degree of accountability and transparency** — a new challenge.
- The private sector, in cooperation with other stakeholders, should be an active partner in public policy decision making to ensure their water resource management is sustainable. **Integrated water resource management is essential to strengthen resilience.**

Discussion Highlights

Raising awareness of water security importance with business and societies, and improving engagement with national Governments to support sustainable policy-making

- The most tangible impacts of climate change are in the water cycle; hence water security should be a communications entry point. Particularly in developed countries, awareness-raising should describe how future mass migration of people suffering from water insecurity will be destabilizing.
- Sustainability should be promoted through education platforms, serving to inform civilians of the importance of managing our water resources better. Communication

EXAMPLES OF ACTION & COLLABORATION

- In May 2008, twenty CEOs — all signatories to the UN Global Compact's CEO Water Mandate — jointly authored a letter to the G8, urging Government leaders to make water security a priority, and inviting public-private cooperation in support of the relevant MDGs on water.
- A global consumer products company is working with tea suppliers in Tanzania to promote water harvesting in the rainy season and storage in reservoirs and lakes for use during the dry season.
- A major beverage company, working with an international environmental NGO, has set a goal of improving water efficiency in its plants by 20% by 2010, including goals related to waste-water treatment.
- A food conglomerate is establishing a Supplier Code that will require all agricultural suppliers to commit to water-conservation efforts.
- A provincial Government partnered with a global food company to finance clean-drinking facilities in schools, while also raising awareness of sanitation, hygiene and health through educational materials.

should be around concepts like “the water footprint” or “virtual water” to explain water consumption and the intricacies of the water cycle.

- Policies that address food supply are important due to the significance of agriculture as a global user of water (70% of usage). Countries that have adopted more efficient and sustainable practices should be encouraged to act as advocates for a global change of behavior. Advocacy needs more data and to be science driven to “connect the dots”.
- Must consider societal issues, such as the impact of gender. In many regions, women have the responsibility of collecting water for their communities. Governments must realize factors like this, particularly when addressing drought strategies.
- An increase in research and development is needed. Some Governments are advancing research initiatives aimed at developing new solutions for local-area problems. These would be excellent opportunities for businesses to more actively engage with Governments to fund research.

Developing and scaling up water and sanitation technologies that allow for variations in climate patterns and adaptation to climate change impacts

- Technological advancement considered the most useful method to improve efficient water use, particularly in the agricultural sector. Investment in and dissemination of technologies and solutions is required. Also, greater investment in adaptation to water scarcity is needed as the impacts are being felt.
- Find a balance within the water cycle to improve water management — which takes into account human development and the environment. Integrated water resource management must occur otherwise human behavior will become predatory.
- Use of grey water/recycled water in the context of agricultural use. The possibility of contamination and deterioration of safe water sources is a problem, particularly as

drinking water is such a small proportion of available global water.

- One example of an active water reuse programme is using waste heat from ammonia production to help fuel desalinization. Good policies need to be in place to encourage this type of innovation.
- Small dams, rainwater harvesting and groundwater recharge could be adaptive solutions for some countries as they rely on simple technology. Government incentives are needed to support development of these sectors and to be consistent with the will of the people, recognizing that some communities have a preference for certain solutions over others.
- Because water distribution is often a public utility, new technologies will need to be implemented in a way that is accountable and transparent.

Encouraging companies to view efficient, sustainable and climate resilient water management as an opportunity to reduce the risks associated with their activity

- Water stress poses a number of risks to companies, including risks to business continuity with respect to access to water for manufacturing. Exacerbating this is the high degree of uncertainty perceived in the commitment by Governments. Government-formulated policy and financial structure that supports private sector investment could alleviate some of the uncertainty, thus encouraging investment in solutions.
- Large infrastructure in developed countries needs upkeep and investment, and in developing countries massive investments are needed — the private sector has a role to play. There should be a focus on co-benefits.
- Companies should partner to share experiences and knowledge about water management. A number of such initiatives already exist, such as the UN Global Compact CEO Water Mandate, WBCSD Water Initiative, and the Water Footprint Network.

A combined response to water scarcity is seen as a critical step forward. A global climate treaty will provide the environment to push for an effective and efficient water agenda. Partnerships and collective action are critical for advancing this agenda. We need to be working closely with affected communities and seek innovations; businesses here are ready to take the role of relieving the stress of water scarcity.



– Mr. Gareth Penny, Managing Director,
De Beers Family of Companies



SUSTAINABLE ENTERPRISES AND DECENT WORK

Organizing Partners:



International
Labour
Organization



By the end of the century, an additional 200 million people could fall below the \$2 per day poverty level as a result of climate change impacts. The need to act now cannot be overstated. The adaptation to climate change and efforts to mitigate its effects emphasize the reality that success of business and development are inextricably linked. In fact, businesses have to be at the centre of the transformation to a low-carbon economy – through sustainable enterprises, which create green and decent jobs, and provide new and better opportunities for the poor while reducing their vulnerabilities. Action by businesses on climate change can lower carbon emissions, enhance access to goods and services, and provide improved infrastructure and capabilities to transform the lives of people. Business objectives have to be consistent with broader objectives to adapt to and mitigate climate change to create viable commercial opportunities. There is significant evidence that demonstrates the important role played by the private sector, among other benefits, to deliver goods and services for the poor and the vulnerable through improved local and national supply chain linkages. Ongoing UN initiatives demonstrate the effectiveness of business models that also include the poor in their

core strategies as employees, producers and consumers to take advantage of new business opportunities while generating employment and strengthening entrepreneurs.

Climate Related Challenges & Opportunities

- Unleashing the power of businesses to create decent jobs and sustainable enterprises by improving market conditions, especially where poor people live, enhancing access to resources and removing barriers to economic participation in the low-carbon economy.
- Coherence and synergies between public and private sector strategies and initiatives to enhance entrepreneurship and the creation of value chains based on small and medium-sized enterprises that generate employment, provide new market access and enhance the size of existing markets in a low-carbon economy.
- A decisive global climate agreement in December 2009 that catalyzes investments to increasingly involve the poor in the core corporate businesses that further human development while finding financial gains in a low-carbon economy.

EXAMPLES OF ACTION & COLLABORATION

- In rural Mali, large multinational companies supported by a bi-lateral agency have created schemes to provide low cost electricity, based on solar home systems or small, low voltage micro-networks supplied by diesel generators. More than 40,000 people have benefited from low cost electricity and enhanced standards of living.
- A large company is investing in the ports of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Beira, Mozambique, to develop bulk fertilizer facilities in pursuit of wider Agricultural Growth Corridors. The initiative will channel public and private funding into agriculture by supporting infrastructure projects to enhance efficiency of value chains and improve regional integration of agricultural markets.

Discussion Highlights

Sharing of innovative solutions/best practices on how companies are tackling the challenge of climate change and the creation of sustainable business opportunities and jobs.

- Some companies are undertaking projects that reflect values in support of mitigating and overcoming climate change, and they hope to ensure greater customer loyalties in the process.
- The private sector is willing to move towards greater standardization and introduce new technologies like broadband that would assist the economy to take advantages of scale, significantly reduce carbon emissions, improve efficiency and productivity, all while creating new jobs.

Ways that Governments can contribute to a low-carbon economy through supporting sustainable enterprises and decent work

- Businesses need to have reasons to contribute to the low-carbon economy. This means that Governments need to establish clear standards, act transparently, and provide market incentives. While incentives are important, they must work within a well-managed regulatory framework.
- Small and medium-sized enterprises must be brought into the movement. Governments can do this by providing special provisions in their regulatory frameworks on issues ranging from jobs to use of existing technologies.
- Need to overcome the gap between “north” and “south”, with developing countries believing that more developed nations will be able to deliver on promises of creating sustainable enterprises. The south is already acting, but the north can help by matching funds.

- Sustainable agriculture and land-use practices can assist in reducing carbon emissions by over 30%. Such practices must be implemented in a way that provides income opportunities for farmers, particularly in the developing world.

Public-private partnerships to catalyze sustainable enterprises and job creation, as well as reduce the vulnerability of low-income populations

- Partnerships can allow for financial flows and technology transfers that developing states will need to create sustainable enterprises. This would create an enabling environment in the market that would encourage companies to invest in low-carbon projects.
- Working together to change the way employees are trained, in anticipation of the structural skills that will be needed in a low-carbon world. By mandating and providing more practical, vocational training employees will have an incentive to innovate and adapt. Such changes to employee behaviour can be shaped via employment contracts and legal frameworks.
- Universal call for climate change is needed. This can be achieved if Governments champion greater climate justice and social responsibility for groups including workers, minorities, and women. More groups voicing their opinions can help deliver faster action and innovative solutions.
- Cooperation is needed to ensure that equity and justice for vulnerable groups, such as the poor, are protected. Governments, for example, can encourage companies to recognize that there are great opportunities in doing business with low-income communities.

In developing countries it is particularly important to pursue mechanisms to support sustainable agriculture practices. This sector contributes significantly to what is needed for efficient climate practices. The MDGs should be integrated in the global climate treaty. Focus, in part, should be on elevating civilians out of poverty. Financial incentives should be provided on a local level in developing countries.

– Mr. Helmy Abouleish, Chief Executive Officer, SEKEM



FINANCING

Addressing climate change will require radical shifts in capital allocation: away from high-carbon fuel based economies towards low-carbon, green economies. Some of this transition can be financed from energy savings, but only if sufficient capital is mobilized to pay the higher up-front costs of low-carbon technology. With the limited public resources available, meeting these financial needs will require new approaches to catalyzing private capital flows, helping direct them towards low-carbon entrepreneurs, technologies and companies. It will also require that countries have the capacity to absorb the growing levels of investment. Finance mobilization must therefore be a vital component of any new climate agreement.

Climate Related Challenges & Opportunities

- **Redistribute the risks.** Scaling up climate change investment will require new approaches to managing and sharing risks. The challenge is to determine which risks the private sector is best able to take on, which are more efficiently managed by Governments, and how.
- **Rethink the carbon markets.** Carbon markets have been effective at mobilizing finance in some countries and sectors, but not in others. The challenge is to determine what the carbon markets can deliver, what changes are needed to ensure this happens, and what financing needs are best addressed in other ways.
- **Create the demand.** Access to finance is necessary, but not sufficient to mobilize the private sector. Efforts are also needed to foster the demand for financing, essentially building absorptive capacities through enabling policies, the transfer of technology, strengthened industry actors, support for project development and an engaged civil society.

Discussion Highlights

Addressing risks through private and public actions, and collaboration

- Public-private collaborations are essential for effective capital engagement. Governments, for example, can mobilize private investment by lending initial capital or matching private capital to jumpstart projects.
- The private sector can structure financing arrangements that are conducive to public-private partnerships. Public financing can then leverage private financing both for capital flows and insurance. In this way, pension funds and investor groups using public funds can overcome the high initial costs of implementing new technologies.
- Governments must establish stable and clear conditions within which the private sector can operate. Governments can also set the targets giving the private sector more tangible goals to strive for.
- Governments can address issues regarding broader infrastructures, such as power grids. In contrast the private sector can focus efforts on physical facilities. Such sharing of risks is optimized for the parties who have to bear them.

What carbon markets can and cannot deliver

- Able to deliver more if combined with local policies, such as feed-in tariffs.
- Often lack the proper price signals, creating uncertainty which drives away the private sector. An international carbon price would make these markets more attractive.
- Need complementary public financing, which is also important for adaptation.
- In the long run, carbon markets will have to be reformed to achieve a simplicity and elegance in order to attract the most participants. Until then, clarity and caps are essential.

Organizing Partners:



EXAMPLES OF ACTION & COLLABORATION

- Feed-in tariffs with long-term price certainty have proven successful at mobilizing low-carbon power sector investment and are now being adopted in a growing number of developing countries, including China, India and South Africa.
 - Fuel blending mandates have driven the growth of the biofuels sector, prompting major industrial development in Brazil and heightened investment in second generation biofuel technologies.
 - Differentiated electricity pricing can promote switching to low-carbon options. In Mexico, the state utility charges higher electricity rates to industrial customers, providing an incentive for them to produce their own electricity from renewable energy.
 - Fund of funds that invest public capital in private equity and venture capital funds can be an effective means of mobilizing institutional investment and scaling up risk capital financing to the climate sectors.
 - Guarantees can be effective at mobilizing local lending in markets that have adequate medium- to long-term liquidity, yet are unwilling to provide financing to clean energy or other climate projects because of high perceived credit risk.
- Improving a country's absorptive capacity for climate change financing
- Developing the human infrastructure is essential. Without the expertise on the ground, even the most progressive of policies will lag as they are matched with industries unable to keep up.
 - Focus on an incremental core of climate friendly investments.
 - Create dedicated vehicles that provide developing countries with verifiable, observable, targeted investments.
 - Use limited donor funds that leverage private investment.
 - Procedures for lending by Multilateral Development Banks may require revisions to make financing in less developed regions easier and more likely to get capital into projects that need them.
 - Political insurance is critical to bring in foreign financing in developing and sometimes unstable regions.
 - A multinational or multilateral approach may be required. Small countries, such as small island developing states, often find it difficult to attract international investments given their small markets and potentially high transaction costs. Pooling investments would reduce these costs. At the same time, it is clear that even regional cooperative institutions would need international support and capacity development, perhaps from the UN.

Once investors have certainty capital will flow. **Investors should stand ready to support an agreement that allows stable investment.** Our organization delivers a statement from investors to this meeting to emphasize the importance of certainty due to effective climate change. It represents \$13 trillion in capital, calling for an effective climate change agreement.



– Mr. Jack Ehnes, Chief Executive Officer,
CalSTRS-California State Teachers' Retirement System

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RISK REDUCTION

Organizing Partners:



United Nations
International Strategy for Disaster Reduction



While Governments negotiate and implement urgently needed agreements to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, adaptation to climate change must not be delayed either. Extreme weather events already exact a heavy price in human lives and economic costs. Worldwide insured losses related to natural hazards increased about 50 percent to an estimated \$45 billion last year compared with 2007. In any given year an average of 76% percent of all disasters are caused by weather and climate related hazards. Climate change will continue to increase the frequency and intensity of climate-related hazards.

Climate Related Challenges & Opportunities

- **Increased disaster risk means increased risk of financial, human and development losses.** These challenges affect urban and rural areas and the public and private sectors alike. Disasters devastate lives and livelihoods in communities upon which enterprise is built.
- Climate-related hazards result in loss of assets, disrupt long-term supply chain stability, upset distribution chains and interrupt energy supply or other services essential for business continuity. Recovery and rebuilding take months or years; many small businesses never recover. But **the adaptation challenge also presents opportunities for innovation in business practice, development and application of new technology and proactive partnership** between business, communities and Governments.
- Despite the availability of effective tools to reduce the impacts of disasters, **leadership and resources remain far from sufficient.** Governments are taking the lead on implementing risk reduction strategies and programmes. Where prevention is increasingly viewed as important for business continuity planning, the private sector must be engaged as a partner.
- **Partnership with the private sector offers opportunities** for: leadership in designing safer cities and communities; maximizing the complementarities of public and private resources; stimulating infrastructure development; and accelerated implementation of risk reduction measures that benefit all, including forecasting and early warning systems, and the improved construction of buildings and infrastructure.

EXAMPLES OF ACTION & COLLABORATION

- In partnerships, design strategies for preventing disruption to supply and distribution chains and protecting small businesses. In Korea, a national act aims to provide tax relief to companies with certified business continuity plans.
- When designing new enterprises, adopt standards for assessing whether surrounding areas would be safer or more at risk once the project is completed. In some Caribbean countries, environmental impact assessments are complemented by disaster risk assessments in the project design and approval phase.
- Invest together in prevention and preparedness measures that protect both public and private sector interests. In Honduras, local Government designed a diversion valve to redirect floodwaters from residential and plantation lands. A company paid for the hardware and local Government installed the equipment.
- Climate Resilient Cities, a programme to demonstrate the difference between the cost of inaction versus the cost of action in adapting to climate change.
- Partnership programmes developed to increase dissemination of weather information via mobile phones.

Discussion Highlights

Ways to incentive/support companies in risk identification and reduction in their communities

- Support the stability of the insurance industry, particularly in disaster-prone areas. Explore the possibility of using insurance-based solutions to spread and transfer risk of disasters between different disaster-prone areas or different parts of the world, through mechanisms such as capital market solutions and catastrophe bonds.
- Merge the disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation agendas — and link better to profitability of private investments. This would not only increase resilience to climate-related disasters, but would also save money, protect development investments and ensure business continuity during emergencies.
- Regulations and standards are critical for engaging the private sector more effectively in managing risk and uncertainty. Regulatory frameworks increase predictability and reduce risk to investments.

Towards more effective public and private action, and collaboration

- Governments need to engage in active public debate on the need for all to adapt to climate change and its impact. Further, it is critical to increase community resilience through adaptation and preparedness forecasting.

- Engage local and regional Governments in climate change and disaster risk reduction policy; however the vision, resources and leadership on these issues must come from the national level.
- Increasing public awareness and sensitizing the public can lead to a shift in behaviour within societies.
- Reducing reliance on foreign aid and technology where oversight can be difficult is necessary. Homegrown solutions may be more effective for implementing adaptation projects.
- An international forum equivalent to COP15 but exclusively for disaster risk reduction could be an effective means of sharing best practices and scaling up existing public-private partnerships.
- Risk transfer solutions through public-private partnerships where insurance companies and Governments share risk.
- Risk management officer to oversee risks faced by the country and ensure that they are adequately factored in the country's strategic planning process; many companies have such a position and some help Governments to reduce disaster risk and attract foreign investment.

A global climate treaty must reduce CO2 emissions, and provide for more efficient energy consumption. There are business opportunities available with trustworthy regulations and a sustainable market. Additionally stable rules and agreement in Copenhagen will lead to technology advances and transfer which can help those in the most stressed regions.



– Mr. Carl-Henric Svanberg, President &
Chief Executive Officer, Ericsson



Appendix 1: Declaration

Declaration by Business, Investors and Civil Society to Governments

UN Leadership Forum on Climate Change
22 September 2009, United Nations New York

Our world is at a critical juncture. Governments must take collective action now to address climate change. Failure to do so will result in catastrophic damage to the planet, people and the global marketplace. Future advances in global integration, wealth creation, poverty reduction and peace building will all critically depend on our ability to address this challenge. We — leaders of business, the investment community and civil society — have come together at the UN Leadership Forum on Climate Change to convey to Heads of State and Government our explicit support for the negotiation of a balanced and effective global climate agreement. Our call for action is based on the following rationale:

Climate change is the test of leadership in the 21st century. Reaching an effective climate agreement will require a new level of leadership. The right decisions and actions will not come easily and resistance is strong. Leaders in a position to make key decisions must be committed and unyielding in their support for a global agreement. Just as business has had to manage a paradigm shift in the wake of the global economic crisis, Governments are called upon to put long-term sustainability ahead of short-term constituent politics.

The future of the global marketplace hangs in the balance. A global agreement on climate and a sufficient price for carbon will help ensure the continuation of a global marketplace based on openness and competition. Strong markets are needed to diffuse climate solutions. On the other hand, failure to find agreement would result in trade tensions and competitive distortions that not only threaten the foundations of our global economy, but also any future advances in sustainable economic and social development.

Effective climate action can trigger an era of sustainable prosperity. It is indisputable that the cost of inaction will be far greater than the cost of addressing climate change now. Transition to low-carbon production and consumption presents a tremendous value creation opportunity. By retooling the global economy in this way, opportunities will arise in new markets, products and industries. Only through regulatory certainty can an engine of green growth emerge which drives innovation, spurs massive global investments and enhances efficiencies, allowing climate mitigation and adaptation approaches to reach full scale. However, a lack of a global climate agreement and clear pricing on carbon will undermine existing investments and projects and lead to higher costs for business.

Transformation is possible and viable. Business has already made significant progress in identifying and innovating solutions for climate adaptation and mitigation. Investors are steadily building climate change into their decision making. The transition to a low-carbon economy is well within reach. Now what is needed are the right incentives and regulatory certainty.

Climate action is integral to human security. Each of us has an obligation to prioritize climate change. Climate change is not a stand-alone issue. It is intimately connected to a host of critical security issues linked to food, water, health, poverty, migration, displacement, and energy, among others. We all — business leaders, investors, consumers and citizens — must adapt our value system to these realities. Above all, world leaders from all nations are called upon to set an example by enacting an ambitious climate change agreement that protects the future of the earth and all people.

Appendix 2: Agenda

Business and Civil Society Special Session 10:30 – 12:30 West Terrace, Delegates Dining Room

10:30-11:15	Security Clearance, Registration and Welcome Reception for Private Sector and Civil Society Representatives		Table 14: Mr. Jose M. Sanz-Magallon, Chief Executive Officer, Telefónica International
11:15-11:20	Welcoming Remarks Mr. Georg Kell, Executive Director, UN Global Compact Office		Table 15: Mr. Jeremy Oppenheim, Director, McKinsey & Company
11:20-11:25	Introduction to the Discussion Session by the Facilitator Mr. Chad Holliday, Chairman of the Board, DuPont	11:25-11:50	Table 16: Mr. Mohsen Moazami, Managing Director, Cisco Systems
Each table has an assigned Chair to facilitate discussion and ensure participants have an opportunity to speak. The Chairs are:			Discussion: Question #1 <i>Why is it important that Governments “Seal the Deal” on an ambitious global climate treaty?</i>
Table 1: Mr. Willie Walsh, Chief Executive Officer, British Airways Table 2: Mr. Michael Landau, Chairman, MAP International Table 3: Mr. Nathan Fabian, Chief Executive Officer, Investor Group on Climate Change Table 4: Mr. James Cameron, Executive Director, Climate Change Capital Table 5: Mr. Caio Koch-Weser, Vice Chairman, Deutsche Bank Group Table 6: Ms. Roberta Bowman, Chief Sustainability Officer, Duke Energy Corporation Table 7: Mr. Robert Dudley, Executive Director, BP Plc Table 8: Mr. Fulvio Conti, Chief Executive Officer & General Manager, ENEL S.p.A. Table 9: Dr. Ulrich Spiesshofer, Executive Committee Member, ABB Intl Table 10: Lord Nicholas Stern, Chair, ESRC Centre for Climate Change Economics and Policy Table 11: Ms. Judith Rodin, President, Rockefeller Foundation Table 12: Mr. Ditlev Engel, President & Chief Executive Officer, Vestas Wind Systems A/S Table 13: Mr. Ira Magaziner, Chairman, Clinton Climate Initiative		11:50-12:15	Discussion: Questions #2 and #3 <i>If the right policy signals and incentives were in place, what activities would your business undertake to combat climate change (i.e., new investments, products, services, operations)?</i> <i>How will you and your organization help build positive momentum toward the 2009 UN Climate Change Conference and raise awareness about the importance of an ambitious global climate agreement?</i>
		12:15-12:28	Report-back Session Mr. Paolo Scaroni, Chief Executive Officer, ENI Mr. Pramod Chaudhari, Executive Chairman, Praj Industries Ltd Mr. Gerard Kleisterlee, President & Chief Executive Officer, Royal Philips Electronics Mr. Klaus Kleinfeld, President & Chief Executive Officer, Alcoa Mr. Lars Josefsson, President & Chief Executive Officer, Vattenfall
		12:28-12:30	Closing Remarks by the Facilitator
		12:30	Participants move immediately from the West Terrace to their seats in the Main Dining Room

**Arrival of Heads of State and Government, UN Secretary-General and UN Agency Heads
12:30-13:05
Main Dining Room, Delegates Dining Room**

13:05-13:08 **Welcome and Opening Address**
H.E. Mr. Ban Ki-moon, United Nations
Secretary-General

13:11-13:15 **Lunch is served**

13:15-13:25 **Introduction to the Lunch Session by the Meeting Facilitator**
13:25-14:15 Mr. Chad Holliday, Chairman of the Board,
DuPont

Luncheon Remarks

Hon. Albert Gore, Nobel Laureate, Founder & Chair of Alliance for Climate Protection, Co-Founder & Chair of Generation Investment Management, Co-Founder & Chair of Current TV
H.E. Mr. Lars Løkke Rasmussen, Prime Minister of Denmark
Dr. Jamshed Irani, Chairman, Tata Refractories & Executive Board Member of Tata Group

Interactive Discussion Session: Collaboration for Climate Solutions

Participants will discuss actions toward climate change mitigation and adaptation, in one the following areas:

- (i) food security
- (ii) energy solutions
- (iii) water security
- (iv) sustainable enterprises and decent work
- (v) financing
- (vi) disaster preparedness and risk reduction

Each table has an assigned Chair to facilitate discussion and ensure participants have an opportunity to speak. The Chairs are:

Table 1: Mr. Kanayo F. Nwanze, President, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Table 2: Ms. Kathleen Moldthan, Chief Executive Officer, World Agriculture Forum

Table 3: Ms. Josette Sheeran, Executive Director, World Food Programme (WFP)

Table 4: Mr. Michel Jarraud, Secretary-General, World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Table 5: H.E. Festus Gontebanye Mogae, Special Envoy to the UN Secretary-General on Climate Change

Table 6: Mr. Sha Zukang, Under-Secretary-General, UN Department for Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)

Table 7: Dr. Kandeh Yumkella, Director-General, UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

Table 8: H.E. Srgjan Kerim, Special Envoy to the UN Secretary-General on Climate Change

Table 9: Senator Timothy Wirth, President & Chief Executive Officer, UN Foundation

Table 10: H.E. Gro Harlem Brundtland, Special Envoy to the UN Secretary-General on Climate Change

Table 11: Ms. Ann Veneman, Executive Director, UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Table 12: H.R.H. Prince Willem-Alexander of the Netherlands, Chair, UN Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation

Table 13: Mr. Bjorn Stigson, President, World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

Table 14: Ms. Helen Clark, Administrator, UN Development Programme (UNDP)

Table 15: Mr. Juan Somavia, Director-General, International Labour Organization (ILO)

Table 16: Mr. Taleb Rifai, Secretary-General, World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

Table 17: Mr. Kiyotaka Akasaka, Under-Secretary-General, UN Department of Public Information (DPI)

Table 18: Mr. Achim Steiner, Executive Director, UN Environment Programme (UNEP)

Table 19: Dr. Asha-Rose Migiro, Deputy Secretary-General, United Nations

Table 20: Ms. Anna Tibaijuka, Executive Director, UN Human Settlements Programme (UN–HABITAT)

Table 21: H.E. Ricardo Lagos Escobar, Special Envoy to the UN Secretary-General on Climate Change

Table 22: Ms. Maria Ramos, Chief Executive Officer, ABSA Bank (tbc)

Table 23: Mr. Tom Burke, Founding Director, E3G

Table 24: Ms. Margareta Wahlström, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction, UN International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (UN/ISDR)

Table 25: Mr. John Holmes, Under-Secretary-General, UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

14:15-14:30

The Way Forward: Recommendations, Commitments and Actions

Water Security: Mr. Gareth Penny, Managing Director, De Beers Family of Companies

Food Security: Mr. Gary Helou, Chief Executive Officer, SunRice

Energy: Dr. Zhengrong Shi, Chairman & Chief Executive Officer, Suntech Power Holdings

Financing: Mr. Jack Ehnes, Chief Executive Officer, CalSTRS-California State Teachers' Retirement System

Sustainable Enterprises and Decent Work: Mr. Helmy Abouleish, Chief Executive Officer, SEKEM

Disaster Relief and Reconstruction: Mr. Carl-Henric Svanberg, President & Chief Executive Officer, Ericsson

Civil Society: Ms. Habiba Al Marashi, Chairperson, Emirates Environmental Group

Facilitator of Ministerial Session in West

Terrace: Mr. Timothy Flannery, Chairman, Copenhagen Climate Council

14:30

Forum Concludes

Appendix 3: Participant List

Business and Investors	Name	Title	Country
AB SKF	Mr. Tom Johnstone	President & Chief Executive Officer	Sweden
ABB Intl.	Dr. Ulrich Spiesshofer	Corporate Development Officer & Executive Committee Member	Switzerland
ABSA Bank	Ms. Maria Ramos	Chief Executive Officer	South Africa
Abu Dhabi National Energy Company TAQA	Mr. Carl Sheldon	General Counsel & Deputy General Manager TAQA	UAE
Acciona	Mr. Jose Manuel Entrecanales	Chairman	Spain
Africa Investor	Mr. Hubert Danso	Chief Executive Officer	South Africa
Ajia Partners	Mr. Tsang Moses	Chairman & Managing Partner	China
Alcoa	Mr. Klaus Kleinfeld	President & Chief Executive Officer	USA
Allianz Climate Solutions GMBH	Mr. Armin Sandhoevel	Chief Executive Officer	Germany
AP7	Mr. Richard Grottheim	Chief Investment Officer	Sweden
APG Asset Management US Inc	Mr. Paul Spijkers	Chief Investment Officer	USA
Areva	Mr. Alain Bucaille	Member of the Board of Directors	France
Asahi Shimbun Newspaper	Mr. Yoichi Funabashi	Editor-in-Chief	Japan
Barilla	Mr. Paolo Barilla	Executive Board Member	Italy
Better Place	Mr. Shai Agassi	Chief Executive Officer & Founder	USA
BP plc	Mr. Bob Dudley	Executive Director	UK
Bring CityMail Sweden AB	Mr. Mats Forsberg	Chief Executive Officer	Sweden
British Airways	Mr. Willie Walsh	Chief Executive Officer	UK
Broad Air Conditioning	Mr. Yue Zhang	Chairman & Chief Executive Officer	China
Bunengi Group	Ms. Savannah Maziya	Chief Executive Officer	South Africa
C Change Investments	Mr. Russell Read	Chief Executive Officer	USA
CalSTRS-California State Teachers' Retirement System	Mr. Jack Ehnes	Chief Executive Officer	USA
Calvert Investments	Ms. Barbara Krumsiek	President & Chief Executive Officer	USA
Ceres	Ms. Mindy Lubber	President	USA
Cerrejón	Mr. Leon Teicher	President	Colombia
Cisco Systems	Mr. Mohsen Moazami	Managing Director	USA
Climate Change Capital	Mr. James Cameron	Executive Director	UK
Copagaz Distribuidora de Gas Ltda	Mr. Ueze Zahran	President	Brazil
Danfoss	Mr. Robert Wilkins	President, North America	Denmark
De Beers Family of Companies	Mr. Gareth Penny	Managing Director	South Africa
Deloitte	Mr. Nicholas Main	Chairman & Managing Partner	UK
Deutsche Bank Group	Mr. Caio Koch-Weser	Vice Chairman	UK
Duke Energy Corporation	Ms. Roberta Bowman	Chief Sustainability Officer	USA
DuPont	Mr. Chad Holliday	Chairman	USA
ENEL S.p.A.	Mr. Fulvio Conti	Chief Executive Officer & General Manager	Italy
ENI	Mr. Paolo Scaroni	Chief Executive Officer	Italy

Business and Investors	Name	Title	Country
Environmental Capital Group	Mr. Bryan Martel	Chief Executive Officer	USA
Ericsson	Mr. Carl-Henric Svanberg	President & Chief Executive Officer	Sweden
ESB	Mr. Pádraig McManus	Chief Executive Officer	Republic of Ireland
Eskom Holdings Ltd	Dr. Steve Lennon	Managing Director	South Africa
FESCO Transportation Group	Mr. Sergey Generalov	President	Russia
First Solar Inc	Mr. John Gaffney	Senior General Counsel	USA
Fuji Xerox Co.,Ltd.	Mr. Toshio Arima	Executive Corporate Advisor	Japan
Generation Investment Management	Hon. Albert Gore	Co-Founder & Chair	USA
Generation Investment Management	Mr. David Blood	Chief Executive Officer	USA
Global Environment Fund	Ms. Elizabeth Lewis	Chief Investment Officer	USA
Goldman Sachs	Mr. Tracy Wolstencroft	Partner Managing Director	USA
HESTA Super Fund	Mr. Robert Fowler	Chief Investment Officer	Australia
Hindustan Construction Company	Mr. Ajit Gulabchand	Chairman & Managing Director	India
ING U.S. Retirement Services	Ms. Catherine Smith	Chief Executive Officer	USA
Investor Group on Climate Change	Mr. Nathan Fabian	Chief Executive Officer	Australia
Kenya Electricity Generating Company Ltd.	Mr. Edward Njoroge	Chief Executive Officer & Managing Director	Kenya
Korea Energy Management Corporation	Mr. Tae-yong Lee	President	Korea
Kraft Foods Inc	Mr. Marc Firestone	General Counsel	USA
LG Electronics	Mr. Michael Ahn	President & Chief Executive Officer, North America	Korea
Manpower	Mr. Jonas Prising	President - Americas	USA
Marocaine Industrielle, Financière et Agricole (MIFA)	Mr. Abdallah Alaoui Soce	President & Chief Executive Officer	Morocco
Masdar	Dr. Sultan Ahmed Al Jaber	Chief Executive Officer	UAE
McKinsey & Company	Mr. Jeremy Oppenheim	Director	UK
Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Group Holdings, Inc	Mr. Yoshiaki Shin	Chairman	Japan
Natura	Mr. Guilherme Leal	Co-Chairman of the Board & Co-founder	Brazil
New Energy Finance	Mr. Michael Liebreich	Chairman & Chief Executive Officer	UK
Nextel de Mexico, S.A. de C.V.	Mr. Peter Foyo	President & Director General	Mexico
Novozymes AS	Mr. Thomas Nagy	Executive Board Member	Denmark
Oando PLC	Mr. Jubril Adewale Tinubu	Group Chief Executive	Nigeria
Postcode Lotteries	Mr. Boudewijn Poelmann	Chairman	Netherlands
Praj Industries Ltd	Mr. Pramod Chaudhari	Executive Chairman	India

Business and Investors	Name	Title	Country
PricewaterhouseCoopers International	Mr. Samuel A. DiPiazza Jr.	Chief Executive Officer (Retired)	USA
Qatar Airways	Dr. Chris Schroeder	Executive Board Member	Qatar
Ranhill Berhad	Mr. Hamdan Mohamad	President & Chief Executive Officer	Malaysia
Restaurantes Toks	Mr. Gustavo Perez-Berlanga	Executive Board Member	Mexico
Royal Dutch Shell plc	Ms. Roxanne Decyk	Chief Management/Government Relations Officer	Netherlands
Royal Philips Electronics	Mr. Gerard Kleisterlee	President & Chief Executive Officer	Netherlands
SAP AG	Mr. Jim Hagemann Snabe	Executive Board Member	Germany
SAS Group	Mr. Mats Jansson	Chief Executive Officer	Sweden
SEKEM	Mr. Helmy Abouleish	Chief Executive Officer	Egypt
Siemens Renewable Energy	Dr. René Umlauf	Chief Executive Officer	Germany
Sompo Japan Insurance Inc.	Mr. Koki Kazuma	Senior Managing Executive Officer	Japan
Soros Climate Fund Management LLC	Mr. George Polk	Managing Partner	UK
Statoilhydro ASA	Mr. Helge Lund	President & Chief Executive Officer	Norway
SunRice	Mr. Gary Helou	Chief Executive Officer	Australia
Suntech Power Holdings	Dr. Zhengrong Shi	Chairman & Chief Executive Officer	China
Sustainable Living Fabrics	Mr. Bill Jones	Managing Director	Australia
Swiss Re	Mr. Pierre Ozendo	Executive Board Member	USA
Tata Group	Dr. Jamshed Irani	Executive Board Member	India
Telefónica International	Mr. Jose M. Sanz-Magallon	Chief Executive Officer	Spain
Telvent	Mr. Javier Garoz Neira	Executive Board Member	Spain
Tonutti Group	Mr. Carlo Tonutti	Chief Executive Officer	Italy
Unified Technologies Group, Inc	Mr. Benjamin Piilani	Chief Executive Officer	USA
Vattenfall	Mr. Lars Josefsson	President & Chief Executive Officer	Sweden
Vestas Wind Systems A/S	Mr. Ditlev Engel	President & Chief Executive Officer	Denmark
Vestergaard Frandsen	Mr. Mikkel Vestergaard Frandsen	Chief Executive Officer	Switzerland
Visao Sustentavel	Mr. Jose Pascowitch	President	Brazil
Business Associations	Name	Title	Country
Climate Consortium Denmark	H.R.H Crown Prince Frederik	Patron	Denmark
Copenhagen Climate Council	Mr. Timothy Flannery	Chairman	Denmark
CropLife International	Mr. Howard Minigh	President & Chief Executive Officer	Belgium
GSMA	Mr. Robert Conway	Chief Executive Officer	UK
Global Wind Energy Council	Mr. Steve Sawyer	Secretary-General	Belgium
Instituto Ethos de Empresas e Responsabilidade Social	Mr. Ricardo Young Silva	President of the Board	Brazil
International Air Transport Association (IATA)/Air Transport Action Group	Mr. Paul Steele	Executive Director	Switzerland

Business Associations	Name	Title	Country
International Business Leaders Forum	Mr. Adam Leach	Chief Executive	UK
International Fertilizer Industry Association	Mr. Luc Maene	Director General	France
International Hotels and Restaurants Association	Mr. Aidi Ghassan	President & Chief Executive Officer	Switzerland
International Organisation of Employers	Mr. Lumkile Wiseman Nkuhlu	President	South Africa
Junior Chamber International	Mr. Jun Sup Shin	President	USA
Mandag Morgen/Monday Morning	Mr. Erik Rasmussen	Chief Executive Officer	Denmark
MAP International	Mr. Michael Landau	Chairman	USA
Red Española del Pacto Mundial de Naciones Unidas	Mr. Juan de la Mota	President	Spain
The Prince of Wales's Corporate Leaders' Group on Climate Change	Mr. Craig Bennett	Co-Director	UK
US Council for International Business	Mr. Peter Robinson	President & Chief Executive Officer	USA
World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)	Mr. Bjorn Stigson	President	Switzerland
World Economic Forum	Mr. Rick Samans	Managing Director	Switzerland
Civil Society Organizations	Name	Title	Country
Action Aid International	Mr. Ramesh Singh	Chief Executive Officer	South Africa
Beijing Rong Zhi Institute of Corporate Social Responsibility	Ms. Ying Chen	Director	China
Carbon Disclosure Project	Mr. Paul Dickinson	Chief Executive Officer	UK
CARE International	Mr. Robert Glasser	Secretary-General	Switzerland
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Research Centre for Sustainable Development	Mr. Jiahua Pan	Executive Director	China
Climate Action Network - International	Mr. David Turnbull	Director	USA
Clinton Climate Initiative and Clinton HIV AIDS Initiative	Mr. Ira Magaziner	Chairman	USA
Committee Encouraging Corporate Philanthropy	Mr. Charles Moore	Executive Director	USA
Conservation International	Mr. Peter Seligmann	Chairman & Chief Executive Officer	USA
E3G	Mr. Tom Burke	Founding Director	UK
Emirates Environmental Group	Ms. Habiba Al Marashi	Chairperson	UAE
ESRC Centre for Climate Change Economics and Policy	Lord Nicholas Stern	Chair	UK

Civil Society Organizations	Name	Title	Country
Global Campaign for Climate Action	Mr. Jean-Marc Mangin	Executive Director	USA
Green for All	Ms. Phaedra Ellis Lamkins	Chief Executive Officer	USA
Greenpeace International	Dr. Gerd Leipold	International Executive Director	Netherlands
IIASA and TU Wien	Dr. Nebojsa Nakicenovic	Deputy Director & Professor	Austria
Norwegian Refugee Council	Ms. Elisabeth Rasmusson	Secretary-General	Norway
ONE	Mr. Jamie Drummond	Executive Director	UK
Oxfam International	Ms. Barbara Stocking	Chief Executive Officer	UK
Realizing Rights: The Ethical Globalization Initiative	Ms. Mary Robinson	President	USA
Roman Catholic Archdiocese of St Andrews and Edinburgh	His Eminence Keith Patrick Cardinal O'Brien		UK
Rotary International and The Rotary Foundation	Mr. Edwin Futa	General Secretary	USA
Special Guest	Mr. Djimon Hounsou	Actor and Advocate	Benin
Special Guest	Ms. Kimora Lee Simmons	Actress	
TERI	Dr. Leena Srivastava	Executive Director	India
The Climate Group	Mr. Steve Howard	Chief Executive Officer	UK
Transparency International	Ms. Huguette Labelle	Chair	Germany
World Agriculture Forum	Ms. Kathleen Moldthan	Chief Executive Officer	USA
World Vision International	Mr. Tim Costello	Chief Executive Officer, World Vision Australia	Australia
World Wildlife Fund (WWF)	Mr. James Leape	Director General	Switzerland
Workers' Organizations	Name	Title	Country
International Trade Union Confederation	Ms. Sharan Burrow	President	Australia
International Transport Workers Federation	Mr. David Cockroft	General Secretary	UK
Public Services International	Mr. Peter Waldorff	General Secretary	France
Foundations	Name	Title	Country
ClimateWorks Foundation	Mr. Hal Harvey	Chief Executive Officer	USA
European Climate Foundation	Mr. Jules Kortenhorst	Chief Executive Officer	Netherlands
Global Alternative Energy Foundation (GAEF)	Mr. Uzochukwu O. Chima	Chairman	USA
Islamic Foundation for Ecology & Environmental Sciences	Mr. Fazlun Khalid	Founder & Director	UK
Nand & Jeet Khemka Foundation	Mr. Uday Khemka	Managing Trustee	UK
Rockefeller Foundation	Ms. Judith Rodin	President	USA
Sea Change Foundation	Mr. Stephen Colwell	Executive Director	USA
UN Foundation	Senator Timothy Wirth	President & Chief Executive Officer	USA

Inter-Governmental Organizations	Name	Title
Council of the European Union	H.E. Javier Solana	EU High Representative
European Commission	H.E. José Manuel Barroso	President
Global Environment Facility	Ms. Monique Barbut	Chief Executive Officer & Chairperson
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)	Dr. Rajendra Kumar Pachauri	Chairman
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Mr. Kanayo F. Nwanze	President
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	Mr. Raymond Benjamin	Secretary-General
International Development Law Organization (IDLO)	Mr. William Loris	Director-General
International Labour Organization (ILO)	Mr. Juan Somavia	Director-General
International Maritime Organization (IMO)	Mr. Efthimios Mitropoulos	Secretary-General
International Renewable Energy Agency - IRENA	Ms. Hélène Pelosse	Director General
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	Dr. Russell Mittermeier	Vice President
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	Dr. Hamadoun Touré	Secretary-General
League of Arab States	H.E. Amre Moussa	Secretary-General
Office of the President of the Sixty-Fourth session of the UN General Assembly	H.E. Ali Abdussalam Treki	President
Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC)	Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu	Secretary-General
Special Advisor to the UN Secretary-General	Dr. Jeffrey Sachs	Special Advisor
Special Envoy to the UN Secretary-General on Climate Change	H.E. Srgjan Kerim	Special Envoy
Special Envoy to the UN Secretary-General on Climate Change	H.E. Gro Harlem Brundtland	Special Envoy
Special Envoy to the UN Secretary-General on Climate Change	H.E. Ricardo Lagos Escobar	Special Envoy
Special Envoy to the UN Secretary-General on Climate Change	H.E. Festus Gontebanye Mogae	Special Envoy
The World Bank	Ms. Katherine Sierra	Vice President, Sustainable Development
United Nations	H.E. Ban Ki-moon	Secretary-General
United Nations	Dr. Asha-Rose Migiro	Deputy Secretary-General
United Nations	Mr. Vijay Nambiar	Chef de Cabinet
United Nations	Mr. Kim Won-soo	Deputy Chef de Cabinet Assistant Secretary-General
United Nations	Mr. Robert Orr	Assistant Secretary-General
United Nations	Mr. Parfait Onanga-Anyanga	Director of the Office of the Deputy Secretary-General
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Ms. Ann Veneman	Executive Director
United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)	Mr. Sha Zukang	Under-Secretary-General
United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI)	Mr. Kiyotaka Akasaka	Under-Secretary-General
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Ms. Helen Clark	Administrator
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Mr. Achim Steiner	Executive Director

Inter-Governmental Organizations	Name	Title
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Mr. Yvo de Boer	Executive Secretary
United Nations Global Compact	Mr. Georg Kell	Executive Director
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)	Mrs. Anna Tibaijuka	Executive Director
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	Dr. Kandeh Yumkella	Director-General
United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (UN/ISDR)	Ms. Margareta Wahlström	Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction
United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Mr. John Holmes	Under-Secretary-General
United Nations Regional Commissions	Mr. Ján Kubiš	Coordinator
UN Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation	H.R.H. Prince Willem-Alexander of the Netherlands	Chair
UN Secretary-General's Climate Change Support Team	Mr. Janos Pasztor	Director
World Food Programme (WFP)	Ms. Josette Sheeran	Executive Director
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	Mr. Michel Jarraud	Secretary-General
World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)	Mr. Taleb Rifai	Secretary-General
Heads of State, Heads of Governments and Government Representatives:	Name	Title
Albania	H.E. Sali Berisha	Prime Minister
Australia	Mr. Howard Bamsey	Special Envoy on Climate Change
Austria	H.E. Heinz Fischer	President
Barbados	H.E. David Thompson	Prime Minister
Bosnia and Herzegovina	H.E. Željko Komšić	Chairman of the Presidency
Central African Republic	H.E. Faustin Touadera	Prime Minister
Chile	H.E. Michelle Bachelet	President
China	H.E. Mr. Xie Zhenhua	Minister and Vice Chairman of National Development and Reform Commission of China
Croatia	H.E. Stjepan Mesic	President
Cyprus	H.E. Demetris Christoflas	President
Denmark	H.E. Lars Løkke Rasmussen	Prime Minister
Dominica	H.E. Nicholas J. O. Liverpool	President
Fiji Islands	H.E. Josaia Voreqe Bainimarama	Prime Minister
Finland	H.E. Tarja Halonen	President
France	Mr. Jean Louis Borloo	French Minister for Ecology, Energy and Sustainable Development

Heads of State, Heads of Governments and Government Representatives:	Name	Title
Gabon	H.E. Ali Ben Bongo Ondimba	President
Guyana	H.E. Bharrat Jagdeo	President
Hungary	H.E. Gordon Bajnai	Prime Minister
India	H.E. Jairam Ramesh	Minister of State for Environment and Forest
Ireland	H.E. Brian Cowen	Prime Minister
Kenya	H.E. Raila Odinga	Prime Minister
Kuwait	H.R.H. Sheikh Nasser al Mohammad al Ahmad al Sabah	Prime Minister
Kyrgyz Republic	H.E. Igor Chudinov	Prime Minister
Latvia	H.E. Valdis Zatlers	President
Liechtenstein	H.E. Klaus Tschuetzcher	Prime Minister
Madagascar	H.E. Andry Rajoelina	President
Maldives	H.E. Mohamed Nasheed	President
Malta	H.E. Lawrence Gonzi	Prime Minister
Micronesia	H.E. Emanuel Mori	President
Monaco	H.S.H. Prince Albert II	Head of State
Montenegro	H.E. Milo Djukandvic	Prime Minister
Nauru	H.E. Marcus Stephen	President
Nepal	H.E. Madhav Kumar Nepal	Prime Minister
Netherlands	H.E. Jan Peter Balkenende	Prime Minister
New Zealand	H.E. John Key	Prime Minister
Norway	H.E. Jens Stoltenberg	Prime Minister
Panama	H.E. Ricardo Martinelli	President
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Hon. Dr. Denzil L. Douglas	Prime Minister
Saint Lucia	H.E. Stephenson King	Prime Minister
Sao Tome and Principe	H.E. Fradique Bandeira Melo de Menezes	President
Slovenia	H.E. Danilo Türk	President
Sri Lanka	H.E. Ratnasiri Wickramanayaka	Prime Minister
Sweden	H.E. Fredrik Reinfeldt	Prime Minister
Switzerland	H.E. Moritz Leuenberger	Federal Councillor
Tajikistan	H.E. Emomali Rahmon	President
Timor-Leste	H.E. Jose Ramos-Horta	President
Tonga	H.E. Dr. Feleti Vaka'uta Sevele	Prime Minister
Trinidad and Tobago	H.E. Patrick Manning	Prime Minister
Ukraine	H.E. Victor Yushchenko	President
In addition, Ministers from 63 countries attended the UN Leadership Forum in the West Terrace which was linked to the main dining room by video feed.		

The Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact

HUMAN RIGHTS

- Principle 1 Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights; and
Principle 2 make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.

LABOUR

- Principle 3 Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;
Principle 4 the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour;
Principle 5 the effective abolition of child labour; and
Principle 6 the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

ENVIRONMENT

- Principle 7 Businesses are asked to support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges;
Principle 8 undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and
Principle 9 encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.

ANTI-CORRUPTION

- Principle 10 Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.

