

Key supporting elements of the agreement would include:

- **Measures to deliver a robust global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions market** in order to provide the most effective, efficient and equitable emission reductions. It would be comprised of a growing series of national or regional “cap-and-trade” markets linked together, in which the “caps” are brought down in line with the targets that have been adopted for emission reduction. Whilst the majority of developed country emissions cuts should take place domestically, mechanisms should also exist to enable the purchase of reduction certificates from developing countries, which would then benefit from funding and technology transfer, enabling low carbon development.
- **A revised Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)** to facilitate financial support and technology transfer to developing countries on the scale required. To do this, the CDM will need to move from a project-based mechanism (supporting ad-hoc or one-off projects) to a wholesale mechanism (supporting programmatic, sector-specific or technology based mitigation strategies at the regional or national level). This would facilitate major reductions through energy efficiency, carbon-capture and storage, the application of renewable technologies and the removal and/or destruction of GHGs in developing countries. Revision of the CDM should improve integration with national development planning, including through meeting internationally adopted sustainability criteria and contributing to technology transfer.
- **Non-price interventions** because a strong carbon price alone will not be enough to deliver the level and nature of change required across the whole economy. Other policy measures are needed to promote the rapid development, demonstration and wide deployment of low carbon technologies and also to stimulate new markets through rolling performance standards, public procurement commitments and the development of incentives.
- **A framework for developing countries**, operating at a sectoral level to accelerate the large-scale deployment of clean technologies through robust funding solutions, leading to the adoption of emission reduction commitments. Such a framework will require access to international funding (such as through various Clean Technology Funds), a link through to the international carbon market, and technology transfer and capacity building.
- **An adaptation strategy** and funding solution to assist the poorest countries which are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, while being the least responsible for the problem. Adaptation funding needs to be additional, predictable, stable and adequate. It also needs to be integrated into development spending to deliver development goals in a sustainable way.
- **Mechanism to Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (REDD)** which should ensure substantial, predictable, results based, and long term financial flows to developing countries that achieve measurable and verifiable reductions in emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. Mechanisms to cut emissions from deforestation must also aim to conserve biodiversity and to protect the livelihoods of the many millions of people who depend on forests.

It will also be important that the agreement includes a comprehensive global approach to emissions from international aviation and shipping.

At the Poznań meeting, we urge countries to agree on a plan of action for the final year of negotiations; reach a “shared vision” for a new international climate change regime; and renew their commitment to reach agreement on the new framework at the Copenhagen meeting in December 2009.

In return, we pledge to engage positively with governments to help develop the policies and measures that are needed internationally and nationally for the business sector to contribute effectively to the shift to a low carbon economy.

AN INITIATIVE DEVELOPED BY:



# THE POZNAŃ COMMUNIQUÉ ON CLIMATE CHANGE 2008

Over 140 global business leaders unite  
behind the key elements of a comprehensive  
framework to tackle climate change

“Climate change poses global social, environmental and economic risks and demands a transformational change in how we manage our global economy. We must deliver deep and rapid cuts in greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate severe climate change, and must adapt to cope with the climatic changes we are already experiencing and those we are predicted to face”

“At a time when the global economic downturn may cause some to question whether now is the time to act, we believe that decisive action will stimulate global economic activity. Delaying action would increase the costs of meeting any temperature or greenhouse gas concentration goal and raises the risk of irreversible impacts as temperature thresholds are exceeded”

[www.poznancommuniqué.com](http://www.poznancommuniqué.com)  
[www.cpi.cam.ac.uk](http://www.cpi.cam.ac.uk)



THE PRINCE OF WALES'S

CORPORATE LEADERS GROUP ON CLIMATE CHANGE  
DEVELOPED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE PROGRAMME FOR INDUSTRY

### The Poznań Communiqué on Climate Change

This communiqué comes from the business leaders of over 140 global companies. It is being issued by The Prince of Wales's Corporate Leaders Group on Climate Change during The United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 14) taking place from December 1st to 12th 2008 in Poznań, Poland and it builds on **The Bali Communiqué** which was issued by the group this time last year.

Climate change poses global social, environmental and economic risks and demands a transformational change in how we manage our global economy. We must deliver deep and rapid cuts in greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate severe climate change, and must adapt to cope with the climatic changes we are already experiencing and those we are predicted to face.

At a time when the global economic downturn may cause some to question whether now is the time to act, we believe that decisive action will stimulate global economic activity. Delaying action would increase the costs of meeting any temperature or greenhouse gas concentration goal and raises the risk of irreversible impacts as temperature thresholds are exceeded.

Climate change is too complex to address with a single approach; action will be needed at local, state, national and regional levels and by all stakeholders: governments, businesses, investors, civil society and consumers. A sufficiently ambitious, international, comprehensive and legally-binding United Nations agreement is needed as a matter of urgency to provide context for national actions and policies, to facilitate international cooperation, and to ensure the overall scale of the challenge will be met. Crucially, it would also provide business with the certainty and frameworks it needs to scale up global investment in low-carbon technologies.

Any credible comprehensive agreement must include mechanisms to reduce tropical deforestation. The continuing destruction of these ecosystems accounts for up to a fifth of annual greenhouse gas emissions. Stopping deforestation represents an immediate and cost-effective means of combating climate change.

COP 14 in Poznań represents a key point on the road from Bali to Copenhagen. Every effort must be made now to ensure that an agreement of sufficient ambition and scope can be adopted at COP 15 in Copenhagen in December 2009. We strongly urge that the basic shape of such an agreement should be as follows:

- **The agreement must establish a long-term global emissions reduction pathway**, for all greenhouse gas emissions and sources, for the period 2010 to 2050 (with interim targets). These targets will need to be guided by science to ensure global greenhouse gas concentrations are stabilised below critical thresholds. Even an immediate peaking in global emissions would require a subsequent reduction of 50-85% by 2050, according to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and the later the peak in emissions, the greater and costlier the required reduction.
- **Developed countries need to take on immediate and deep economy-wide emission reduction commitments** which are much higher than the global average reduction target. The developed countries need to provide the example of low carbon growth and demonstrate that institutions and frameworks can provide the necessary financial and technological support to developing countries.
- **Developing countries will also need to play their part by drawing up their own emission reduction plans in line with their common but differentiated responsibilities and capabilities.** For example, rapidly emerging economies should continue to develop strong action at the sector level, building towards the adoption of appropriate and economy-wide commitments by 2020. Action at the sector level will help accelerate the large-scale deployment of clean technologies through robust funding solutions and capacity building.

COMPANIES WHO HAVE SIGNED THE POZNAŃ COMMUNIQUÉ INCLUDE:

FOR A FULL LIST OF SIGNATORIES PLEASE SEE [www.poznancommuniqué.com](http://www.poznancommuniqué.com)



Leaders from the following companies are members of The Prince of Wales's UK and EU Corporate Leaders' Groups on Climate Change and have signed The Poznań Communiqué

