

**10th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations
Framework Convention on Climate Change
Panel on “The Convention After 10 Years: Accomplishments and
Future Challenges”**

Buenos Aires, December 15, 2004

**Speech by the State Minister of Science and Technology, Mr. Eduardo
Campos**

Mr. Moderator,
Distinguished Ministers and Heads of Delegation,

I would like to thank you for the opportunity to present the Brazilian view on the accomplishments and challenges of the Framework Convention on Climate Change, which now reaches its tenth anniversary. First, I would like to express the Brazilian Government's satisfaction in the fact that the first decade of the Convention, along with the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol, is being celebrated in Argentina, a kindred country and a privileged partner of Brazil.

In his speech at the opening of the United Nations General Assembly this past September, President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva reiterated the Brazilian Government's commitment to the success of the international regime on climate change and, in particular, to the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol. I wish to remark that President Lula expressed his satisfaction to President Vladimir Putin, in his recent visit to Brasília, with the decision of the Russian Federation to ratify the Kyoto Protocol, thus allowing for its entry into force.

Trust in the principles of multilateralism and in the search for collective solutions is the key to assess the accomplishments and to address the challenges of climate change on Earth. Such challenges do not recognize political, cultural or geographical boundaries, nor do they select places to materialize. But its impacts are certainly more severe and visible in countries where the response capacity is more limited.

From the Brazilian Government standpoint, there were great advances in the international sphere in these ten first years of the Convention. We created the legal and technical frameworks and the discussion and decision fora. The commitments and their modes of implementation are clearly outlined. The entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol next February is the most evident achievement of this period. The Kyoto Protocol is the key piece of the climate change regime and its implementation is fundamental to addressing the challenges that the future holds.

The developing countries expressed their commitment and their willingness to contribute, through participating in Clean Development Mechanism projects. In

accordance with what was highlighted in the Delhi Ministerial Declaration, the Brazilian Government finds it very important that the promotion of sustainable development in developing countries and the policies and measures required from countries committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions are objectives that must be sought in an interconnected manner.

The Brazilian presentation of its Initial National Communication signals the importance that the government of President Lula gives to meeting the commitments made under the Convention. The Brazilian government is engaged in the development and wide use of renewable energies, in combating deforestation and in using clean technologies, among other actions which contribute to achieving the Convention's ultimate objective.

The multilateral regime established by the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol is based on differentiated responsibilities and a common commitment to seeking solutions that reconcile the development of our societies and the stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere. Technology is the link between these two elements. The capacity of developing countries to assess the impacts of climate change should be strengthened by measures such as the development of regional modeling tools. We should also work towards the development of a global strategy to adapt to climate change.

Fellow Ministers,

Brazil believes that the discussion of future actions regarding climate change should occur in an objective manner, based on the Convention principles.

Brazil supports this discussion, as shown in our joint initiative with Japan to offer a space for informal consideration of possible elements related to future actions. By believing in the feasibility of this discussion, we highlight the fact that it should be balanced and it should acknowledge the differentiation, established in the Convention, of the historical responsibilities of States for the increased temperature of the Earth. The imposition of emission reduction goals to developing countries is, in Brazil's opinion, contrary to the Convention and to the principles of justice and equity consecrated by it.

The discussion about the future should take into consideration the progress and the difficulties in implementing all the commitments made under the Convention. It should closely follow the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol, especially in what concerns the compliance with the goals agreed upon. It should lead us to the definition of a negotiating mandate by the Conference of the Parties which allows us to reach 2012 with a regime strengthened by universal acceptance and promoting social, economic and environmental policies and measures consonant with a better quality of life in our society, without imposing a burden on the climate system which may compromise future generations.

Thank you.