

contribution to emissions is increasing rapidly.

The global nature of the climate issue requires a global response. One possible way of making all countries limit their emissions of greenhouse gases is to agree on increasing global participation for the time after the first commitment period.

Another big challenge in the future will be to combine climate policies with the promotion of economically, socially and ecologically sustainable development in the developing countries. This is also a win-win opportunity.

There are studies indicating that some of the more industrialized countries might both protect their environment and strengthen their economic future by limiting their greenhouse gas emissions, for instance by using energy more effectively and by increasing the proportion of renewable energy sources in their energy generation.

In order to reduce emissions, we also need cooperation between various UN organizations, individual countries, industry and NGOs. Particularly least-developed countries and countries with economies in transition should receive assistance in capacity building and technology transfer.

The Kyoto Protocol is the most ambitious intergovernmental agreement aiming at the preservation of a living world for generations to come. In his opening speech, German Chancellor Schröder expressed his appeal for an entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol by Rio +10 in the year 2002. The European Community and its member states believe that major efforts should be made to turn this objective into reality. The EU is willing and ready to ratify the Kyoto Protocol by Rio +10 Conference.