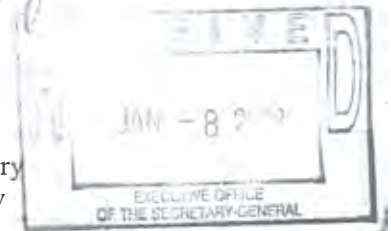


1

- Flight Itinerary
- Trip Itinerary



- Composition of Delegation
- Contact Numbers

3

**Annotated Programme**

- Bali, Dili, Jakarta
- Japan

**BALI**

4

- Human Development Report (Speech)
- Dinner UN Agency Heads (TPs)

5

- Climate Change Conference (Speech)

6

- Meet President of Indonesia (TPs)
- Ministerial-level Breakfast (Speech)
- Lunch by COP and UNFCCC (Toast)

**Bilaterals (TPs)**

7

- Australia, Brazil, China, Denmark, Malaysia, Maldives

8

- Norway, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore

9

**Press Material**

- Press Conference

10

**DILI**

- President Timor-Leste (TPs)
- Lunch hosted by PM (TPs)

11

- Arrival/Guard of Honour (TPs)
- President of Parliament (TPs)
- Address National Parliament (Speech)

12

- Townhall Meeting (Speech)
- Meeting with NGOs (Speech)
- IDP Camp (TPs)

13

- Police Station/Training Center (TPs)
- Dinner by Pres of Timor-Leste (Toast)
- Breakfast with UNMIT (TPs)

14

- Fretilin President Guterres (TPs)

15

**Press Material/Background Information**

- Press-State/Opening Remarks +Q&As
- UNMIT Briefing by SRS

5

5.

**Guidance Note on Key Messages for Senior UN Officials**  
**on the 3-14 December 2007 UN Conference on Climate Change, Bali, Indonesia**  
**28 November 2007**

**Core Messages**

- Overcoming the threat of climate change is the defining challenge of our age.
- The world needs a breakthrough in Bali to put us on a course to avoid severe disruptions to life as we know it on our planet.
- The Bali Conference must agree to launch comprehensive and time-bound negotiations on a new international deal to fight climate change. Countries should also agree to a roadmap for these negotiations, including key issues for the agenda; and a deadline of 2009 for the conclusion of the negotiations.
- The world's scientists have spoken with one voice and their assessment is increasingly grim. There is no time to lose. Action is needed now, not only to ensure continuity with the current framework after 2012, but also because any delay could push us past a tipping point that will dramatically increase the ecological, human and financial costs.
- Urgent action is not only necessary but also possible and affordable.
- There is an emerging consensus on the ingredients of an agreement. It must be comprehensive, equitable and based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. It needs to involve all nations, developed and developing.
- Significant emission reductions by industrialized countries, combined with support and incentives for developing countries to move towards significant mitigation and adaptation measures, will be the hallmark of success of a post-2012 deal.
- There cannot be a trade-off between fighting climate change and pursuing development. Adaptation and mitigation policies and measures should be directed to achieve sustainable development.
- Those who are most vulnerable are also the most at risk from the threat of climate change, so we must provide adequate assistance towards building their resilience and reducing their vulnerability. We urgently have to increase adaptive capacity of developing countries, especially the least developed ones.
- The UN system stands ready to provide maximum support by providing a framework and forum for the negotiations and by working with countries at the national, regional and global levels in tackling the multifaceted challenges presented by climate change.

## Other Messages

- The Bali conference will not attempt to deliver a fully negotiated and agreed deal but will set the wheels in motion and define the parameters. The negotiating process that begins in Bali will have to address the interests of both developed and developing countries, and four core issues: namely, reducing emissions (including from deforestation), adaptation to inevitable impacts of climate change, technology and finance.
- Increased investment in scientific research, climate monitoring and predictions, including for vulnerability and potential impacts, will help prevent loss of life and economic setbacks. The development and use of early warning systems will reduce the risks of disasters. The integration of reliable climate information in socio-economic decision-making is a prerequisite for sustainable development.
- We need to address both **mitigation and adaptation** and not neglect one at the expense of the other. This includes:
  - **Reducing vulnerability and building resilience** to adverse impacts in all countries, while recognizing countries that are particularly vulnerable.
  - Increased support for adaptation measures including disaster risk management and reduction, for developing countries, especially the most vulnerable.
  - Integrating mitigation and adaptation concerns and opportunities into all aspects of sectoral, national and regional planning, including improved urban planning and preventive measures in infrastructure programmes.
  - Strengthening the capacity of local authorities to consider climate change issues in urban planning, and to assess risks and vulnerability and plan accordingly.
- The **transfer of cleaner technologies to developing countries** is essential.
  - **Deployment of clean technologies**, in particular in developing countries, remains a key challenge, and current mechanisms for technology transfer and cooperation need to be dramatically scaled up.
  - **Adaptation and risk management technologies** are essential for increasing countries' resilience to climate change impacts.
  - The **energy sector** is of central importance for mitigating climate change and for transition to a low-carbon economy. The potential of increased energy efficiency in the main energy end-use sectors (industry, buildings and transport) and the adoption of cleaner and advanced energy technologies, which will require significant investments over the coming decades, are fundamental.
  - Meeting the basic energy needs of the poor, including by increasing access to energy, a critical sustainable development goal, can be achieved without contributing significantly to GHG emissions.
- ✓ • **Increasing financial and investment flows for mitigation and adaptation** must be part of the equation.
  - **Additional financial resources**, several times larger than what is presently available, are required to meet mitigation, adaptation needs, and technology transfer and capacity development, especially for LDCs and SIDS. A new