Exhibit 6
DECLARATION OF TODD STERN

1. I, Todd Stern, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, declare, under penalty of perjury, that the following statements are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and that they are based upon my personal knowledge, or on information contained in the records of the United States Department of State (DOS), or on information supplied to me by employees under my supervision and employees in other DOS offices.

2. I am the Special Envoy for Climate Change at the State Department, a position I have held since January 26, 2009. In my role as Special Envoy for Climate Change I have played a central role in developing the U.S. international policy on climate change and have served as President Obama's chief climate change negotiator,
representing the U.S. internationally at the ministerial level in all bilateral and multilateral negotiations regarding climate change.

3. In my role as Special Envoy, I also oversee or supervise DOS employees who work on international climate change policy and international climate change negotiations, and I regularly meet with other U.S. government officials and managers to coordinate the work of my office with the work of other offices and agencies, including the U.S. Department of Treasury, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Department of Energy, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

4. My staff and I meet regularly with heads of state, lead climate negotiators, and other senior government officials from other countries and regional organizations, including the European Union, China, India, Canada, Brazil, and Mexico, to better understand each country’s plans and actions to control Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions, to encourage them to take strong action, and to find areas of common ground in the negotiations under the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and in other international fora. Such meetings have provided me an understanding of other countries’ circumstances and of the influence of U.S. actions on their decisions. In particular, my role as co-chair of the U.S.-China Climate Change Working Group, including the Enhanced Policy Dialogue on climate change and the Domestic Policy Dialogue, during 2013-2015, provided
insight into the dynamics affecting China's decisions on climate change policy and the influence of U.S. actions and leadership on those decisions.

5. I have 18 years of experience working on climate change in a variety of roles, and have personal knowledge of the international negotiations on climate change. At the U.S. Department of the Treasury from 1999 to 2001, I advised the Secretary on the policy and politics of a broad range of economic and financial issues. I served in the White House from 1993 to 1999, where I played a central role in preparing key issues of domestic, economic and national security policy for the President's decision. From 1997 to 1999 I coordinated the Administration's initiative on global climate change and acted as the senior White House negotiator in climate negotiations. I have also been an Adjunct Lecturer at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government and a Resident Fellow at the German Marshall Fund of the United States, and I am a member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

6. The Climate Action Plan announced by President Obama in June 2013 contains a number of policies and programs that are intended to cut pollution that causes climate change and affects public health, including carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other Greenhouse Gases (GHGs).

7. When he announced the Climate Action Plan, President Obama stated that:
"The actions I’ve announced today should send a strong signal to the world that America intends to take bold action to reduce carbon pollution. We will continue to lead by the power of our example, because that’s what the United States of America has always done."

President Obama, Georgetown University, June 25, 2013.

8. The Climate Action Plan includes practical and cost-effective actions to reduce carbon pollution, including modernizing and strengthening the electricity supply grid, accelerating the supply of renewable energy, improving vehicle fuel economy standards, improving efficiency standards for appliances and government buildings, curbing emissions of hydrofluorocarbons, and other actions. The Clean Power Plan is a central part of implementing the U.S. Climate Action Plan, addressing the largest source of U.S. carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions, the GHG that has consistently been shown to be the primary driver of recent anthropogenic climate change.

9. In my experience, the Clean Power Plan and other U.S. actions in the U.S. Climate Action Plan put us in a stronger, more credible position in the international effort against climate change. Other countries see what we are doing and are taking note of our actions. U.S. action to control GHG emissions complements and encourages increasingly ambitious actions by other countries. As the biggest economy and second largest emitter of GHGs, U.S. commitment and leadership are indispensable to effective international action.
10. The Clean Power Plan, finalized in August 2015, demonstrated U.S. resolve to address climate change and cemented the U.S. commitment to action. This and other U.S. climate pollution mitigation efforts helped encourage other countries to submit Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs), which have flooded in to the United Nations this year ahead of the December climate negotiations in Paris and are projected to bend the GHG emissions curve more than any other global action in history.

11. A stay of the Clean Power Plan might prompt other countries to scale back or renege on their own domestic mitigation efforts.

12. This is a critical time for action to address climate change. The science tells us that although we still have a window of time to prevent the worst impacts of climate change, that window is closing quickly. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which the U.S. and other countries involved in the climate negotiations rely upon as the most recent, carefully vetted science on climate change, has reviewed significant quantities of scientific evidence and concluded that:

- Warming of the climate system is unequivocal, and since the 1950s, many of the observed changes are unprecedented over decades to millennia.

- Human influence on the climate system is clear. Human influence has been detected in warming of the atmosphere and the ocean, in changes in the global water cycle, in reductions in snow and ice, in global mean sea level rise, and in changes in some climate extremes. It is extremely likely that
human influence has been the dominant cause of the observed warming since the mid-20th century.

- Continued emissions of greenhouse gases will cause further warming and changes in all components of the climate system.

- Limiting climate change will require substantial and sustained reductions of greenhouse gas emissions.

- Increasing magnitudes of warming increase the likelihood of severe, pervasive, and irreversible impacts.

- The overall risks of climate change impacts can be reduced by limiting the rate and magnitude of climate change.

- The longer the world delays addressing climate change, the more our options narrow and the more expensive it will become to address it.

- Effective mitigation will not be achieved if individual agents advance their own interests independently.


13. The 21st Conference of the Parties (COP 21) of the UNFCCC is being held in Paris from November 30, 2015 to December 11, 2015. COP 21 is expected to adopt an ambitious, durable, and effective climate change agreement for the post-2020 period. UNFCCC Parties have decided to negotiate a global agreement at COP 21 that applies to all countries, both developed and developing.

14. The 194 countries participating in this negotiation have recognized that climate change is a global problem and that addressing it will require action on the part of emitters across the world. This need for action is particularly acute from those
large economies that account for the bulk of emissions of the pollutants that cause climate change, including the United States, the European Union, Brazil, China, and India.

15. The current negotiation departs from the approach taken in the Kyoto Protocol, in which developed countries each undertook a target that was internationally negotiated and binding as a matter of international law, while developing countries did not have targets. In contrast, the regime that is being developed calls upon each country, including the United States, to devise its own nationally determined post-2020 target or goal. This approach is designed to encourage ambition and broad participation in the agreement, including by developing countries, which effectively did not have any commitments, targets or otherwise, in the Kyoto Protocol, and which would be unlikely to accept negotiated targets. UNFCCC Parties also decided that prior to COP 21, Parties should submit Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) to meet the goal of stabilizing emissions.

16. It is hoped that the COP 21 negotiation will result in ambitious climate action by all Parties, coupled with a robust transparency system for the reporting and review of each Party's actions. Realizing this goal requires the development of mutual trust and confidence among the UNFCCC Parties, and in particular the major
greenhouse gas emitters, such as China, India, the European Union, and the United States.

17. UNFCCC Parties have previously noted the need for urgent action to hold the increase in the global average temperatures below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, in order to lessen the impacts of climate change. This means that all countries with major economies, including the United States, will need to take significant action to control emissions, and that they will need to make substantial progress on controlling emissions in the near term. The successful implementation of the Clean Power Plan will enable our nation to continue leading by example.

18. The negotiations in Paris that are expected to conclude with the adoption of an agreement represent a key point in the effort to tackle the causes of climate change, but they do not represent an end point. Parties will still need to decide whether to join the agreement, which will not take effect until 2020. Parties will also be working to implement their contributions, and will be expected to come back to the table regularly to assess collective progress, and to table new nationally determined mitigation contributions. The successful implementation of the Clean Power Plan will enable the United States to continue leading by example as other major countries are poised to take significant action to address climate change.
19. U.S. leadership on climate change has positively influenced the climate change policies of major emitters around the world, including developing countries with significant emissions such as China, India, Brazil, and Mexico.

20. Based on my experience as the lead U.S. climate negotiator, I believe that the ambition and implementation of many other countries’ current and future emission control actions depends significantly on the understanding by their leaders of the seriousness of the U.S. commitment to address emissions. For many countries, willingness to take action depends on collective trust that the major emitters are taking action. If a stay of the Clean Power Plan is granted, there is a real threat that some other countries, including major emitters, might reduce the intensity or pace of their actions or even fail to achieve their commitments.

21. China’s recent efforts to control emissions bear special mention. There can be no solution to the problem of climate change without strong action by both the U.S. and China, the largest two emitters, simply due to the unforgiving math of emissions.

22. In the November 2014 U.S.-China Joint Announcement on Climate Change (Joint Statement), China and the U.S. announced their respective post-2020 actions on climate change. China announced that it intends to achieve the peaking of CO2
emissions around 2030 and to make best efforts to peak early, and that it intends to increase the share of non-fossil fuels in primary energy consumption to around 20% by 2030. In June 2015, China formally submitted its INDC to the United Nations climate negotiation process, which included both of these targets. In addition, China included in its INDC a commitment to reduce carbon emissions per unit of GDP by 60 to 65 percent, and a commitment to increase forest stock by around 4.5 billion cubic meters, from 2005 levels by 2030. For China to achieve their targets for non-fossil fuels and emissions peak requires a substantial increase in effort beyond business-as-usual. China will need to build an estimated 900 Gigawatts of new non-fossil capacity in order to achieve its non-fossil fuel target.

23. China outlined additional actions it plans to take to achieve its targets in a September 25, 2015 U.S.-China Joint Presidential Statement on Climate Change. In that statement, President Obama and China’s President Xi Jinping reaffirmed their shared conviction that climate change is one of the greatest threats facing humanity and that the U.S. and China have a critical role to play in addressing it. China further affirmed that it would take significant new actions to achieve its targets, including the use of a “green dispatch” system that prioritizes power generation from renewable sources; the launch in 2017 of a national emissions trading system covering CO₂ emissions from power generators and other key
sectors; and the commitment of $3.1 billion to help developing countries combat climate change.

24. The actions outlined in the two joint statements supplement a significant set of actions already underway in China to reduce emissions. China is rapidly increasing wind and solar capacity, as well as the share of natural gas in its energy supply. Between 2005 and 2013, China tripled its installed renewable energy capacity in the power sector. China ranked first in the world in installed wind power in 2014. China ranked second in the world in installed solar power capacity in 2014. China accounted for nearly a third of global renewable energy investment in 2014, ranking first in renewable energy investment.

25. While China is still building new electric power plants that use fossil fuels (coal, and increasingly, natural gas), the new plants are far more efficient than older plants, many of which China is shutting down. An increasing proportion of new fossil-fuel power plants are highly efficient natural gas plants, which emit far less CO₂ than coal-fired power plants. The new coal plants use far less coal per unit of electricity produced than the older power plants that they displace. By producing electricity from coal more efficiently, these power plants lead to lower emissions per unit of electricity produced.
26. China and the United States are not the only countries taking action. To date, more than 180 countries have submitted their plans for addressing climate change, representing 98% of all global greenhouse gas emissions. This includes all of the world’s largest emitters - among them India, Russia, Japan, South Korea, Canada, Indonesia, Mexico, Brazil, Australia, and South Africa. This process of setting national targets or goals and developing plans to meet them builds momentum for concrete climate action.

27. The steps being taken by other countries are striking. For example, Germany already generates 27 percent of its electricity from non-hydro renewable sources, while Denmark generates more than 40 percent from such sources. The United Kingdom announced plans to shut down all of its coal-fired power plants by 2023, except those that convert to alternate fuels or install carbon capture and storage equipment. In March 2015, the European Union (E.U.) submitted its INDC to the UNFCCC. The E.U. INDC commits to at least 40 percent GHG reductions below 1990 levels by 2030.

28. India submitted its INDC in September, 2015, pledging to raise the share of zero-carbon electricity generating capacity to 40% of the total by 2030, a massive increase from about 15% today, and to reduce the emissions intensity of the economy - the amount of greenhouse gases emitted per unit of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) - by 33-35% by 2030, compared to 2005 levels. Since the
population and economy of India are still growing rapidly, with hundreds of millions of people still living in poverty with little or no access to electricity, India framed one target in its INDC in terms of emissions intensity. This includes plans for generating 175 GW of renewable energy by 2022. Although more than 300 million people in India currently lack access to electricity, Prime Minister Modi has announced plans to produce enough solar electricity to power a light bulb in every home by 2019.

29. In September, 2015 Brazil announced at the U.N. its pledge to cut carbon emissions by 37 percent by 2025 (from 2005 levels). This is a reduction in absolute emissions, not in emissions intensity. Brazil also committed to end illegal deforestation, and restore millions of acres of degraded forest. Limiting deforestation and restoring degraded forests helps to store CO₂ that would otherwise be emitted to the atmosphere.

30. In March, 2015 Mexico submitted its INDC, committing to reduce its emissions of GHGs 22 percent below business-as-usual by 2030. In April 2012 Mexico adopted the General Law on Climate Change, one of the first climate laws in a developing country. Under this law, Mexico aims to reduce its emissions by 50% from 2000 levels by 2050. Mexico is working to develop additional actions to achieve this objective.
The U.S.' willingness to make significant reductions -- including from power plants, our single largest source of climate pollution -- has helped establish U.S. leadership with respect to climate change internationally. The Clean Power Plan and other U.S. climate pollution mitigation efforts have had a very positive impact on efforts by other countries to control their emissions. The successful implementation of the Clean Power Plan will enable the United States to continue leading by example and support the building global momentum, garnered over the past several years in no small part by U.S. action and leadership, to take concrete actions to control GHG emissions and meaningfully address climate change.

December 3, 2015

Todd Stern