

行政院所屬各機關因公出國人員出國報告書  
(出國類別：出席國際會議)

# 「聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第14次締約國大會暨京都議定書第4次締約國會議(COP14/CMP4)」與會情形報告

服務機關：行政院環境保護署

出國人 職 稱： 技監 處長 簡任技正

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出國地點：波蘭 波茲南 (Poznań, Poland)

出國期間：97年12月4日至12月14日

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## 目 錄

壹、前 言.....	1
貳、我國與會代表.....	2
參、出國行程.....	4
肆、會議過程紀要.....	4
伍、我代表團參與公約周邊會議及展覽.....	11
陸、公約發展觀察與分析.....	17
柒、心得與建議.....	20
捌、附 件.....	23



# 「聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第 14 次締約國大會(COP14)暨京都議定書第 4 次締約國會議(CMP4)」與會情形報告

## 壹、前言

聯合國氣候變化公約(UNFCCC) 第 14 次締約國大會(COP14)暨京都議定書第 4 次締約國會議(CMP4)於 2008 年 12 月 1 日至 12 日在波蘭波茲南 (Poznań, Poland) 召開，計有來自全球 187 個締約國、399 個非政府組織、38 個跨政府機構、35 個聯合國秘書處及相關單位、以及 312 個媒體單位等，近 1 萬人參加。

由於京都議定書第一承諾期將於 2012 年結束，本次會議延續峇里路線圖(Bali Roadmap)談判工作，為 2009 年底在丹麥哥本哈根召開之公約會議產生新的全球氣候變遷架構鋪路。各國代表討論廣泛議題，包括全球共同長期減量目標設定、全球如何因應氣候變遷減緩及調適行動、附件一國家 2012 年後中期減量目標、推動幫助開發中國家的綠色技術轉讓及金融財務機制等。

本次會議除了 UNFCCC 第 14 次締約國大會(COP14)及京都議定書第 4 次締約國會議(CMP4)外，並同時舉辦四個附屬機構會議，分別為第 29 次附屬科技諮詢機構會議(SBSTA29)、第 29 次附屬履行機構會議(SBI29)、第四次公約長期合作行動特設工作小組會議(AWG-LCA4)、及第六次第 2 期京都議定書特設工作小組會議(AWG-KP 6, Part 2)。此外，亦舉辦超過 300

多場之周邊會議(side events)與展覽。由於與會代表分歧不少，這次為期兩週的會議閉幕時間推遲至 12 月 13 日凌晨 2 點 59 分方結束。COP14 共計通過 9 項決議文，CMP4 則通過 8 項決議文



圖 1、12 月 11 日高階會議開幕會議情形



圖 2、場內外 NGO 展示/裝飾剪影

## 貳、我國與會代表

我國代表團以觀察員身份，分別以工研院(ITRI)、國際排放交易協會(IETA)等名義參加，由本署、外交部、經建會、經濟部能源局、國科會、農委會林務局、台電、中鋼、中油、台

灣永續能源研究基金會、台灣半導體產業協會、國際合作發展基金會、工研院能環所等計 40 人代表與會；高雄市政府環保局及台北市政府環保局分別以地方政府環境行動國際理事會 (ICLEI) 成員之名義與會；財團法人環境品質文教基金會、台達電基金會等民間團體亦派員參與，足見產官學研各界對於此次會議之重視。

我國代表團由台灣永續能源研究基金會簡又新董事長領軍，並由本署呂鴻光技監兼溫減管理室執行秘書、空保處楊慶熙處長、外交部條約法律司高振群司長、經建會經濟研究處洪瑞彬處長、經濟部能源局王運銘副局長等人負責官方雙邊會談；全團主要任務有三：

- (一) 關注公約與議定書最新發展情勢，以掌握各項議題進展及建構減量與調適能力。
- (二) 透過多元管道努力為台灣發聲，爭取國際認同
- (三) 加強與相關國家及專業機構進行會談交流，以尋求合作及技術交流機會。



圖 3、我代表團每日晨間團務會議情形



圖 4、我代表團成員會場留影

### 參、出國行程

2008.12.06~12.07 啟程至波蘭波茲南

2008.12.08~12.12 參加公約會議活動

2008.12.13~12.14 返程，回到台北

(本署部分與會成員因配合參與 12 月 6 日公約正式周邊會議活動，提前於 12 月 4 日啟程)

### 肆、會議過程紀要

#### 一、大會議程及議題

- (一) 聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第 14 次締約國大會(COP14)：全球如何因應氣候變遷及共同長期減量目標 (2050 年)、工業化國家中期(2020 or 2025 年)減量目標、推動幫助開發中國家之綠色技術移轉及金融財務機制等基礎建置議題。

- (二) 京都議定書第 4 次締約國會議(CMP4)：討論京都議定書第 9 條規定之第二次檢討，改善清潔發展機制(CDM)審查作業、推動調適基金運作等相關議題。
- (三) 第 29 次附屬履行機構會議(SBI29)：討論能力建構、國家通訊、技術移轉、審查針對實施布宜諾斯艾利斯調適與因應措施行動方案之進度等相關議題。
- (四) 第 29 次附屬科技諮詢機構會議(SBSTA29)；討論減少毀林與森林退化(REDD)、碳捕捉與儲存(CCS)、針對衝擊/脆弱性/調適之奈洛比工作方案(NWP) 與各項方法學、技術移轉等議題。
- (五) 聯合國氣候變化綱要公約長期合作行動特設工作組第 4 次會議(AWG-LCA 4)：舉辦三場次研討會，主題為共享願景、風險管理與風險減量策略、技術研究與發展等。
- (六) 京都議定書進一步承諾特設工作組第 6 次第 2 期會議(AWG-KP 6.2)：討論取得附件一國家後續承諾、討論碳洩漏效應與擬訂 2009 年工作計畫。
- (七) 非正式部長圓桌會議：討論重點包括減緩之長期合作行動、針對無可避免之氣候變遷進行準備、及傳達融資與技術移轉架構，並為 2009 年丹麥哥本哈根會議達成全球減碳協議之目標，傳達出強烈企圖之政治訊息。
- (八) 會議期間公約、EU、IETA 等同步舉行超過 300 場之周邊會議及攤位展覽，ICLEI 則舉辦為期三天之城市倡議活動。

## 二、主要國家及集團之立場

大會於 12 月 11 日高階會議開幕，124 位來自各國部長或代表、及 4 個國家領袖陸續發言，表示將延續進行 2012 年後之因應氣候變遷的全球政治性談判，並強調「全球金融風暴」應被視為是進行氣候變遷減緩與調適行動之契機，而非障礙。各主要國家之發言聲明摘要如表 1 所示：

表 1、COP14/CMP4 與會主要國家發言摘要

國家或單位	發言聲明重點
聯合國 秘書長 Ban Ki-moon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>各國當前同時面臨氣候變遷與金融風暴雙重危機的時刻，呼籲各國實施「綠色新政New Green Deal」，創造可持續投資所需之政治、法律和經濟架構，促進綠色增長和就業。</li> <li>呼籲部長們自波茲南對哥本哈根會議送出訊息，(1)為明年的談判確立工作計劃；(2)勾勒出減緩和調適氣候變遷遠景的核心內容，已開發國家和開發中國家在這方面應各盡其力；(3)再度承諾就因應氣候變遷的緊迫問題採取立即行動。</li> </ul>
IPCC	呼籲各國考量限制溫度上升至攝氏 2 度是否足夠。
波蘭 (主辦國)	強調需要減輕貧窮與因應氣候變遷之需求；並重申歐盟因應氣候變遷之領導地位。
瑞典	表示下一會期時將擔任歐盟輪值國，將持續推動歐盟在減緩及調適氣候變遷的決心；未來三年該國將投資 500 萬美元於全球調適行動。
歐盟	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>法國代表歐盟表示對抗氣候變遷不能等待金融復甦；目前歐盟內部爭議，並不會影響 2020 年前減碳 20% 之決心。</li> <li>呼籲所有已開發國家在 2009 年 3 月前提出減量目標。表示要使溫度上升低於 2°C 需要在 2050 年底以前比較 1990 年減量 50%，開發中國家則在 2020 年前偏離一切如常情境 15-30%；</li> <li>宣布歐盟通過中程減量計畫(20-20-20)：於 2020 年將溫室氣體排放量降至 1990 年基準量下再減少 20%、提升能源效率 20%、再生能源比例達到 20% (生質燃料</li> </ul>

國家或單位	發言聲明重點
	10%)。
荷蘭	提議合併墨西哥綠色基金提案與挪威AAU拍賣提案。
瑞士	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•將與歐盟採取同樣2020年減量20%目標。</li> <li>•表示其全球碳稅提案可以產生調適資金。</li> </ul>
德國	表示現有調適基金資源不夠。
英國	請各國注意不同國家針對REDD議題所提出之意願書提案
紐西蘭	提議先注意管理承諾之規則，再注意承諾本身。
澳洲	提出所有國家將其經濟發展與溫室氣體排放量成長脫勾之願景
美國	表示2012年後協定必須反應1990年後全球變化。
日本	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•表示將在2009年宣佈量化中期減量目標。另表示日本在2050年前應可減少60-80%排放量；</li> <li>•表示UNFCCC應學習蒙特婁議定書之經驗教訓，包括由已開發國家領導技術發展，並透過適當技術移轉使開發中國家實施減緩行動；</li> <li>•提議依據多重準則來區別開發中國家，擴大附件一國家涵蓋範圍。</li> </ul>
韓國	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•提出建立國家適合減緩行動(NAMA)登錄處之提案。</li> <li>•表示希望在2012年主辦Rio+20會議。</li> </ul>
中國 G-77/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•感嘆磋商進度未能反映變化急迫性，呼籲AWK-KP磋商與已開發國家承諾儘速達到成果，並對此次會議未能達成預期表示失望。</li> <li>•表示有效災害因應包括能力建構、基礎設施建設、預警系統、國際與區域合作和保險機制。提議在公約下建立調適基金與調適委員會</li> <li>•支持已開發國家之中期目標，以做為設定長期目標之基礎，並強調經濟發展權力為基本與不可剝奪的人權。</li> </ul>
巴西	支持非市場之融資機制
墨西哥	提出2050年排放量將較2002年水平低50%之長期減量目標。
巴拿馬	強調需要使調適基金開始作業化，已開發國家必須協助開發中國家進行氣候變遷的調適。
非洲集團	表示20年磋商皆未能達成預期成果。
南非	表示共用願景應包括穩定大氣層濃度，呼籲工業化國家在2050年前減少排放量80-90%，並承諾中期的目標，

國家或單位	發言聲明重點
	以便開發中國家考慮在 2020 年偏離基準排放情景。
埃及	提議成立專家調適委員會。
迦納	表示國際在因應氣候變遷工作仍未盡理想，各國應正視及審慎設計REDD機制。
沙烏地	強調CCS對石油出口國家之衝擊
巴基斯坦	呼籲成立UNFCCC領導之創新委員會，以因應智慧財產權對技術移轉之障礙。
島國聯盟 (AOSIS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 巴哈馬代表發言，建議應穩定在大氣二氧化碳濃度於 350ppm，溫度上升至1.5°C的情境下，呼籲所有締約國執行減緩行動。</li> <li>• AOSIS並對類似調適基金等議題未能取得進展，表示失望。</li> </ul>
吐瓦魯	呼籲促使調適基金開始作業。

### 三、大會結論

- (一) 歷經十餘天會議，不同國家集團之立場差異持續拉距，諾貝爾和平獎得主暨美國前任副總統高爾、美國新任總統歐巴馬特使美國參議員 John Kerry 等人於會期最後一天發表演說掀起高潮外，大會延至 12 月 13 日凌晨 3 時方結束會議，但並未達成足以任何鼓舞人心的重要決議。
- (二) 本次會議最重要的決議為決定啟動「調適基金」，同意給予調適基金理事會(Adaptation Fund Board)法律地位，並由全球環境機構(the Global Environmental Facility, GEF)作為秘書處、世界銀行(World Bank)擔任基金之信託管理人，以盡快促使該基金開始運作。該基金來源為「清潔發展機制」，而設立「調適基金」係為了在「京都議定書」下資助開發中國家推動氣候變遷衝擊調適之具體計畫，由於已開發國家和開發中國家在資金來源及使用

上長期存在分歧，導致該基金遲遲無法啟動。

- (三) 達成協助推動開發中國家之波茲南技術移轉戰略計畫 (Poznań Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer)，由已開發國家領導技術發展及提供足夠技術移轉融資，並透過提供適當智慧財產權管理，使開發中國家實施減緩行動。
- (四) 在減少開發中國家毀林排放量 (REDD) 討論上取得初步進展，包括同意於 2009 年 6 月舉辦有關估算和監測減少毀林和森林退化所致排放量、國家和地方監測與報告體系、森林資源地面與遙測調查方法論、財務誘因等相關議題之能力建構研討會，並同意考量原住民 full and effective participation 機會，然而仍有許多原民社區抗議其權利(right)並未獲得應有的保護。
- (五) 通過公約 2009 年工作計畫，顯示正式啟動氣候變遷談判進程，預估於 2009 年 6 月將制訂出因應氣候變遷新協議之談判草案(negotiation documents)。暫訂於 2009 年召開之公約會議時程，詳如表 2 所示：
- (六) 2010 年 COP16/CMP6 輪由拉丁美洲/加勒比海的國家舉行，目前南美洲的秘魯已經表示主辦意願；
- (七) 2011 年 COP17/CMP7 輪由非洲國家舉行，南非已表達主辦意願。

表 2、2009 年公約會議暫訂時程

時間	地點	會議名稱
3月29日至4月8日	德國波昂	特設工作組會議 (AWG-KP 7及AWG-LCA 5)
6月1日至12日	德國波昂	附屬機構會議 (SBSTA 30、SBI 30、AWG-KP 8及AWG-LCA 6)
9月份	未定	特設工作會議 (AWG-KP 9及AWG-LCA 7)
12月7日至18日	丹麥 哥本哈根	公約及議定書締約國會議 (COP15/CMP5)

(八) 第三屆世界氣候大會 (World Climate Conference 3, WCC3)訂於 2009 年 8 月 31 日至 9 月 4 日在瑞士日內瓦召開，主題訂為「Better climate information for a better future」；前兩屆會議分別於 1979 年及 1990 年召開，分別促成全球因應氣候變遷的重要里程碑 (包括成立 IPCC 及促成 UNFCCC 通過)。

## 伍、我代表團參與公約周邊會議及展覽

### 一、官方周邊會議

本署代表出席於12月6日晚上在公約會場舉辦之「Post 2012 - International Action supporting domestic action」周邊會議，報告「the Case of Taiwan」。此為我國首度出席公約與國際排放交易協會(IETA)共同主辦之正式官方周邊會議，同時也是此次會期內數百場次活動中，極少數被選為錄影轉播之周邊會議，可於公約網站(webcast)上瀏覽，對於宣揚我國減碳策略規劃與積極作為極有助益。

此項工作主要仰賴本署與工研院長期與IETA之良好互動，始能獲得妥善安排。我國簡報獲得與會國際人士之高度興趣及肯定，甚至有他國與會代表提議請我國協助其進行能力建構工作，顯見我國因應氣候變遷踏實的作法與穩健的步調，均與國際趨勢接軌。



圖 5、12月6日 公約官方周邊會議

## 二、IETA 周邊會議

### (一) 我政府機關代表參與

以「Policy Instruments Towards Emissions Trading: the Taiwan Case」為題，本署代表再於 12 月 8 日下午介紹我國推動階段性溫室氣體減量政策工具之整體規劃，包括持續推動產業自願溫減計畫、重大產業開發案於環境影響評估時的減量抵換制度，並說明我國溫室氣體減量法架構下的效能標準與排放交易機制規劃藍圖，以與國際接軌的多重考量設計，會議討論非常熱絡。

此次會議討論非常熱絡，與會者對我國溫室氣體政策具有高度興趣，陸續提出台灣溫減目標為何、何時啟動 Cap & Trade、再生能源應用情況等多項問題，我方代表亦再次說明我國溫減目標端視國際後京都諮商談判結果，來承擔共同但差異的責任，也持續推動因應氣候變遷能力建構工作及鼓勵產業開展先期減量行動，共同為全球溫室氣體減量義務盡份心力；此外，介紹推動再生能源的法制規劃與現行財稅誘因，讓與會國際友人更加深入瞭解台灣在因應氣候變遷所做的具體努力成果。



圖 6、12 月 8 日 IETA 周邊會議

## (二) 國內產學研各界代表參與

由清華大學科技法律所范建得教授、工業技術研究院能源與環境研究所董靜宇所長及台灣半導體產業協會牟科俊主委等人，於12月9日下午出席由IETA舉辦「自願減碳市場之在地行動(Domestic Action in a Voluntary Market)」及「自願減碳行動(Voluntary Reduction Actions)」等兩場次周邊會議，於會中介紹台灣參與全球自願碳市場的願景與規劃、再生能源科技具體應用實例、高科技產業含氟溫室氣體自願減量成果等。



圖 7、971209 IETA 周邊會議討論

### (三) 展覽攤位

以工研院為名於 IETA 會場內設置展覽攤位(12月4日至12月10日)，以我國民間減碳創意海報、高雄市2009世運宣傳海報、產業自願減緩行動、跨部會策略規劃與執行成效等內容，布置展示攤位，主動發送我國文宣光碟及環保袋予國外參觀者，反應熱烈，300份文宣資料均已全數索取一空，並與國外參觀者進行資訊經驗交流，獲得一致好評與肯定。

## 三、雙邊會談安排

### (一) 官方會談

與會期間共計完成12場次以上官方雙邊會談，由外交部及各駐地國館處先期聯繫，並依據友邦代表層級，每日由團長指派我方對等層級代表參加，本署空保處楊慶熙處長全程參與，外交部、經濟部能源局、國合會、工研院等派員參加，成果豐碩並開創環保外交的新局面。

- 會談對象：我代表團分別與13個友邦國家(中南美暨加勒比海地區8國、南太平洋地區4國、非洲1國)，友邦參與代表包括1位國家領袖(吐瓦魯總理 Apisai Ielemia)、3位部長(薩爾瓦多環境部長 Carlos Jose Guerrero、瓜地馬拉環境部長 Luis Alberto Ferrate Felice、多明尼加國務部長(前任環境部長) Omar Ramirez)、4位次長(尼加拉瓜環境資源部次長 Roberto Araquistain、巴拿馬環保署副署長 Eduardo Reyes、索羅門群島環境保育與氣象部次長 Rence

Sore、諾魯工商環境部次長 Russ Kun) 、以及來自尼加拉瓜、巴拉圭、甘比亞、海地、馬紹爾群島等友邦政策官員們。



吐瓦魯總理 Apisai Ielemia



諾魯工商環境部次長 Russ Kun



薩爾瓦多環境部長 Carlos Jose Guerrero



索羅門群島環境部次長 Rence Sore



尼加拉瓜環境部次長 Roberto Araquistain  
多明尼加國務部長 Omar Ramirez



瓜地馬拉環境部長  
Luis Alberto Ferrate Felice

- 會談議題：雙方就氣候變遷衝擊調適、減少毀林 (REDD)、再生能源及生質燃料的開發利用、廢棄物管理及資源回收、空氣品質監測、河川污染防制、環境教育推廣、環保人才培訓交流等多項議題廣泛交換

意見，我方表示將持續提供友邦迫切需要的環保技術、策略規劃與執行經驗，亦將規劃舉辦環保專業訓練研習活動，邀請友邦派員來台受訓；未來可就該區域 REDD 減碳合作規劃，或可結合我駐地技術團的農耕經驗技術，在不影響當地糧食作物生產的情況下，協助友邦開發種植能源經濟作物，採收煉製液態生質燃料以替代化石能源，並可增加當地就業機會，進而達成環境保護與經濟發展雙贏的目標；亦建請友邦向我駐地大使館提案，再由國內相關單位評估後續推動作法。

- 訪台邀約：吐瓦魯總理 Apisai Ielemia 在簡董事長又新的盛情邀請下，允諾於原規劃明年 2 月訪台期間，向國人說明海平面上升對於吐瓦魯的嚴峻衝擊，希望能加深國人對於氣候變遷的認知與重視。

## (二) 技術諮商會談

與會期間我代表團成員亦分別與聯合國組織、主要國家、各國重要智庫或研究機構，廣泛進行意見交換，並吸取其對於公約議題討論進展之看法與建言，同時介紹我國因應氣候變遷策略規劃與具體作為，增進彼此之交流與認識。

- 聯合國周邊組織：包括公約秘書處、聯合國環境規劃署 (UNEP)、聯合國跨政府氣候變遷專家委員會 (IPCC)、全球環境機構 (GEF) 等。
- 主要國家：包括歐盟執委會、瑞士、德國、義大利、

英國、丹麥、波蘭、日本、韓國、美國、巴西等，另與英國 Stern 爵士會晤，進行短暫經驗交流。

- 各國智庫及國際機構：包括國際排放交易協會(IETA)、自願減碳標準協會(VCSa)、美國加州氣候行動登錄機構(The California Climate Action Registry, CCAR)、韓國 KEMCO、日本全球環境策略機構(The Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, IGES)及國家環境研究所(National Institute for Environmental Studies, NIES)等。

## 陸、公約發展觀察與分析

- 一、此次會議的最大價值，應在於提供給各國就後京都時期談判平台機制（峇里路線圖）協商長期合作行動願景，其中的關鍵問題在於如何建置一個能提供財務、技術移轉及能力建構之運作機制，有效促進發展中國家控制排放、提升綠色成長及因應無可避免之變遷衝擊。
- 二、因應峇里路徑圖係以調適為核心所構建出之需求，包括極端天災、減碳機制、推廣環境友善科技、減碳措施所需財務支持等都成為討論焦點。整體言之，面對溫室效應所造成變遷衝擊之事實，尋求以調適為核心之新公約架構，顯然是此次會議的重點。
- 三、原先期待高階會議將針對後京都之政策框架作成決議，然而，從最終結論看來，顯然整體談判進展仍無法發展到實

質新公約的程度，而僅停留在政策框架之討論階段，針對會議重要議題（如減量目標設定、KP 第 9 條審查、產業部門減量協定、國家適當減緩行動、國際航運排放管制及 CCS 等議題）仍未能取得進一步共識。

四、在有關效率提升及區域性或部門別的 CDM 檢討部分，仍未有具體進展，尚包括 REDD 是否納入、歐盟主張的航空業納入 EU ETS 部份（已受到美國等其它國家的抵制、國際民航組織正式行文歐盟，認其不能採取片面行動）等議題未決。至於在部門減量倡議部份，日本的主張更是受到各國強烈挑戰，難以有所共識；環保團體則認為這種部門別的主張難以在方法論與環保效益上符合 MRV 的要求。至於，CCS 同樣被認為短期內不可行。

五、減少毀林(REDD)最大的難處在於，擁有潛力的地區多為貧窮落後的熱帶國家，政治不安定且執法效率不彰，貧窮的居民往往受到黑市高價收購木材之利益驅使，屈服於短視利益而砍伐自己居住環境之森林。在國際舞台上，即使是聯合國也很難干預他國內政。因此，REDD 最大的解套並非缺乏改善環境問題之相關方法學，而是要挑戰熱帶發展中國家之政府行政效率與腐敗現況。而國際間的經濟補償措施，對於公權力不彰的熱帶國家而言，只會將利益歸於該國政治菁英，賴以森林維生之原住民仍無法實際獲得助益；且已開發國家若可購買開發中國家可觀數量的森林碳匯碳權，將可能降低已開發國進行其他溫室效應氣體技術減量的動力。此外，不願大量的碳額度進入京都機制造成市場崩盤，也是一個重大之反對原因。

- 六、各國與會部長們重申「全球金融風暴」不應作為減緩減碳行動的藉口，應被視為採取氣候變遷減緩與調適行動之契機。另，日本與加拿大帶頭削弱協商公約內容對於工業化國家承諾用語之強度，亦備受環保團體的批評。
- 七、歐盟宣布通過中程減量計畫(20-20-20)，將於 2020 年將溫室氣體排放量降至 1990 年基準量下再減少 20%、提升能源效率 20%、再生能源比例達到 20%，此為迄今較為具體之已開發國家後京都減量承諾，亦可能促使已開發國家加速表態後京都減量承諾。
- 八、美國仍為全球矚目焦點，多國代表除持續批判其尚未簽署京都議定書外，亦對新任總統歐巴瑪充滿期待。然而，美國政府處於新舊交替之際，亦對此次會議產生影響。雖然，新當選總統歐巴瑪政見提出了美國減量之中長期目標，在因應氣候變遷上展現出比布希政府更積極態度。但本次會議仍瀰漫著觀望氣氛，許多國家希望先看到美國新政府明確之氣候變遷因應政策，再決定表態各自之談判立場。
- 九、然就本年度的發展而言，顯然較接近哥本哈根會議的會前會，各方似乎僅將此次會議定位為縮短各國差異的工作會議。由於金融危機以及美國政府正處於交接過渡期，許多與會者對明年年底在哥本哈根氣候大會上達成新協議持保留態度。未來在哥本哈根會議上若能就政策框架原則達成協定，就已經是很大的成果了，並極有可能於 2010 年延續召開 COP15 Part 2 or Extraordinary。

## 柒、與會心得及建議

### 一、後京都協議諮商談判

由於金融危機、美國政府正處於交接過渡期、調適基金尚未到位等多項因素，2009年年底在丹麥哥本哈根會議達成新共識協議並不樂觀，亟需主要國家領袖從政治層面表態，方能產生歷史性決定；因此2009年6月在德國波昂召開附屬機構會議時，將是各國攤牌的關鍵時候及關鍵觀察時點，期能擬訂出協商共識文件（negotiation documents），留待年底大會作出政治性決議。

### 二、擴大參與公約活動契機

我代表團首度參與公約正式官方周邊會議，由本署代表、IETA前任執行長、歐盟環境執委會氣候變遷談判代表等人共同主持會議討論，並發表我國因應氣候變遷立場與推動策略（非附件一國家溫減立法之首例），向國際社會具體展現我國溫室氣體減量努力成果，積極爭取國際認同，並厚植我國未來減碳責任談判之利基。未來仍將持續促進與先進國家之政府官員或其智庫交流，尋求可能合作及國際發聲機會。

### 三、建立持續參與及關注公約活動之人力

本署與工研院長期關注公約相關進展，對於議題、國外友人及機構之掌握較為清楚，有助於後續合作關係。惟，氣候變遷議題涉及各部會專業範疇，討論議題亦日趨精細，建議各部會應及早培養長期參與專業人員，以免因人事更替而失去對議題因應之先機，亦不易與國際間建立合

作機會。此外，組團人數仍應以質為重、任務導向為主。

#### 四、加強國內 NGO 溝通聯繫

高雄市政府、台北市政府、環境品質文教基金會、台達電基金會均分別派員並邀請國內年輕學子共同與會，本代表團除於出發前提供前述單位諮詢協助外，並於當地分別於 12 月 7 日、12 月 8 日、12 月 11 日宴請前述單位代表們、中央李河清教授、台大徐光蓉教授、青年學生等人，交換與會心得及聽取建言，建立互信合作機制；此外，2009 年 COP15 主辦國丹麥亦將在會期前舉辦全球公民審議活動（World Wide Views on Global Warming），業已主動邀請台灣參加，我國似可運用此一難得機會，結合台灣民間力量向國際社會再度發聲。

#### 五、及早規劃 COP15 組團籌劃事宜

2009 年丹麥哥本哈根會議勢必湧進全球各地眾多與會者，我代表團本次與會時曾向丹麥設置展覽單位人員洽詢，經告知應儘早安排住宿及交通等行程，避免造成不便與困擾，因此本署 COP15 組團籌備宜及早規劃安排。

#### 六、提升企業界的重視與參與

當前國際大廠紛紛要求商業夥伴或供應商應承擔減量義務的前提下，若我國不能及早因應預防，將嚴重衝擊到整體產業之國際競爭力。產業界將於 2009 年籌組代表團參加 COP15，本署及經濟部會應與相關企業單位保持密切聯繫，共同規劃合作舉辦相關宣揚活動，將國內產業自願減量行動讓國際社會更加瞭解與認同。

## 七、促進國內企業境外碳權經營機會

本次會談發現部分中美洲友邦在溫室氣體減量事務處理能力上已有長足的進展，其建立跨部會協調組織及運作經驗值得參考：該區域減碳計畫多以生質燃料、掩埋場沼氣發電、再生能源開發利用為發展重點。

此外，友邦雙邊會談之環境能源合作內容大多牽涉援外經費支助，均須有外交部配合方有延續之可能性，環保合作議題則仍以廢棄物處理、資源回收等範疇為主；本署可先行與外交部、國合會等單位合作，由舉辦環保人員技術交流訓練講習活動作為起點，促進雙邊交流，至於友邦合作提案將請外交部作通盤考量。

## 八、強化調適策略相關研究與應用，發展國家層級調適政策

國內目前關心議題多偏向於溫室氣體排放減量，然因氣候變遷所導致的生命損失、天然災害與社會經濟衝擊，勢將愈趨嚴重，舉凡區域氣候研究、環境監測、糧食安全、災害管理、公共衛生、水資源管理及土地利用等，都須積極審慎面對。本次大會即將衝擊調適列為立即行動，值得國內相關單位重視。

我國為天然災害暴露度與風險度極高的國家，儘管天然災害應變與防災經驗豐富，然而面對長期氣候變遷衝擊之減災調適策略上，仍屬起步階段，此部分研究須與國際發展接軌，並強化在地化及區域性研究；建議國內相關災害主管部門與學術研究機構應及早加強此領域之規劃、研究與推動工作，未來我國將可進行此項成果之經驗分享。

## 捌、附件

- 附件一、聯合國氣候變化綱要公約 COP14/CMP4 會議議程  
Provisional agenda and annotations
- 附件二、聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第 14 次締約國大會報告  
Report of the Conference of the Parties on its  
fourteenth session, held in Poznan  
from 1 to 12 December 2008
- 附件三、京都議定書第四次締約國會議報告  
Report of the Conference of the Parties serving as  
the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol  
on its fourth session, held in Poznan  
from 1 to 12 December 2008
- 附件四、部長圓桌會議報告  
Report on the informal ministerial round table  
on a shared vision for long-term cooperative action
- 附件五、Earth Negotiation Bulletin:  
The United Nations Climate Change Conference  
in Poznań, 1-12 December 2008



附 件



# 附件一

聯合國氣候變化綱要公約  
COP14/CMP4會議議程  
Provisional agenda and annotations



**UNITED  
NATIONS**



**Framework Convention  
on Climate Change**

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**CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES**  
**Fourteenth session**  
**Poznan, 1–12 December 2008**

**Item 2 (c) of the provisional agenda**  
**Organizational matters**  
**Adoption of the agenda**

**Provisional agenda and annotations**

**Note by the Executive Secretary**

**I. Provisional agenda**

1. Opening of the session.
2. Organizational matters:
  - (a) Election of the President of the Conference at its fourteenth session;
  - (b) Adoption of the rules of procedure;
  - (c) Adoption of the agenda;
  - (d) Election of officers other than the President;
  - (e) Admission of organizations as observers;
  - (f) Organization of work, including the sessions of the subsidiary bodies;
  - (g) Dates and venues of future sessions;
  - (h) Adoption of the report on credentials.
3. Reports of the subsidiary bodies and decisions and conclusions arising therefrom:
  - (a) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice;
  - (b) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation.
4. Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention.
5. Review of implementation of commitments and of other provisions of the Convention:

- (a) Financial mechanism of the Convention;
  - (b) National communications:
    - (i) National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
    - (ii) National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention;
  - (c) Development and transfer of technologies;
  - (d) Capacity-building under the Convention;
  - (e) Implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention:
    - (i) Implementation of the Buenos Aires programme of work on adaptation and response measures (decision 1/CP.10);
    - (ii) Matters relating to the least developed countries;
  - (f) Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties by the subsidiary bodies.
6. Second review of the adequacy of Article 4, paragraph 2(a) and (b), of the Convention.<sup>1</sup>
7. Administrative, financial and institutional matters:
  - (a) Audited financial statements for the biennium 2006–2007;
  - (b) Budget performance in the biennium 2008–2009.
8. High-level segment.
9. Statements by observer organizations.
10. Other matters.
11. Conclusion of the session:
  - (a) Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties on its fourteenth session;
  - (b) Closure of the session.

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<sup>1</sup> See paragraphs 44 and 45 below.

## II. Proposed organization of the sessions: overview<sup>2</sup>

1. A welcoming ceremony will be held on the morning of Monday, 1 December, to mark the opening of the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Poznan.
2. The President of the Conference of the Parties (COP) at its thirteenth session will open COP 14. The COP will take up item 1 of the provisional agenda, as well as some procedural matters under item 2, including the election of the President of COP 14, the adoption of the agenda and the organization of work. Statements are not envisaged, except those on behalf of groups. The COP will refer items of its agenda to the subsidiary bodies as appropriate. The opening meeting will then be adjourned.
3. The fourth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) will then be opened. The CMP will take up item 1 of its provisional agenda, as well as some procedural matters under item 2, including the adoption of the agenda and the organization of work. Statements are not envisaged, except those on behalf of groups. The CMP will refer items of its agenda to the subsidiary bodies as appropriate. The opening meeting will then be adjourned.
4. In the afternoon of the same day the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA) will hold the opening meeting of its fourth session. This will be followed by the opening of the resumed sixth session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP), which will convene in plenary to take up item 4 of its provisional agenda. In parallel with these meetings, the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) will hold the opening meeting of its twenty-ninth session, and this will be followed by the opening meeting of the twenty-ninth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) (see the proposed schedule of meetings contained in annex I).
5. The CMP will convene in plenary on Wednesday, 3 December, and Thursday, 4 December, to take up the items on its agenda that are not to be referred to the SBSTA and the SBI.
6. The SBSTA and the SBI will conclude their sessions on Wednesday, 10 December. They will finalize as many matters as possible, and transmit their results to the COP or the CMP. AWG-LCA 4 and the resumed sixth session of the AWG-KP will also finish on Wednesday, 10 December.
7. Joint meetings of the COP and the CMP will be convened during the high-level segment to be held from 11 to 12 December. The joint meetings will be attended by ministers and other heads of delegation, who will deliver national statements. A joint COP and CMP meeting will be convened to hear statements from observer organizations. The high-level segment will conclude on Friday, 12 December. Separate meetings of the COP and the CMP will be held to adopt decisions and conclusions emerging from the current sessions.
8. In keeping with the conclusions adopted by the SBI at its twenty-fourth session,<sup>3</sup> all meetings are scheduled to end at 6 p.m., with exceptions determined by the Bureau of the COP or the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies. Given that six bodies will be meeting during this sessional period, the time available for contact groups and informal consultations will be very limited. The session will be organized taking into account this limitation of available meeting time.

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<sup>2</sup> As the fourteenth session of the Conference of the Parties and the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol will be held during the same sessional period, this overview addresses both meetings. For ease of reference for Parties and observers, the text of this overview is also contained in the annotations to the provisional agenda for CMP 4 (FCCC//KP/CMP/2008/1). Further details may be made available via the UNFCCC website.

<sup>3</sup> FCCC/SBI/2006/11, paragraph 112.

### III. Annotations to the provisional agenda

#### 1. Opening of the session

9. COP 14 will be opened by the President of the COP at its thirteenth session, Mr. Rachmat Witoelar, State Minister for the Environment of Indonesia.

#### 2. Organizational matters

##### (a) Election of the President of the Conference at its fourteenth session

10. *Background:* The President of COP 13 will call for the election of Mr. Maciej Nowicki, Minister of the Environment of Poland, as the President of COP 14. Mr. Nowicki was nominated by the Eastern European Group, in accordance with the rotation of the Presidency among regional groups. He will also serve as President of CMP 4.

##### (b) Adoption of the rules of procedure

11. *Background:* At COP 13, Parties decided that, as at previous sessions, the draft rules of procedure should continue to be applied, with the exception of draft rule 42.

12. *Action:* The COP may wish to decide to continue applying the draft rules of procedure and invite the President of COP 14 to undertake consultations to try to achieve adoption of the rules.

FCCC/CP/1996/2	<i>Organizational matters: Adoption of the rules of procedure. Note by the secretariat</i>
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##### (c) Adoption of the agenda

13. *Background:* The secretariat, in agreement with the President of COP 13, has drafted the provisional agenda for COP 14, taking into account views expressed by Parties during SBI 28 and by members of the Bureau. The SBI, at its twenty-eighth session, recommended that the COP defer consideration of item 6 of its provisional agenda, "Second review of the adequacy of Article 4, paragraph 2(a) and (b), of the Convention", until COP 16 (see para. 45 below).

14. *Action:* The COP will be invited to adopt the provisional agenda without item 6, and to request the Executive Secretary to include an item on the second review of the adequacy of Article 4, paragraph 2(a) and (b), of the Convention in the provisional agenda of COP 16, with the necessary explanatory footnotes.

FCCC/CP/2008/1	<i>Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary</i>
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##### (d) Election of officers other than the President

15. *Background:* At the request of the President of COP 13, consultations on nominations to the Bureau of COP 13 were initiated at SBI 28 with regional group coordinators. There will be an oral report on these consultations. If necessary, further consultations will be held during the session. Parties are invited to recall decision 36/CP.7 and to give active consideration to the nomination of women for elective posts in any body established under the Convention.

16. *Action:* The COP will be invited to elect the members of the Bureau of COP 14 at the earliest opportunity following completion of consultations.

(e) Admission of organizations as observers

17. *Background:* The COP will have before it document FCCC/CP/2008/3 containing the list of organizations seeking admission as observers, following review and consideration by the Bureau.<sup>4</sup>

18. *Action:* The COP will be invited to consider the list and admit the organizations as observers.

FCCC/CP/2008/3	<i>Admission of observers: organizations applying for admission as observers. Note by the secretariat</i>
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(f) Organization of work, including the sessions of the subsidiary bodies

19. *Action:* The COP will be invited to agree upon the organization of the work of the session, including the proposed schedule of meetings (see paras. 1–8 above and annex I).

FCCC/CP/2008/1	<i>Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary</i>
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FCCC/SBSTA/2008/7	<i>Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary</i>
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FCCC/SBI/2008/9	<i>Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary</i>
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FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/14	<i>Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary</i>
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(g) Dates and venues of future sessions

20. *Background:* The SBI, at its twenty-eighth session, invited Parties to come forward with offers to host COP 16 and CMP 6 (2010), as well as COP 17 and CMP 7 (2011).<sup>5</sup> In keeping with the rotation among regional groups, the President of COP 16 would come from the Group of Latin America and the Caribbean and the President of COP 17 would come from the African Group.

21. The SBI, at the same session, also recommended the dates of 3–14 June and 11–22 November for the sessional periods in 2013 for adoption by the COP at its fourteenth session.<sup>6</sup>

22. *Action:* The COP may wish to invite the President to conduct consultations on these issues and for recommendation of draft decisions or conclusions for adoption by the COP at its fourteenth session.

(h) Adoption of the report on credentials

23. *Background:* The Bureau will examine the credentials submitted by Parties to the Convention and submit its report on credentials for adoption by the COP.<sup>7</sup>

24. *Action:* The COP will be invited to adopt the report on credentials of the representatives of Parties attending COP 14. Representatives may participate provisionally, pending this action.

<sup>4</sup> Under decision 36/CMP.1, a single process will be used for the admission of observer organizations to sessions of the COP and the CMP, with decisions on admission of observer organizations being taken by the COP.

<sup>5</sup> FCCC/SBI/2008/8, paragraph 141.

<sup>6</sup> FCCC/SBI/2008/8, paragraph 140.

<sup>7</sup> Decision 36/CMP.1 states that credentials from Parties to the Kyoto Protocol would apply for the participation of their representatives in sessions of the COP and the CMP, and a single report on credentials would be submitted for approval, following established procedures, by the Bureau of the COP to the COP and to the CMP.

### 3. Reports of the subsidiary bodies and decisions and conclusions arising therefrom

(a) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

(b) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

25. The COP will be invited to take note of the reports of SBSTA 28 and SBI 28, held in June 2008, and the oral reports by the Chairs of the SBSTA and the SBI on the twenty-ninth sessions. The oral report of the Chair of the SBSTA will include a report on SBSTA agenda item 5: Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries: approaches to stimulate action.<sup>8</sup>

<i>FCCC/SBSTA/2008/6</i>	<i>Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its twenty-eighth session, held in Bonn from 4 to 13 June 2008</i>
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<i>FCCC/SBI/2008/8 and Add.1</i>	<i>Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its twenty-eighth session, held in Bonn from 4 to 13 June 2008</i>
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### 4. Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention

26. *Background:* The COP, at its thirteenth session, requested the AWG-LCA to report to the COP at its fourteenth session on progress made. It further agreed to take stock, at COP 14, of the progress made on the basis of a report by the group.<sup>9</sup>

27. *Action:* The COP will be invited to consider the report by the Chair of the AWG-LCA referred to in paragraph 26 above and to take any action it considers appropriate.

<i>FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/3</i>	<i>Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention on its first session, held in Bangkok from 31 March to 4 April 2008</i>
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<i>FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/6</i>	<i>Summary of views expressed during the first session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention on the development of the two-year work programme that was mandated under paragraph 7 of the Bali Action Plan. Note by the Chair</i>
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<i>FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/8</i>	<i>Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention on its second session, held in Bonn from 2 to 12 June 2008</i>
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<i>FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/11</i>	<i>Summary of views expressed during the second session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention. Note by the Chair</i>
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<i>FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/12</i>	<i>Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention on its third session, held in Accra from 21 to 27 August 2008</i>
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<i>FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/13</i>	<i>Summary of views expressed during the third session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention. Note by the Chair</i>
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<sup>8</sup> Decision 2/CP.13, paragraph 8.

<sup>9</sup> Decision 1/CP.13, paragraphs 9–10.

## 5. Review of implementation of commitments and of other provisions of the Convention

### (a) Financial mechanism of the Convention

28. *Background:* See the SBI 29 provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/SBI/2008/9).

29. *Action:* The COP will be invited to refer this item to the SBI for its consideration and for recommendation of draft decisions or conclusions for adoption by the COP at its fourteenth session.

### (b) National communications

#### (i) National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention

30. *Background:* See the SBI 29 provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/SBI/2008/9).

31. *Action:* The COP will be invited to refer this item to the SBI for its consideration and for recommendation of draft decisions or conclusions for adoption by the COP at its fourteenth session.

#### (ii) National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention

32. *Background:* See the SBI 29 provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/SBI/2008/9).

33. *Action:* The COP will be invited to refer this item to the SBI for its consideration and for recommendation of draft decisions or conclusions for adoption by the COP at its fourteenth session.

### (c) Development and transfer of technologies

34. *Background:* See the SBSTA 29 provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/SBSTA/2008/7) and the SBI 29 provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/SBI/2008/9).

35. *Action:* The COP will be invited to refer this item to the SBSTA and the SBI for their consideration and for recommendation of draft decisions or conclusions for adoption by the COP at its fourteenth session.

### (d) Capacity-building under the Convention

36. *Background:* See the SBI 29 provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/SBI/2008/9).

37. *Action:* The COP will be invited to refer this item to the SBI for its consideration and for recommendation of draft decisions or conclusions for adoption by the COP at its fourteenth session.

### (e) Implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention

#### (i) Implementation of the Buenos Aires programme of work on adaptation and response measures (decision 1/CP.10)

38. *Background:* See the SBSTA 29 provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/SBSTA/2008/7) and the SBI 29 provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/SBI/2008/9).

39. *Action:* The COP will be invited to refer this item to the SBSTA and the SBI for their consideration and for recommendation of draft decisions or conclusions for adoption by the COP at its fourteenth session. The SBSTA, pursuant to decision 1/CP.10, paragraph 23, will address issues relating to the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change. The SBI will address other aspects of the implementation of decision 1/CP.10 relating to adverse impacts of climate

change and to the impacts of response measures in accordance with the conclusions of the SBI at its twenty-eighth session.<sup>10</sup>

(ii) Matters relating to the least developed countries

40. *Background:* See the SBI 29 provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/SBI/2008/9).

41. *Action:* The COP will be invited to refer this item to the SBI for its consideration and for recommendation of draft decisions or conclusions for adoption by the COP at its fourteenth session.

(f) Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties by the subsidiary bodies

42. *Background:* Any matters concerning the Convention referred by the subsidiary bodies to the COP may be taken up under this item, including draft decisions and conclusions completed at the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions of the subsidiary bodies.

43. *Action:* The COP will be invited to adopt draft decisions or conclusions pertaining to the Convention forwarded by the SBSTA or the SBI at their twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions, including a possible draft decision on Article 6 of the Convention.

**6. Second review of the adequacy of Article 4, paragraph 2(a) and (b), of the Convention**

44. *Background:* Article 4, paragraph 2(d), of the Convention provides that a second review of the adequacy of Article 4, paragraph 2(a) and (b), shall take place not later than 31 December 1998. At COP 4, it “proved impossible to reach any agreed conclusions or decisions” on this matter. During the consideration of the provisional agenda of COP 5, the Group of 77 and China proposed amending the item to: “Review of the adequacy of implementation of Article 4, paragraph 2(a) and (b), of the Convention”. There was no agreement, and the COP adopted the agenda of the session with the item held in abeyance. At every subsequent COP session, the item has been included in the provisional agenda with a footnote reflecting the amendment proposed by the Group of 77 and China at COP 5, the agenda has been adopted with the item held in abeyance, and the President has undertaken consultations on the matter and reported back later in the session.

45. At its twenty-eighth session, the SBI took note of the proposals by the Executive Secretary, made in response to a request by the COP at its thirteenth session (see para. 13 above), on possible ways to address this agenda item.<sup>11</sup> The SBI recommended that the COP defer its consideration of the item, pursuant to rule 13 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, to COP 16. At that time, depending on the outcome of Bali Road Map discussions, the COP may wish to decide how to proceed.

46. *Action:* In the context of adopting the agenda for the session, the COP will be invited to defer consideration of this item to its sixteenth session (see para. 14 above).

**7. Administrative, financial and institutional matters**

(a) Audited financial statements for the biennium 2006–2007

47. *Background:* See the SBI 29 provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/SBI/2008/9).

48. *Action:* The COP will be invited to refer this item to the SBI for its consideration and for recommendation of draft decisions or conclusions for adoption by the COP at its fourteenth session.

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<sup>10</sup> FCCC/SBI/2008/8, paragraphs 35–39.

<sup>11</sup> FCCC/SBI/2008/8, paragraph 119.

(b) Budget performance in the biennium 2008–2009

49. *Background:* See the SBI 29 provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/SBI/2008/9).

50. *Action:* The COP will be invited to refer this item to the SBI for its consideration and for recommendation of draft decisions or conclusions for adoption by the COP at its fourteenth session.

### **8. High-level segment**

51. National statements by ministers and other heads of delegation will be heard in joint meetings of the COP and the CMP during the high-level segment on 11 and 12 December 2008. Full texts of the official statements will be circulated if sufficient numbers of copies are provided to the secretariat in the course of the session.

52. Given the number of Parties and the limited amount of time available for statements, it will be necessary to limit the duration of each statement. The recommended time limit is three minutes. Statements on behalf of groups, where the other members of the group do not speak, are strongly encouraged and additional time will be provided for these.

53. The list of speakers will be open from 10 October to 7 November 2008.<sup>12</sup> Information about the speakers' list, including a registration form, will be sent to Parties in the notification for the sessions.

54. Further information on the high-level segment may be made available in an addendum to this document, after consideration by the Bureau and the Host Government. Information on participation by heads of United Nations bodies and specialized agencies will also be made available.

### **9. Statements by observer organizations**

55. Representatives of intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations will be invited to address the CMP. Further information will be made available.

### **10. Other matters**

56. Any other matters for the attention of the COP will be taken up under this item.

### **11. Conclusion of the session**

(a) Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties on its fourteenth session

57. *Background:* A draft report on the work of the session will be prepared for adoption by the COP at the end of the session.

58. *Action:* The COP will be invited to adopt the draft report and authorize the Rapporteur to complete the report after the session under the guidance of the President and with the assistance of the secretariat.

(b) Closure of the session

59. The President will declare the session closed.

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<sup>12</sup> Enquiries regarding this list may be directed to the Office of External Relations at the UNFCCC secretariat by telephone (+49 228 815 1520 or 1506), fax (+49 228 815 1999) or e-mail <secretariat@unfccc.int>.

Annex I

**Overview of the proposed schedule of meetings during the sessional period**

<b>Schedule is subject to change</b>									
<b>Monday 1 December</b>		<b>Tuesday 2 December</b>		<b>Wednesday 3 December</b>		<b>Thursday 4 December</b>		<b>Friday 5 December</b>	<b>Saturday 6 December</b>
Welcoming ceremony		SBSTA	SBI	AWG-LCA in-session workshops	CMP	AWG-LCA in-session workshop	AWG-KP	Informal groups	Informal groups
COP opening							Informal groups		
CMP opening					AWG-LCA	SBI	AWG-KP in-session workshop		
AWG-LCA		SBSTA	AWG-LCA in-session workshop	AWG-LCA in-session workshops	AWG-KP in-session workshop	CMP	Informal groups	Informal groups	Informal groups
SBI		SBI							
AWG-KP		SBSTA	SBI	AWG-LCA in-session workshops	AWG-KP in-session workshop	CMP	Informal groups	Informal groups	Informal groups
<b>Monday 8 December</b>		<b>Tuesday 9 December</b>		<b>Wednesday 10 December</b>		<b>Thursday 11 December</b>		<b>Friday 12 December</b>	<b>Saturday 13 December</b>
Informal groups		Eid Al-Adha		Informal groups		High-level segment	Informal groups	High-level segment	COP closing
				SBSTA closing SBI closing AWG-KP closing AWG-LCA closing					
<b>Schedule is subject to change</b>									



Annex II**Documents before the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth session****Documents prepared for the session**

FCCC/CP/2008/1	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary
FCCC/CP/2008/2	Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/CP/2008/3	Admission of observers: organizations applying for admission as observers. Note by the secretariat

**Other documents before the session**

FCCC/CP/1996/2	Organizational matters: Adoption of the rules of procedure. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBSTA/2008/6	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its twenty-eighth session, held in Bonn from 4 to 13 June 2008
FCCC/SBSTA/2008/7	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary
FCCC/SBI/2008/8 and Add. 1	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its twenty-eighth session, held in Bonn from 4 to 13 June 2008
FCCC/SBI/2008/9	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary
FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/3	Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention on its first session, held in Bangkok from 31 March to 4 April 2008
FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/6	Summary of views expressed during the first session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention on the development of the two-year work programme that was mandated under paragraph 7 of the Bali Action Plan. Note by the Chair
FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/8	Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention on its second session, held in Bonn from 2 to 12 June 2008
FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/11	Summary of views expressed during the second session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention. Note by the Chair

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| FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/12 | Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention on its third session, held in Accra from 21 to 27 August 2008   |
| FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/13 | Summary of views expressed during the third session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention. Note by the Chair |
| FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/14 | Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary   |

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## 附件二

聯合國氣候變化綱要公約

第14次締約國大會報告

Report of the Conference of the Parties on  
its fourteenth session, held in Poznan  
from 1 to 12 December 2008





CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

**Report of the Conference of the Parties on its fourteenth session,  
held in Poznan from 1 to 12 December 2008**

**Part One: Proceedings**

CONTENTS

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
I. OPENING OF THE SESSION ..... (Agenda items 1 and 2 (a))	1–6	5
A. Statement by the President of the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth session.....	2	5
B. Election of the President of the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth session.....	3	5
C. Statements by Heads of Government.....	4	5
D. Address of welcome and further statements.....	5–6	5
II. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS ..... (Agenda item 2)	7–31	6
A. Adoption of the rules of procedure.....	7–8	6
B. Adoption of the agenda.....	9–11	6
C. Election of officers other than the President.....	12–14	7
D. Admission of organizations as observers.....	15–16	8
E. Organization of work, including the sessions of the subsidiary bodies.....	17–24	8
F. Dates and venues of future sessions.....	25–26	9
G. Adoption of the report on credentials.....	27–28	10
H. Attendance.....	29–30	10
I. Documentation.....	31	10

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
III.	REPORTS OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODIES AND DECISIONS AND CONCLUSIONS ARISING THEREFROM..... (AGENDA ITEM 3)	32–37 10
	A. Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice.....	32–34 10
	B. Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation .....	35–37 11
IV.	REPORT OF THE AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON LONG-TERM COOPERATIVE ACTION UNDER THE CONVENTION..... (Agenda item 4)	38–43 11
V.	REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMITMENTS AND OF OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION..... (Agenda item 5)	44–63 12
	A. Financial mechanism of the Convention .....	44–46 12
	B. National communications .....	47–50 13
	C. Development and transfer of technologies .....	51–54 13
	D. Capacity-building under the Convention.....	55–57 13
	E. Implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention .....	58–62 14
	F. Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties by the subsidiary bodies .....	63 14
VI.	INFORMATION ON VOLUNTARY QUANTITATIVE COMMITMENTS FOR KAZAKHSTAN FOR THE PERIOD OF 2008–2012..... (Agenda item 6)	64–69 14
VII.	ADMINISTRATIVE, FINANCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL MATTERS (Agenda item 7)	
	Audited financial statements for the biennium 2006–2007 Budget performance in the biennium 2008–2009 .....	70–71 15
VIII.	HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT .....	72–75 16
	(Agenda item 8)	
	A. Statements by Heads of State or Government.....	73 16
	B. Statements by United Nations officials .....	74 16
	C. Statements by Government officials, ministers and other heads of delegation.....	75 16
IX.	STATEMENTS BY OBSERVER ORGANIZATIONS .....	76 16
	(Agenda item 9)	
X.	OTHER MATTERS .....	77 16
	(Agenda item 10)	

		<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
XI.	CONCLUSION OF THE SESSION .....	78–81	17
	(Agenda item 11)		
	A. Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties on its fourteenth session .....	78	17
	B. Expression of gratitude to the host country .....	79	17
	C. Closure of the session .....	80–81	17

#### Annexes

I.	Parties to the Convention, observer States and United Nations organizations attending the fourteenth session of the Conference of the Parties .....		18
II.	List of representatives who made statements at the high-level segment under agenda item 8 of the Conference of the Parties and agenda item 19 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol .....		21
III.	List of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that made statements at the high-level segment under agenda item 8 of the Conference of the Parties and agenda item 19 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol .....		28
IV.	Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies, 2009–2013 .....		29
V.	Documents before the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth session		30

**Part Two: Action taken by the Conference of the Parties  
at its fourteenth session**

**Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties**

**FCCC/CP/2008/7/Add.1**

*Decision*

- 1/CP.14 Advancing the Bali Action Plan
- 2/CP.14 Development and transfer of technologies
- 3/CP.14 Financial mechanism of the Convention: fourth review of the financial mechanism
- 4/CP.14 Additional guidance to the Global Environment Facility
- 5/CP.14 Further guidance for the operation of the Least Developed Countries Fund
- 6/CP.14 Capacity-building for developing countries under the Convention
- 7/CP.14 Continuation of activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase
- 8/CP.14 Administrative, financial and institutional matters
- 9/CP.14 Dates and venues of future sessions

*Resolution*

- 1/CP.14 Expression of gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Poland and the people of the city of Poznan

## I. Opening of the session

(Agenda items 1 and 2 (a))

1. The fourteenth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP), convened pursuant to Article 7, paragraph 4, of the Convention,<sup>1</sup> was opened at the Poznan International Fair, Poznan, Poland, on 1 December 2008, by the President of the COP at its thirteenth session, Mr. Rachmat Witoelar, State Minister for the Environment of Indonesia.

### A. Statement by the President of the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth session

2. The outgoing President, Mr. Witoelar, delivered a statement thanking all conference participants for the help extended to him during the past year.<sup>2</sup>

### B. Election of the President of the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth session

(Agenda item 2 (a))

3. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting,<sup>3</sup> on 1 December, on the proposal of the outgoing President, the COP elected by acclamation Mr. Maciej Nowicki, Minister of the Environment of Poland, as its President. The outgoing President congratulated Mr. Nowicki on his election and wished him every success in guiding the work of the COP at its fourteenth session.

### C. Statements by Heads of Government

4. Statements were made by the Prime Minister of Poland, Mr. Donald Tusk, and the Prime Minister of Denmark, Mr. Anders Fogh Rasmussen.<sup>4</sup>

### D. Address of welcome and further statements

5. Further statements were made by the newly elected President of COP 14; the Chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Mr. Rajendra Pachauri; and the UNFCCC Executive Secretary, Mr. Yvo de Boer. The Mayor of Poznan, Mr. Ryszard Grobelny, delivered an address of welcome.

6. Additional general statements were made by the representatives of Antigua and Barbuda (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Australia (on behalf of the Umbrella Group),<sup>5</sup> France (on behalf of the European Community and its member States),<sup>6</sup> Grenada (on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States), Maldives (on behalf of the least developed countries), Switzerland (on behalf of the Environmental Integrity Group) and Algeria (on behalf of the African Group).

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<sup>1</sup> The fourteenth session of the COP was held in conjunction with the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP). The proceedings of the CMP are contained in a separate report. The proceedings of the joint meetings of the COP and the CMP convened during the high-level segment of the sessions are reproduced in both reports.

<sup>2</sup> The full video records of the plenary sessions are available at <<http://copportal1.man.poznan.pl/>>. The transcripts of selected statements, including those made by Heads of State or Government, are also available on the UNFCCC website at <[http://unfccc.int/meetings/cop\\_14/statements/items/4662.php](http://unfccc.int/meetings/cop_14/statements/items/4662.php)>.

<sup>3</sup> Meetings of the COP referred to in this report are plenary meetings.

<sup>4</sup> In general, statements made during the opening of the COP applied to the work of the United Nations Climate Change Conference as a whole.

<sup>5</sup> The representative of Australia stated that the parts of the statement that related to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol applied to the members of the Umbrella Group that are Parties to the Kyoto Protocol.

<sup>6</sup> The position expressed in this statement was supported by Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

## II. Organizational matters

(Agenda item 2)

### A. Adoption of the rules of procedure

(Agenda item 2 (b))

7. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, on 1 December, the President recalled that the President of the COP at its thirteenth session had announced that he would inform the COP in the event of any new developments regarding the adoption of the rules of procedure.

8. As there was still no consensus on this matter, and on the proposal of the President, the COP decided that, as at previous sessions, the draft rules of procedure contained in document FCCC/CP/1996/2 should continue to be applied, with the exception of draft rule 42. The President announced that he would report back to the COP in the event of any new developments in this matter.

### B. Adoption of the agenda

(Agenda item 2 (c))

9. For its consideration of this sub-item at its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, on 1 December, the COP had before it document FCCC/CP/2008/1 and Add.1, which contains the provisional agenda and annotations, as well as a supplementary provisional agenda. The provisional agenda was prepared in agreement with the President of the COP at its thirteenth session, taking into account views expressed by Parties during the twenty-eighth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and by members of the Bureau of the COP. The supplementary provisional agenda was issued in response to a request by Kazakhstan to include an item entitled "Information on voluntary quantitative commitments for Kazakhstan for the period of 2008–2012". This item, which was requested after the provisional agenda was issued, was included in accordance with rule 12 of the draft rules of procedure being applied.

10. The President recalled that at the request of the COP at its thirteenth session,<sup>7</sup> the Executive Secretary had submitted a report to the SBI at its twenty-eighth session on possible ways to address the agenda item "Second review of the adequacy of Article 4, paragraph 2(a) and (b), of the Convention". At that session, the SBI took note of the proposals by the Executive Secretary and recommended that the COP defer its consideration of the item to COP 16, pursuant to rule 13 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, at which time, depending on other developments, the COP may wish to decide how to proceed.<sup>8</sup> On a proposal by the President and on the basis of the recommendation by the SBI, the COP decided to defer consideration of this item to its sixteenth session.

11. Following the proposal of the President, the COP adopted the agenda as follows:

1. Opening of the session.
2. Organizational matters:
  - (a) Election of the President of the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth session;
  - (b) Adoption of the rules of procedure;
  - (c) Adoption of the agenda;
  - (d) Election of officers other than the President;
  - (e) Admission of organizations as observers;
  - (f) Organization of work, including the sessions of the subsidiary bodies;
  - (g) Dates and venues of future sessions;
  - (h) Adoption of the report on credentials.

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<sup>7</sup> FCCC/CP/2007/6, paragraph 23.

<sup>8</sup> FCCC/SBI/2008/8, paragraph 119.

3. Reports of the subsidiary bodies and decisions and conclusions arising therefrom:
  - (a) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice;
  - (b) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation.
4. Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention.
5. Review of implementation of commitments and of other provisions of the Convention:
  - (a) Financial mechanism of the Convention;
  - (b) National communications:
    - (i) National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
    - (ii) National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention;
  - (c) Development and transfer of technologies;
  - (d) Capacity-building under the Convention;
  - (e) Implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention:
    - (i) Implementation of the Buenos Aires programme of work on adaptation and response measures (decision 1/CP.10);
    - (ii) Matters relating to the least developed countries;
  - (f) Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties by the subsidiary bodies.
6. Information on voluntary quantitative commitments for Kazakhstan for the period of 2008–2012.
7. Administrative, financial and institutional matters:
  - (a) Audited financial statements for the biennium 2006–2007;
  - (b) Budget performance in the biennium 2008–2009.
8. High-level segment.
9. Statements by observer organizations.
10. Other matters.
11. Conclusion of the session:
  - (a) Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties on its fourteenth session;
  - (b) Closure of the session.

### **C. Election of officers other than the President**

(Agenda item 2 (d))

12. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, on 1 December, the President informed the COP that Ms. Karen Nicole Smith (Barbados) had undertaken consultations on this matter during the twenty-eighth sessions of the subsidiary bodies. However, nominations had not yet been received from all regional groups. On a proposal by the President, the COP decided to postpone the election of the Bureau until all nominations were finalized. Ms. Smith was invited to continue consultations during the session.

13. At its 7<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 12 December, the COP, acting upon a proposal by the President, elected by acclamation seven Vice-Presidents, the Rapporteur of the COP, and the Chairs of the

Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the SBI. The Bureau of the COP at its fourteenth session was constituted as follows:

<u>President</u>	Mr. Maciej Nowicki (Poland)
<u>Vice-Presidents</u>	Mr. Mohammed Barkindo (Nigeria) Mr. Eric Mugurusi (United Republic of Tanzania) Mr. Mohammad Al-Sabban (Saudi Arabia) Mr. Vlad Trusca (Romania) Ms. Karen Christiana Figueres Olsen (Costa Rica) Mr. Philip Weech (Bahamas) Mr. Collin Beck (Solomon Islands)
<u>Rapporteur</u>	Ms. Gertraud Wollansky (Austria)
<u>Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice</u>	Ms. Helen Plume (New Zealand)
<u>Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation</u>	Ms. Liana Bratasida (Indonesia)

14. The President thanked the Rapporteur for her hard work in the consultations on elections, congratulated newly elected Bureau members, and expressed appreciation to past members for their guidance and leadership.

#### **D. Admission of organizations as observers**

(Agenda item 2 (e))

15. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, on 1 December, the COP considered a note by the secretariat on the admission of organizations as observers, listing eight intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) and 106 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that had asked to be admitted as observers.<sup>9</sup> Pursuant to Article 7, paragraph 6, of the Convention, and following a recommendation by the Bureau, which had reviewed the list of applicant organizations, the COP decided to admit those organizations as observers.<sup>10</sup>

16. Emphasizing the importance of the involvement of IGOs and NGOs in the Convention process, the President welcomed the organizations newly admitted to the COP at its fourteenth session and invited them to play an active role.

#### **E. Organization of work, including the sessions of the subsidiary bodies**

(Agenda item 2 (f))

17. In introducing this sub-item at the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, on 1 December, the President drew the attention of the COP to the annotations to the provisional agenda contained in document FCCC/CP/2008/1 and Add.1. He noted that the subsidiary bodies would be convened with the aim of developing, before their sessions ended on 10 December, draft decisions and conclusions for submission to the COP.

<sup>9</sup> FCCC/CP/2008/3.

<sup>10</sup> One of the organizations was admitted to the fourteenth session of the COP only.

18. On a proposal by the President, the COP decided to refer items to the subsidiary bodies for consideration and the submission of appropriate draft decisions or conclusions, as follows:

Subsidiary Body for Implementation

- Item 5 (a) Financial mechanism of the Convention
- Item 5 (b) (i) National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention
- Item 5 (b) (ii) National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention
- Item 5 (c) Development and transfer of technologies
- Item 5 (d) Capacity-building under the Convention
- Item 5 (e) (i) Implementation of the Buenos Aires programme of work on adaptation and response measures (decision 1/CP.10)
- Item 5 (e) (ii) Matters relating to the least developed countries
- Item 7 (a) Audited financial statements for the biennium 2006–2007
- Item 7 (b) Budget performance in the biennium 2008–2009

Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

- Item 5 (c) Development and transfer of technologies
- Item 5 (e) (i) Implementation of the Buenos Aires programme of work on adaptation and response measures (decision 1/CP.10)

19. Delegates were reminded that the SBI and the SBSTA would consider different aspects of sub-items 5 (c) and 5 (e) (i).

20. With regard to agenda item 4, “Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention”, the President proposed that the COP request the Chair of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA), Mr. Luiz Alberto Figueiredo Machado (Brazil), to consult delegations informally on the content of a COP decision, and to report to the President on the outcome of the consultations by 11 December 2008.

21. The President also proposed that the COP elect the new Chair and Vice-Chair of the AWG-LCA at its final plenary meeting on 12 December. This would allow the incumbent Chair to report on the work of the AWG-LCA at the beginning of the high-level segment of the session on 11 December.

22. Drawing attention to item 6, “Information on voluntary quantitative commitments for Kazakhstan for the period of 2008–2012”, the President proposed holding informal consultations on the matter and reporting back to the COP at the end of the session on the outcome of his consultations.

23. With regard to agenda item 8, “High-level segment”, the President recalled that the dates of 11–12 December had been established for the high-level segment. The segment would be convened on the understanding that there would be one speakers’ list and that each Party, including Parties to the Convention that are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, would speak only once. No decisions would be taken in the joint meetings. The President, with the endorsement of the Bureau, proposed a time limit of three minutes for each statement at the high-level segment.

24. The COP agreed to proceed on the basis of the proposals made by the President.

**F. Dates and venues of future sessions**  
(Agenda item 2 (g))

25. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, on 1 December, the President proposed that he would undertake consultations on this sub-item and report back to a future meeting.

26. At the 7<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 12 December, the President reported on the results of his consultations. He invited the COP to consider a draft decision<sup>11</sup> that accepted the generous offer by South Africa to host the seventeenth session of the COP and seventh session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) in 2011 and requested that Parties come forward with offers to host COP 16 and CMP 6. Acting on a recommendation by the Bureau to move the dates for COP 15 by one week to accommodate Eid Al-Adha, the President proposed that COP 15 and CMP 5 should be held from 7 to 18 December 2009. He also expressed his gratitude to the Government of Denmark for its flexibility and constructive spirit on this matter. Acting upon this proposal by the President, the COP adopted decision 9/CP.14 entitled “Dates and venues of future sessions” (FCCC/CP/2008/7/Add.1).

### **G. Adoption of the report on credentials**

(Agenda item 2 (h))

27. At the 7<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 12 December, the President drew attention to the report on credentials,<sup>12</sup> which indicated that the Bureau had approved the credentials of the representatives of Parties.

28. The COP, acting upon a recommendation by the Bureau, adopted the report.

### **H. Attendance**

29. The fourteenth session of the COP and the concurrent sessions of the subsidiary bodies were attended by representatives of 191 Parties to the UNFCCC, as well as observer States, representatives of United Nations bodies and programmes, convention secretariats, and specialized agencies and institutions and related organizations of the United Nations system. For a complete list, see annex I.

30. The session was also attended by representatives of 36 IGOs and 384 NGOs. For a complete list see document FCCC/CP/2008/INF.1 (Part 2).

### **I. Documentation**

31. The documents before the COP at its fourteenth session are listed in annex V.

## **III. Reports of the subsidiary bodies and decisions and conclusions arising therefrom**

(Agenda item 3)

### **A. Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice**

(Agenda item 3 (a))

32. The COP had before it the report of the SBSTA on its twenty-eighth session, held in Bonn, Germany, from 4 to 13 June 2008.<sup>13</sup>

33. At the 7<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 12 December, the Chair of the SBSTA, Ms. Helen Plume (New Zealand), introduced the draft report of the SBSTA on its twenty-ninth session<sup>14</sup> and gave an oral report on the results that pertain to the COP.<sup>15</sup> The SBSTA, at its twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions, had

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<sup>11</sup> FCCC/CP/2008/L.6.

<sup>12</sup> FCCC/CP/2008/4–FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/8.

<sup>13</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2008/6.

<sup>14</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2008/L.14.

<sup>15</sup> In reference to conclusions of the SBSTA on the agenda item “Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries: approaches to stimulate action”, a representative of Denmark stated that these conclusions (contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2008/13, paras. 35–48) were adopted by consensus. The fact that Denmark took part in this consensus was without prejudice to Denmark’s well-known position on the rights of indigenous

recommended one draft decision for adoption by the COP. At its twenty-ninth session, the SBSTA elected to its Bureau Mr. A.H.M. Rezaul Kabir (Bangladesh) as Vice-Chair and Mr. Purushottam Ghimire (Nepal) as Rapporteur.

34. At the same meeting, the COP, on a proposal by the President, took note of these reports and expressed its appreciation to Ms. Plume for her work and guidance over the past year as SBSTA Chair.

#### **B. Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation** (Agenda item 3 (b))

35. The COP had before it the report of the SBI on its twenty-eighth session, held in Bonn from 4 to 13 June 2008.<sup>16</sup>

36. At the 7<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 12 December, the Chair of the SBI, Mr. Bagher Asadi (Islamic Republic of Iran), introduced the draft report of the SBI on its twenty-ninth session<sup>17</sup> and gave an oral report on the results that pertain to the COP. The SBI, at its twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions, had recommended five draft decisions for adoption by the COP. At its twenty-ninth session, the SBI elected to its Bureau Ms. Nataliya Kushko (Ukraine) as Vice-Chair and Mr. Kadio Ahossane (Côte d'Ivoire) as Rapporteur.

37. At the same meeting, the COP, acting upon a proposal by the President, took note of these reports and expressed its appreciation to Mr. Asadi for his guidance of the work of the SBI over the past two years.

#### **IV. Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention** (Agenda item 4)

38. At the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, on 11 December, the President, recalling paragraph 9 of decision 1/CP.13 (the Bali Action Plan), invited the Chair of the AWG-LCA to present to the COP a report on progress made.<sup>18</sup>

39. The Chair of the AWG-LCA reported on the four sessions of the AWG-LCA held over the past year. At the first session, the AWG-LCA agreed to seek progress on all the elements assigned to it by the Bali Action Plan, and to undertake its work in a coherent, integrated and transparent manner. The working group considered all elements of the Bali Action Plan and their interlinkages at all four sessions held in 2008. This was done by addressing a shared vision for long-term cooperative action, enhanced action on adaptation and its associated means of implementation, enhanced action on mitigation and its associated means of implementation, and delivering on technology and financing, including consideration of institutional arrangements. The Chair reported that Parties participated actively and made progress, articulating their visions and concerns and presenting concrete ideas and proposals. The work of the AWG-LCA was facilitated by in-depth consideration of key issues in eight in-session workshops, which fostered mutual understanding on what provisions, mechanisms and institutional arrangements would enhance implementation of the Convention. Further workshops will be held at the next session of the AWG-LCA in March/April 2009.

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peoples as also recognized in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples adopted in September 2007.

<sup>16</sup> FCCC/SBI/2008/8 and Add.1.

<sup>17</sup> FCCC/SBI/2008/L.15.

<sup>18</sup> This report is included in annex I to the report on the fourth session of the AWG-LCA (FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/17).

40. The Chair also reported that, upon invitation by the AWG-LCA at its third session, he had prepared an assembly of ideas and proposals presented by Parties, taking into account inputs from observer organizations. This assembly document was made available for the fourth session, and updated during that session to capture additional ideas and proposals.<sup>19</sup> This document provides an overview of the ideas and proposals submitted, enabling Parties to discern areas of convergence and divergence, contributing to moving forward negotiations on the elements of the Bali Action Plan in 2009.

41. The Chair noted that the AWG-LCA had adopted conclusions on its work programme for 2009, and had agreed to shift into full negotiating mode.<sup>20</sup> He explained that the group had invited its Chair to prepare further documentation, including a negotiating text, to help focus the negotiations, and that a call had been made for further proposals from Parties regarding the content and form of the agreed outcome in order to review and assess the scope and the progress of the negotiations at the sixth session of the AWG-LCA in June 2009. It was agreed that four sessions of a total duration of up to eight weeks should be scheduled for 2009, and that the need for additional meeting time in 2009 would be kept under review.

42. At the 7<sup>th</sup> meeting of the COP, on 12 December, the President reported that the consultations by the Chair of the AWG-LCA (see para. 20 above) had resulted in a draft decision<sup>21</sup> forwarded for consideration by the COP. Acting upon a proposal by the President, the COP adopted this text as decision 1/CP.14, entitled “Advancing the Bali Action Plan” (FCCC/CP/2008/7/Add.1). The President thanked Mr. Figueiredo Machado for his outstanding work and leadership as Chair over the past year.

43. At the same meeting, the President recalled the agreement by the COP at its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting to elect the new Chair and Vice-Chair of the AWG-LCA at its final plenary (see para. 21 above). On the proposal of the President, the COP elected by acclamation Mr. Michael Zammit Cutajar (Malta) as Chair, Mr. Figueiredo Machado as Vice-Chair and Ms. Lilian Portillo (Paraguay) as Rapporteur of the AWG-LCA.

## **V. Review of implementation of commitments and of other provisions of the Convention**

(Agenda item 5)

### **A. Financial mechanism of the Convention**

(Agenda item 5 (a))

44. Under this sub-item, the COP had before it the report of the Global Environment Facility (GEF).<sup>22</sup> This sub-item had been referred to the SBI for consideration.

45. At its 7<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 12 December, the COP, acting upon a recommendation by the SBI,<sup>23</sup> adopted decision 3/CP.14 entitled “Financial mechanism of the Convention: fourth review of the financial mechanism” (FCCC/CP/2008/7/Add.1).

46. At the same meeting, the President noted that, as reported by the SBI Chair, the SBI had not been able to reach agreement on additional guidance to the GEF. The President had asked the Chair of the SBI to conduct consultations on his behalf which resulted in a draft decision<sup>24</sup> for adoption by the COP. Acting upon a proposal by the President, the COP adopted decision 4/CP.14 entitled “Additional guidance to the Global Environment Facility” (FCCC/CP/2008/7/Add.1).

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<sup>19</sup> FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/16/Rev.1.

<sup>20</sup> FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/L.10.

<sup>21</sup> FCCC/CP/2008/L.4.

<sup>22</sup> FCCC/CP/2008/2/Rev.1.

<sup>23</sup> FCCC/SBI/2008/L.29.

<sup>24</sup> FCCC/CP/2008/L.5.

**B. National communications**

(Agenda item 5 (b))

1. National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention

(Agenda item 5 (b) (i))

47. This sub-item had been referred to the SBI for consideration.

48. At its 7<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 12 December, the COP, on a proposal by the President, noted that the SBI had taken note of the report on greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory data submitted by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties) for the period 1990–2006<sup>25</sup> and the status report on the review of fourth national communications from Annex I Parties.<sup>26</sup>

2. National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention

(Agenda item 5 (b) (ii))

49. This sub-item had been referred to the SBI for consideration.

50. At the 7<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 12 December, the President reported that the SBI was not able to recommend a decision for adoption at this session on its sub-items “Work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention” and “Information contained in national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention”. The SBI will take up these matters again at its next session.

**C. Development and transfer of technologies**

(Agenda item 5 (c))

51. This sub-item had been referred to the SBSTA and to the SBI for consideration.

52. At the 7<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 12 December, the President reported that the deliberations of the SBSTA and the SBI had resulted in a draft decision recommended by the SBI<sup>27</sup> for adoption by the COP.

53. At the same meeting, the COP, acting upon a proposal by the President, accepted a proposal by Ghana to rename the programme mentioned in the draft decision as the “Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer”, and adopted decision 2/CP.14, entitled “Development and transfer of technologies”, as amended (FCCC/CP/2008/7/Add.1).

54. The President congratulated Parties for their work, and encouraged collaboration on this important issue at future sessions.

**D. Capacity-building under the Convention**

(Agenda item 5 (d))

55. This sub-item had been referred to the SBI for consideration.

56. At its 7<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 12 December, the COP, acting on a proposal by the President, took note of the conclusions adopted by the SBI entitled “Capacity-building under the Convention”.<sup>28</sup>

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<sup>25</sup> FCCC/SBI/2008/12 and Corr.1.

<sup>26</sup> FCCC/SBI/2008/INF.7.

<sup>27</sup> FCCC/SBI/2008/L.28/Add.1.

<sup>28</sup> FCCC/SBI/2008/L.25.

57. At the same meeting, the COP, acting upon a recommendation by the SBI,<sup>29</sup> adopted decision 6/CP.14 entitled “Capacity-building for developing countries under the Convention” (FCCC/CP/2008/7/Add.1).

**E. Implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention**  
(Agenda item 5 (e))

1. Implementation of the Buenos Aires programme of work on adaptation and response measures (decision 1/CP.10)  
(Agenda item 5 (e) (i))

58. This sub-item had been referred to the SBSTA and to the SBI for consideration.

59. At the 7<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 12 December, the President reported with regret that the SBI could not reach conclusions on the related sub-item “Progress on the implementation of decision 1/CP.10” and invited the SBI to continue its consideration of this item at its thirtieth session. He encouraged Parties to strengthen their efforts in discussions on this crucial issue at future sessions.

60. At the same meeting, the COP, acting upon a proposal by the President, took note of the conclusions adopted by the SBSTA on the “Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change”<sup>30</sup> and invited the SBSTA to continue its consideration of this item at its thirtieth session.

2. Matters relating to the least developed countries  
(Agenda item 5 (e) (ii))

61. This sub-item had been referred to the SBI for consideration.

62. At its 7<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 12 December, the COP, acting upon a recommendation by the SBI,<sup>31</sup> adopted decision 5/CP.14 entitled “Further guidance for the operation of the Least Developed Countries Fund” (FCCC/CP/2008/7/Add.1).

**F. Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties by the subsidiary bodies**  
(Agenda item 5 (f))

63. At its 7<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 12 December, the COP, acting upon a recommendation by the SBSTA,<sup>32</sup> adopted decision 7/CP.14 entitled “Continuation of activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase” (FCCC/CP/2008/7/Add.1).

**VI. Information on voluntary quantitative commitments for Kazakhstan for the period of 2008–2012**

(Agenda item 6)

1. Proceedings

64. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, on 1 December, the President recalled that this item had been proposed by Kazakhstan to provide information on its voluntary emission reduction commitments. Kazakhstan had submitted relevant information to the secretariat, which had been made available in a supplementary

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<sup>29</sup> FCCC/SBI/2008/8/Add.1.

<sup>30</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2008/L.13/Rev.1.

<sup>31</sup> FCCC/SBI/2008/L.21/Add.1.

<sup>32</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2008/L.19/Add.1.

provisional agenda (see para. 9 above).<sup>33</sup> On a proposal by the President, the COP agreed that the President would undertake informal consultations on this matter.

65. At its 7<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 12 December, the COP, acting upon a proposal by the President, adopted conclusions on this item.<sup>34</sup>

## 2. Conclusions

66. The COP recalled the notification by the Government of Kazakhstan dated 23 March 2000 that, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2(g), of the Convention, Kazakhstan intends to be bound by Article 4, paragraph 2(a) and (b), of the Convention. The COP also recalled its conclusion,<sup>35</sup> which recognizes that, upon ratification of the Kyoto Protocol, Kazakhstan will become an Annex I Party for the purposes of the Kyoto Protocol in accordance with Article 1, paragraph 7, of the Kyoto Protocol, while remaining a Party not included in Annex I to the Convention for the purposes of the Convention. The COP also recalled that Kazakhstan wishes to use 1992 as its base year for the purposes of the Convention.

67. The COP welcomed the information on voluntary quantitative commitments for Kazakhstan for the period between 2008 and 2012, provided by Kazakhstan in a letter to the Executive Secretary dated 3 November 2008. In particular, the COP took note of the voluntary commitment pledged by Kazakhstan to limit the anthropogenic GHG emissions of Kazakhstan for 2008–2012 to 100 per cent of its emissions level in 1992.

68. The COP reiterated its request to Kazakhstan that it submit its national communication<sup>36</sup> and annual GHG inventories<sup>37</sup> in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2(b), and Article 12 of the Convention, using the UNFCCC reporting guidelines for Annex I Parties.

69. The COP took note of the interest expressed by Kazakhstan in a review of its annual GHG inventory.

## **VII. Administrative, financial and institutional matters**

(Agenda item 7)

### **Audited financial statements for the biennium 2006–2007**

(Agenda item 7 (a))

### **Budget performance in the biennium 2008–2009**

(Agenda item 7 (b))

70. These two sub-items had been referred to the SBI for consideration.

71. At its 7<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 12 December, the COP, acting upon a recommendation by the SBI,<sup>38</sup> adopted decision 8/CP.14 entitled “Administrative, financial and institutional matters” (FCCC/CP/2008/7/Add.1).

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<sup>33</sup> FCCC/CP/2008/1/Add.1.

<sup>34</sup> FCCC/CP/2008/L.2.

<sup>35</sup> FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.4, chapter V C.

<sup>36</sup> Decisions 4/CP.5 and 4/CP.8 and the “Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part II: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on national communications” (FCCC/CP/1999/7).

<sup>37</sup> Decisions 3/CP.5, 18/CP.8 and 13/CP.9 and the “Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part I: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories” (FCCC/SBSTA/2006/9).

<sup>38</sup> FCCC/SBI/2008/L.17/Add.1/Rev.1.

## **VIII. High-level segment** (Agenda item 8)

72. The joint high-level segment of COP 14 and CMP 4 was opened by the President of the COP and the CMP at the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the COP and the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting of the CMP, on 11 December.

### **A. Statements by Heads of State or Government**

73. During the high-level segment, statements were made by the following individuals:

President of Poland	Mr. Lech Kaczyński
President of Guyana	Mr. Bharrat Jagdeo
Prime Minister of Tuvalu	Mr. Apisai Ielemia
Prime Minister of Sweden	Mr. Fredrik Reinfeldt

### **B. Statements by United Nations officials**

74. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. BAN Ki-moon, made a statement during the high-level segment. The Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC, Mr. Yvo de Boer, also made a statement.

### **C. Statements by Government officials, ministers and other heads of delegation**

75. During the high-level segment, Mr. Waldemar Pawlak, Deputy Prime Minister of Poland and Minister of Economy, made a statement. At the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the COP and the 5<sup>th</sup> meeting of the CMP, on 11 December, and also at the three subsequent meetings of both bodies, national statements were made by 121 ministers and other heads of delegation. For the list of speakers, see annex II.

## **IX. Statements by observer organizations** (Agenda item 9)

76. At the 6<sup>th</sup> meeting of the COP and the 8<sup>th</sup> meeting of the CMP, on 12 December, statements were made by representatives of IGOs, NGOs and others. For the list of these organizations, see annex III.

## **X. Other matters** (Agenda item 10)

77. At the 7<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 12 December, a number of Parties made statements on the conference room paper on the informal ministerial round table held on a shared vision for long-term cooperative action.<sup>39</sup> India stated that, while recognizing the Chair's privilege to frame his summary of the proceedings, it could not accept some of the conclusions contained in the paper, because, among other reasons, the text did not include a specific reference to common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities or to the principle of equity, and the wording further implied an outcome in the form of a legally binding document, which was not in accordance with the Bali Action Plan. China, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Saudi Arabia, Colombia, Bolivia, the Philippines and Gabon supported the Indian position and expressed similar concerns. Pakistan, China, Saudi Arabia and the Philippines also stated that the document did not reflect a consensus of views, and confirmed their understanding that the character of the document, including any revision, remained that of a Chair's summary prepared entirely under his own prerogative.

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<sup>39</sup> FCCC/CP/2008/CRP.1/Rev.1.

## **XI. Conclusion of the session**

(Agenda item 11)

### **A. Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties on its fourteenth session**

(Agenda item 11 (a))

78. At the 7<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 12 December, the COP considered the draft report on its fourteenth session<sup>40</sup> and adopted the text, authorizing the Rapporteur to complete the report, under the guidance of the President and with the assistance of the secretariat.

### **B. Expression of gratitude to the host country**

79. At the 7<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 12 December, representatives of Denmark and Brazil introduced a draft resolution entitled “Expression of gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Poland and the people of the city of Poznan”.<sup>41</sup> At the same meeting, the COP adopted resolution 1/CP.14 (FCCC/CP/2008/7/Add.1).

### **C. Closure of the session**

(Agenda item 11 (b))

80. In his closing remarks,<sup>42</sup> the President stated that the conference had achieved successful results after two weeks of hard work. Governments had responded to the current financial crisis and economic downturn with a clear signal that these events should not justify inaction on the even greater crisis of the climate. He noted that the conference provided clear guidance on negotiations in 2009 for the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol and the AWG-LCA, and had also succeeded in shifting negotiations into a higher gear. The President highlighted that important steps had been taken to help developing countries, particularly with the resolution of the legal capacity of the Adaptation Fund, which would now be able to receive projects to help protect the most vulnerable countries. The President also took note of the decision to adopt the Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer, which would scale up the level of investment for the transfer of mitigation and adaptation technologies to developing countries. He stated that the conference was an important stepping stone towards an agreed outcome in Copenhagen, expressed appreciation for the efforts and spirit of cooperation among Parties at the conference, and suggested that the way forward for addressing the climate crisis next year should be a path of international climate solidarity.

81. The President then declared the fourteenth session of the COP closed.

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<sup>40</sup> FCCC/CP/2008/L.1.

<sup>41</sup> FCCC/CP/2008/L.3–FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/L.3.

<sup>42</sup> The closing remarks of the President were made at the closure of CMP 4. As they pertain to both the COP and the CMP, they are included in both the COP and CMP reports.

Annex I

**Parties to the Convention, observer States and United Nations organizations  
attending the fourteenth session of the Conference of the Parties**

**A. Parties to the Convention**

Afghanistan	Democratic Republic of the	Kiribati
Albania	Congo	Kuwait
Algeria	Denmark	Kyrgyzstan
Angola	Djibouti	Lao People's Democratic
Antigua and Barbuda	Dominica	Republic
Argentina	Dominican Republic	Latvia
Armenia	Ecuador	Lebanon
Australia	Egypt	Lesotho
Austria	El Salvador	Liberia
Azerbaijan	Equatorial Guinea	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Bahamas	Eritrea	Liechtenstein
Bangladesh	Estonia	Lithuania
Barbados	Ethiopia	Luxembourg
Belarus	European Community	Madagascar
Belgium	Fiji	Malawi
Belize	Finland	Malaysia
Benin	France	Maldives
Bhutan	Gabon	Mali
Bolivia	Gambia	Malta
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Marshall Islands
Botswana	Germany	Mauritania
Brazil	Ghana	Mauritius
Brunei Darussalam	Greece	Mexico
Bulgaria	Grenada	Micronesia (Federated States of)
Burkina Faso	Guatemala	Monaco
Cambodia	Guinea	Mongolia
Cameroon	Guinea-Bissau	Montenegro
Canada	Guyana	Morocco
Cape Verde	Haiti	Mozambique
Central African Republic	Honduras	Myanmar
Chad	Hungary	Namibia
Chile	Iceland	Nauru
China	India	Nepal
Colombia	Indonesia	Netherlands
Comoros	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	New Zealand
Congo	Ireland	Nicaragua
Cook Islands	Israel	Niger
Costa Rica	Italy	Nigeria
Côte d'Ivoire	Jamaica	Niue
Croatia	Japan	Norway
Cuba	Jordan	Oman
Cyprus	Kazakhstan	Pakistan
Czech Republic	Kenya	Palau

Panama	Serbia	Tonga
Papua New Guinea	Seychelles	Trinidad and Tobago
Paraguay	Sierra Leone	Tunisia
Peru	Singapore	Turkey
Philippines	Slovakia	Turkmenistan
Poland	Slovenia	Tuvalu
Portugal	Solomon Islands	Uganda
Qatar	South Africa	Ukraine
Republic of Korea	Spain	United Arab Emirates
Republic of Moldova	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Romania	Sudan	United Republic of Tanzania
Russian Federation	Suriname	United States of America
Rwanda	Swaziland	Uruguay
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Sweden	Uzbekistan
Saint Lucia	Switzerland	Vanuatu
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Syrian Arab Republic	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Samoa	Tajikistan	Viet Nam
San Marino	Thailand	Yemen
Sao Tome and Principe	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Zambia
Saudi Arabia	Timor-Leste	Zimbabwe
Senegal	Togo	

#### **B. Observer States**

Holy See  
Iraq

#### **C. United Nations bodies and programmes**

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS  
United Nations  
United Nations Centre for Regional Development  
United Nations Childrens Fund  
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development  
United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs  
United Nations Development Programme  
United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific  
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe  
United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean  
United Nations Environment Programme  
United Nations Forum on Forests  
United Nations Human Settlements Programme  
United Nations Institute for Training and Research  
United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction  
United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights  
United Nations Population Fund  
United Nations University  
United Nations World Food Programme  
World Intellectual Property Organization

**D. Convention secretariats**

Convention on Biological Diversity  
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification  
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and its Montreal Protocol  
Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal  
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals  
Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

**E. Specialized agencies and institutions of the United Nations system**

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization  
International Civil Aviation Organization  
International Maritime Organization  
World Health Organization  
World Bank/International Finance Corporation  
World Meteorological Organization  
International Fund for Agricultural Development  
International Labour Organization  
International Telecommunication Union  
United Nations Industrial Development Organization  
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change  
Global Environment Facility  
Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization  
World Tourism Organization

**F. Related organizations of the United Nations system**

International Atomic Energy Agency  
World Trade Organization

Annex II

**List of representatives who made statements at the high-level segment under agenda item 8 of the Conference of the Parties and agenda item 19 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol**

[ENGLISH/FRENCH/SPANISH ONLY]

**A. Parties**

**Albania**

H.E. Mr. Taulant Bino  
Deputy Minister of Environment, Forests and  
Water Administration

**Algeria** (*speaking on behalf of the African Group*)

H.E. Mr. Abdelaziz Lahiouel  
Ambassador of Algeria to the Republic of Poland

**Angola**

H.E. Ms. Maria de Fatima Jardim  
Minister of Environment

**Antigua and Barbuda** (*speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China*)

H.E. Mr. John Ashe  
Ambassador/Permanent Representative of Antigua  
and Barbuda to the United Nations, New York

**Australia** (*speaking on behalf of the Umbrella Group*)

H.E. Ms. Penny Wong  
Minister for Climate Change and Water

**Austria**

H.E. Mr. Nikolaus Berlakovich  
Federal Minister of Agriculture, Forestry,  
Environment and Water Management

**Bangladesh**

H.E. Mr. Raja Devasish Roy  
State Minister for Environment  
Ministry of Environment and Forests

**Barbados**

H.E. Mr. Denis Lowe  
Minister of Environment, Water Resources and  
Drainage

**Belarus**

Mr. Aleksandr Apatsky  
First Deputy Minister  
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental  
Protection

**Belgium**

H.E. Mr. Paul Magnette  
Minister for Climate and Energy

**Bhutan**

H.E. Mr. Nado Rinchhen  
Deputy Minister, National Environment  
Commission

**Bolivia**

S.E. M. John Vargas Vega  
Viceministerio de Planificación Territorial y  
Medio Ambiente

**Bosnia and Herzegovina**

H.E. Mr. Zoran Skenderija  
Ambassador of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the  
Republic of Poland

**Brazil**

H.E. Mr. Carlos Minc  
Minister of the Environment

**Burkina Faso**

Mr. Alain Edouard Traore  
Secrétaire-Général, Ministère de l'Environnement  
et du Cadre de Vie

**Cameroon**

S.E. M. Pierre Hele  
Ministre de l'Environnement et de la Protection de  
la Nature

**Canada**

H.E. Mr. Jim Prentice  
Minister of the Environment

**Cape Verde**

H.E. Mr. Jorge Tolentino Araujo  
Ambassador of Cape Verde to the Federal  
Republic of Germany

**Chad**

H.E. Mr. Ali Souleyman Dabye  
Minister of Environment

**Chile**

H.E. Ms. Ana Lya Uriarte  
Minister, National Commission for the  
Environment

**China**

H.E. Mr. Zhenhua Xie  
Vice Chairman and Minister, National  
Development and Reform Commission

**Colombia**

H.E. Mr. Juan Lozano Ramírez  
Minister for Environment, Housing and Territorial  
Development

**Congo**

S.E. M. Okombi Salissa Andre  
Ministre du Tourisme et de l'Environnement

**Cook Islands**

H.E. Mr. Kete Ioane  
Minister for the Environment

**Costa Rica**

H.E. Mr. Roberto Dobles  
Minister of Environment, Energy and  
Telecommunications

**Croatia**

Mr. Nikola Ružinski  
State Secretary, Ministry of Environmental  
Protection, Physical Planning and Construction

**Cuba**

Sr. Orlando Rey Santos  
Director de Medio Ambiente  
Ministerio de Ciencia, Tecnología y Medio  
Ambiente

**Czech Republic**

H.E. Mr. Martin Bursik  
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the  
Environment

**Democratic Republic of the Congo**

S.E. M. Jose E.B. Endundo  
Ministre de l'Environnement, Conservation de la  
Nature et Tourisme

**Denmark**

H.E. Ms. Connie Hedegaard  
Minister of Climate and Energy

**Dominican Republic**

Mr. Omar Ramirez Tejada  
Secretary of State, Advisor on Climate Change and  
CDM

**Ecuador**

H.E. Ms. Marcela Aguiñaga  
Minister of Environment

**Egypt**

H.E. Mr. Maged George Ellias Ghatas  
Minister for Environmental Affairs

**El Salvador**

H.E. Mr. Carlos Jose Guerrero Contreras  
Minister of Environment and Natural Resources

**European Community**

H.E. Mr. Stavros Dimas  
Commissioner for the Environment

**Finland**

H.E. Ms. Paula Lehtomäki  
Minister of the Environment

**France** *(speaking on behalf of the European Union)*

S.E. Mme. Nathalie Kosciusko-Morizet  
Ministre d'Etat, Ministère de l'Ecologie du  
Développement durable et de l'Aménagement du  
territoire

**Gabon**

H.E. Ms. Georgette Koko  
Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Environment

**Germany**

H.E. Mr. Sigmar Gabriel  
Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature  
Conservation and Nuclear Safety

**Greece**

Mr. Evangelos Baltas  
Secretary General  
Hellenic Ministry of Environment, Physical  
Planning and Public Works

**Grenada** *(speaking on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States)*

H.E. Mr. Sylvester Quarless  
Minister of State, Ministry of the Environment

**Guatemala**

H.E. Mr. Luis Alberto Ferraté Felice  
Minister of Environment and Natural Resources

**Guinea**

H.E. Mr. Papa Koly Kourouma  
Minister of Sustainable Development and  
Environment

**Honduras**

H.E. Mr. Carlos José Guerrero Contreras  
Minister of Environment and Natural Resources of  
El Salvador  
*(speaking on behalf of the President Pro-tempore  
(Honduras) of the Central American  
Environmental and Development Commission)*

**Iceland**

H.E. Ms. Thorunn Sveinbjarnardottir  
Minister for the Environment

**India**

H.E. Mr. Vijai Sharma  
Vice-Minister  
Ministry of Environment and Forests

**Indonesia**

H.E. Mr. Rachmat Witoelar  
State Minister for the Environment

**Iran (Islamic Republic of)**

H.E. Mr. Hassan Asilian  
Deputy Head/Deputy Minister of the Department  
of the Environment

**Ireland**

H.E. Mr. John Gormley  
Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local  
Government

**Israel**

H.E. Mr. David Peleg  
Ambassador of Israel in Warsaw

**Italy**

H.E. Ms. Stefania Prestigiacomo  
Minister for Environment, Land and Sea

**Jamaica**

Mr. Aundré C. Franklin  
Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health

**Japan**

H.E. Mr. Tetsuo Saito  
Minister of the Environment

**Jordan**

H.E. Mr. Faris Mohamad Al-Junaidi  
Deputy Minister of Environment

**Kazakhstan**

Ms. Galiya Karibzhanova  
Head of Administration of International  
Cooperation  
Ministry of Environmental Protection

**Kyrgyzstan**

H.E. Ms. Jiparkul Bekkulova  
Deputy Minister  
State Agency for Environment Protection and  
Forestry

**Lao People's Democratic Republic**

H.E. Ms. Khempheng Pholsena  
Minister to the Prime Minister's Office  
Head of Water Resources and Environment  
Administration

**Latvia**

H.E. Mr. Raimonds Vejonis  
Minister of Environment

**Lesotho**

H.E. Mr. Makase Nyaphisi  
Ambassador of the Kingdom of Lesotho to the  
Republic of Poland

**Liberia**

Mr. Ben Turtur Donnie  
Executive Director  
Environmental Protection Agency of Liberia

**Madagascar**

H.E. Mr. Harison Edmond Randriarimanana  
Minister of the Environment, Forests and Tourism

**Malawi**

H.E. Mr. Rashid Gaffar  
Deputy Minister, Ministry of Lands and Natural  
Resources

**Malaysia**

H.E. Mr. Douglas Uggah Embas  
Minister of Natural Resources and Environment

**Maldives** (*speaking on behalf of the least developed countries*)

H.E. Mr. Mohamed Shareef  
Deputy Minister of Housing, Transport and  
Environment

**Mali**

H.E. Mr. AG Alhassane Aghatam  
Minister of Environment and Sanitation

**Malta**

H.E. Mr. George Pullicino  
Minister for Resources and Rural Affairs

**Mauritius**

H.E. Mr. Lormus Bundhoo  
Minister of Environment and National  
Development Unit

**Mexico**

H.E. Mr. Juan Rafael Elvira  
Minister for Environment and Natural Resources

**Micronesia (Federated States of)**

H.E. Mr. Alik Alik  
Vice President

**Mongolia**

H.E. Mr. Baldan Enkhmandakh  
Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade  
Special Envoy of the President on Climate Change

**Montenegro**

H.E. Mr. Sinisa Stankovic  
Deputy Minister of Tourism and Environment

**Morocco**

Mr. Jamal Mahfoud  
General Secretary, State Secretary of Water and  
Environment

**Mozambique**

H.E. Ms. Alcinda Antonio De Abreu  
Minister for Coordination of Environmental  
Affairs

**Namibia**

H.E. Ms. Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah  
Minister of Environment and Tourism

**Nepal**

H.E. Mr. Ganesh Shah  
Minister of Environment, Science and Technology

**Netherlands**

H.E. Ms. Jacqueline Cramer  
Minister of Environment and Spatial Planning

**New Zealand**

H.E. Mr. Timothy Groser  
Minister of Trade, Associate Minister for Climate  
Change (International Negotiations)

**Nicaragua**

S.E. Sr. Roberto Araquistain Cisneros  
Viceministro, Ministerio del Ambiente y los  
Recursos Naturales

**Nigeria**

H.E. Mr. Chuka Odom  
Federal Minister of Environment, Housing and  
Urban Development

**Norway**

H.E. Mr. Erik Solheim  
Minister of the Environment

**Pakistan**

H.E. Mr. Hameed Ullah Jan Afridi  
Federal Minister for Environment

**Panama**

H.E. Ms. Ligia Castro de Doens  
Minister of State/General Administrator, National  
Environmental Authority

**Papua New Guinea**

H.E. Mr. Robert G. Aisi  
Ambassador/Permanent Representative of Papua  
New Guinea to the United Nations, New York

**Peru**

H.E. Mr. Antonio Brack Egg  
Minister of Environment

**Philippines**

H.E. Mr. Heherson T. Alvarez  
Minister/Presidential Adviser on Climate Change  
Office of the President

**Poland**

Mr. Janusz Zaleski  
Under-Secretary of State  
Ministry of Environment

**Portugal**

H.E. Mr. Francisco N. Correia  
Minister for the Environment

**Republic of Korea**

H.E. Mr. Maanee Lee  
Minister of Environment

**Russian Federation**

H.E. Mr. Stanislav Anatolievich Ananiev  
Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and the  
Environment

**Samoa**

H.E. Mr. Faumuina Tiatia Liuga  
Minister of Natural Resources and Environment

**Saudi Arabia**

H.E. Mr. Ali Bin Ibrahim Al-Naimi  
Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources

**Senegal**

S.E. M. Djibo Leyti Ka  
Ministre d'Etat, Ministère de l'Environnement, de  
la Protection de la Nature, des Bassins de  
Rétention et Lacs Artificiels

**Serbia**

H.E. Mr. Oliver Dulić  
Minister of Environment and Spatial Planning

**Seychelles**

H.E. Mr. Ronald Jumeau  
Ambassador/Permanent Representative of the  
Republic of Seychelles to the United Nations, New  
York

**Slovenia**

H.E. Mr. Karl Erjavec  
Minister of the Environment and Spatial Planning

**Solomon Islands**

Mr. Rence Sore  
Permanent Secretary  
Ministry of Environment, Conservation and  
Meteorology

**South Africa**

H.E. Mr. Marthinus Van Schalkwyk  
Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism

**Spain**

H.E. Ms. Elena Espinosa  
Minister of Environment, Rural and Marine Affairs

**Sri Lanka**

H.E. Mr. Patali Champika Ranawaka  
Minister of Environment and Natural Resources

**Sudan**

Mr. Saadeldin Ibrahim Mohammed Izzeldin  
Secretary General  
Higher Council for Environment and Natural  
Resources

**Suriname**

H.E. Ms. Joyce D. Amarello-Williams  
Minister of Labour, Technological Development  
and Environment

**Sweden**

H.E. Mr. Andreas Carlgren  
Minister for the Environment

**Switzerland**

H.E. Mr. Moritz Leuenberger  
Federal Councillor, Head of the Federal  
Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy  
and Communications

**Thailand**

Ms. Nisakorn Kositratna  
Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Natural  
Resources and Environment

**The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**

H.E. Mr. Nexhati Jakupi  
Minister of Environment and Physical Planning

**Timor-Leste**

H.E. Mr. João Mendes Gonsalves  
Minister of Economy and Development

**Togo**

S.E. M. Kossivi Ayikoe  
Ministre de l'Environnement et des Ressources  
Forestières

**Tunisia**

H.E. Mr. Nadhir Hamada  
Minister of Environment and Sustainable  
Development

**Turkey**

Mr. Hasan Zuhuri Sarikaya  
Under-Secretary, Ministry of Environment and  
Forestry

**Uganda**

H.E. Ms. Jesca Eriyo  
Minister of State  
Ministry of Water and Environment

**Ukraine**

H.E. Mr. Heorhiy Filipchuk  
Minister of Environmental Protection

**United Arab Emirates**

H.E. Mr. Rashed Ahmed Ben Fahad  
Minister of Environment and Water

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern  
Ireland**

H.E. Mr. Ed Miliband  
Secretary of State of the Department of Energy and  
Climate Change

**United Republic of Tanzania**

Mr. Mbarak Abdulwakil  
Deputy Permanent Secretary  
Vice President's Office

**United States of America**

H.E. Ms. Paula Dobriansky  
Under Secretary, Democracy and Global Affairs,  
US Department of State

**Uruguay**

H.E. Mr. Carlos Colacce  
Minister of Environment

**Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)**

Ms. Ilenia Medina  
Director General, Department of Cooperation  
Economic and International Trade  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

**Viet Nam**

H.E. Mr. Nguyen Thien Nhan  
Deputy Prime Minister

**Zimbabwe**

Ms. Margaret Sangarwe  
Permanent Secretary  
Ministry of Environment and Tourism

**B. Observer States**

**Holy See**

Reverend Ionut Paul Strejac  
Secretary of the Apostolic Nunciatura in Poland of  
the Holy See

Annex III

**List of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that made statements at the high-level segment under agenda item 8 of the Conference of the Parties and agenda item 19 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol**

**A. Intergovernmental organizations**

International Institute of Refrigeration  
IUCN-International Union for Conservation of Nature  
Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie  
Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries  
Permanent Commission for the South Pacific

**B. Non-governmental organizations**

Archbishop of Sweden (speaking on behalf of the World Council of Churches)  
Black Sea Women's Club, with Life e.V. (speaking on behalf of the Women's Caucus)  
Climate Network Africa  
Congress of South African Trade Unions and International Trade Union Confederation (speaking on behalf of trade unions)  
Direction de Développement Durable Electricité de France (speaking on behalf of global business and industry)  
Friends of the Earth International  
Greenpeace, Climate Action Network Canada, Nature and Youth Denmark and Indian Youth Climate Network (speaking on behalf of the world's youth)  
ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability  
Indigenous Environment Network (speaking on behalf of the International Forum of Indigenous Peoples)  
International Federation of Agricultural Producers (speaking on behalf of the world's farmers)  
Ministère du Québec de Développement durable, de l'Environnement et des Parcs (speaking on behalf of the States and Regions Climate Leaders)  
Oxfam (speaking on behalf of environmental non-governmental organizations)  
Polish Academy of Sciences, Poznan (speaking on behalf of research and independent organizations)  
Women's and Environment Development Organization

Annex IV

**Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies, 2009–2013**

- First sessional period in 2009: 1–12 June
- Second sessional period in 2009: 7–18 December
- First sessional period in 2010: 31 May to 11 June
- Second sessional period in 2010: 8–19 November
- First sessional period in 2011: 6–17 June
- Second sessional period in 2011: 28 November to 9 December
- First sessional period in 2012: 14–25 May
- Second sessional period in 2012: 26 November to 7 December
- First sessional period in 2013: 3–14 June
- Second sessional period in 2013: 11–22 November

Annex V

**Documents before the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth session**

FCCC/CP/2008/1	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary
FCCC/CP/2008/1/Add.1	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary. Addendum. Supplementary provisional agenda and additional information on the high-level segment
FCCC/CP/2008/2/Rev.1	Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties. Revised note by the secretariat
FCCC/CP/2008/3	Admission of observers: organizations applying for admission as observers. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/CP/2008/4– FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/8	Report on credentials. Report of the Bureau
FCCC/CP/2008/5	Letter dated 3 November 2008 from Kazakhstan addressed to the Executive Secretary of the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on information on voluntary quantitative commitments for Kazakhstan for the period 2008–2012
FCCC/CP/2008/6	Informal ministerial round table on a shared vision for long-term cooperative action. Note by the President-designate
FCCC/CP/2008/INF.1 (Parts 1 and 2)	List of participants
FCCC/CP/2008/MISC.1 (Parts 1 and 2)	Provisional list of participants
FCCC/CP/2008/L.1	Draft report of the Conference of the Parties on its fourteenth session
FCCC/CP/2008/L.2	Information on voluntary quantitative commitments for Kazakhstan for the period of 2008–2012. Draft conclusions proposed by the President
FCCC/CP/2008/L.3– FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/L.3	Expression of gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Poland and the people of the city of Poznan. Draft resolution submitted by Denmark
FCCC/CP/2008/L.4	Advancing the Bali Action Plan. Proposal by the President
FCCC/CP/2008/L.5	Additional guidance to the Global Environment Facility. Proposal by the President
FCCC/CP/2008/L.6	Dates and venues of future sessions. Proposal by the President

FCCC/CP/2008/CRP.1/Rev.1	Report on the informal ministerial round table on a shared vision for long-term cooperative action. Revised summary by the chair
FCCC/SBSTA/2008/6	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its twenty-eighth session, held in Bonn from 4 to 13 June 2008
FCCC/SBSTA/2008/7	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary
FCCC/SBSTA/2008/L.13/Rev.1	Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change. Revised draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBSTA/2008/L.14	Draft report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its twenty-ninth session
FCCC/SBSTA/2008/L.19/Add.1	Other matters. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair. Addendum
FCCC/SBI/2008/8	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its twenty-eighth session, held in Bonn from 4 to 13 June 2008
FCCC/SBI/2008/8/Add. 1	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its twenty-eighth session, held in Bonn from 4 to 13 June 2008. Addendum. Draft decisions forwarded for adoption by the Conference of the Parties and by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
FCCC/SBI/2008/9	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary
FCCC/SBI/2008/L.15	Draft report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its twenty-ninth session
FCCC/SBI/2008/L.17/Add.1/Rev.1	Administrative, financial and institutional matters. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair. Addendum
FCCC/SBI/2008/L.25	Capacity-building under the Convention. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBI/2008/L.28 and Add.1	Development and transfer of technologies. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBI/2008/L.29	Financial mechanism of the Convention. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/3	Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention on its first session, held in Bangkok from 31 March to 4 April 2008
FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/6	Summary of views expressed during the first session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention on the development of the two-year work programme

	that was mandated under paragraph 7 of the Bali Action Plan. Note by the Chair
FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/8	Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention on its second session, held in Bonn from 2 to 12 June 2008
FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/11	Summary of views expressed during the second session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention. Note by the Chair
FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/12 and Corr.1	Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention on its third session, held in Accra from 21 to 27 August 2008
FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/13	Summary of views expressed during the third session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention. Note by the Chair
FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/14	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary
FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/L.10	Work programme for 2009. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/L.11	Report to the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth session on progress made. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair

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Framework Convention  
on Climate Change

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18 March 2009

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CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

**Report of the Conference of the Parties  
on its fourteenth session, held in Poznan  
from 1 to 12 December 2008**

Addendum

**Part Two: Action taken by the Conference of the Parties  
at its fourteenth session**

CONTENTS

**Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties**

<i>Decision</i>		<i>Page</i>
1/CP.14	Advancing the Bali Action Plan.....	2
2/CP.14	Development and transfer of technologies.....	3
3/CP.14	Financial mechanism of the Convention: fourth review of the financial mechanism.....	5
4/CP.14	Additional guidance to the Global Environment Facility .....	6
5/CP.14	Further guidance for the operation of the Least Developed Countries Fund.....	8
6/CP.14	Capacity-building for developing countries under the Convention .....	10
7/CP.14	Continuation of activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase.	11
8/CP.14	Administrative, financial and institutional matters.....	12
9/CP.14	Dates and venues of future sessions.....	15
 <i>Resolution</i>		
1/CP.14	Expression of gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Poland and the people of the city of Poznan .....	16

## Decision 1/CP.14

### Advancing the Bali Action Plan

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decision 1/CP.13 (the Bali Action Plan),

1. *Welcomes* the progress achieved by the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention in addressing all the elements contained in paragraph 1 of decision 1/CP.13 (the Bali Action Plan), and the group's resolve to enable the Conference of the Parties to reach an agreed outcome and adopt a decision at its fifteenth session on the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention on progress made, presented by its Chair;<sup>1</sup>

3. *Welcomes* the assembly by the Chair of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention of ideas and proposals on the elements contained in paragraph 1 of the Bali Action Plan<sup>2</sup> as a valuable tool for advancing the negotiations;

4. *Takes note* of the conclusions of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention on its work programme for 2009 and the invitation to its Chair to help focus the negotiating process by preparing further documents, including a negotiating text;<sup>3</sup>

5. *Welcomes* the determination of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention to shift into full negotiating mode in 2009 and its invitation to all Parties to put forward further proposals regarding the content and form of the agreed outcome as early as possible, so that Parties might review and assess the scope and the progress of the negotiations at the sixth session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention in June 2009.

*7<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
12 December 2008*

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<sup>1</sup> FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/17, annex I.

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/16/Rev.1.

<sup>3</sup> FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/17, paragraphs 25–28.

## Decision 2/CP.14

### Development and transfer of technologies

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* chapter 34 of Agenda 21 and the relevant provisions of the programme for the further implementation of Agenda 21 on the transfer of environmentally sound technologies adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its nineteenth special session,

*Recalling also* the relevant provisions of the Convention, in particular Article 4, paragraphs 1, 3, 5, 7, 8 and 9, Article 9, paragraph 2(c), Article 11, paragraphs 1 and 5, and Article 12, paragraphs 3 and 4,

*Further recalling* decisions 13/CP.3, 4/CP.7, 6/CP.10, 6/CP.11, 3/CP.12, 3/CP.13 and 4/CP.13,

1. *Welcomes* the Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer,<sup>1</sup> as a step towards scaling up the level of investment in technology transfer in order to help developing countries address their needs for environmentally sound technologies, and recognizes the contribution that this strategic programme could make to enhancing technology transfer activities under the Convention;
2. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility:
  - (a) To promptly initiate and expeditiously facilitate the preparation of projects for approval and implementation under the strategic programme referred to in paragraph 1 above in order to help developing countries address their needs for environmentally sound technologies;
  - (b) To collaborate with its implementing agencies in order to provide technical support to developing countries in preparing or updating, as appropriate, their technology needs assessments using the updated handbook for conducting technology needs assessments for climate change published by the United Nations Development Programme, to be made available in early 2009 in collaboration with the Expert Group on Technology Transfer, the UNFCCC secretariat and the Climate Technology Initiative;
  - (c) To consider the long-term implementation of the strategic programme, including: addressing the gaps identified in current operations of the Global Environment Facility that relate to investment in the transfer of environmentally sound technologies; leveraging private-sector investment; and promoting innovative project development activities;
  - (d) To report on the progress made in carrying out the activities referred to in paragraph 2 (a–c) above to the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth session, in addition to providing interim reports to the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its thirtieth and thirty-first sessions, with a view to assessing its progress and future direction in order to help inform Parties in their consideration of long-term needs for implementation of the strategic programme;

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<sup>1</sup> Previously referred to as the strategic programme of the Global Environment Facility (FCCC/SBI/2008/16) and renamed by the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth session.

3. *Invites* Parties and relevant organizations to make submissions to the secretariat, by 16 February 2009, in accordance with paragraph 9 of the terms of reference for the review and assessment of the effectiveness of the implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 1(c) and 5, of the Convention, contained in the annex to document FCCC/SBI/2008/L.28.

*7<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
12 December 2008*

## Decision 3/CP.14

### Financial mechanism of the Convention: fourth review of the financial mechanism

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* Article 4, paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 8 and 9, of the Convention and taking fully into account Article 11 of the Convention,

*Recalling* decisions 11/CP.1, 12/CP.2, 3/CP.4 and 6/CP.13,

*Recalling also* the annex to the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility on the determination of the funding necessary and available for the implementation of the Convention,<sup>1</sup>

*Noting* that the fourth review of the financial mechanism may benefit from, and provide valuable inputs to, other processes under the Convention,

*Further noting* the update to the paper on investment and financial flows to address climate change<sup>2</sup> and other relevant technical papers and reports prepared by the secretariat,

1. *Decides* that the report on the assessment of the funding necessary for the implementation of the Convention<sup>3</sup> will be taken into account in the fifth replenishment negotiations of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund;
2. *Calls upon* developed country Parties and invites other Parties that make financial contributions to the Global Environment Facility to secure a successful fifth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility and to ensure that the findings of the mid-term review of the Resource Allocation Framework are fully taken into account;
3. *Urges* the Council of the Global Environment Facility to help to ensure that adequate and predictable funding is made available for the implementation of commitments under Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Convention;
4. *Decides* that the fourth review of the financial mechanism shall be conducted on the basis of the guidelines contained in the annex to decision 6/CP.13 and in the annex to decision 3/CP.4;
5. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to recommend, in accordance with decision 2/CP.12, a draft decision on the review for adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth session.

*7<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
12 December 2008*

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<sup>1</sup> FCCC/CP/1996/9, annex.

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/TP/2008/7.

<sup>3</sup> FCCC/SBI/2007/21.

## Decision 4/CP.14

### Additional guidance to the Global Environment Facility

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* Article 3, Article 4, paragraphs 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9, Article 11 and Article 12, paragraphs 3, 4 and 7 of the Convention,

*Also recalling* decisions 13/CP.1, 10/CP.2, 11/CP.2, 12/CP.2, 12/CP.3, 1/CP.4, 2/CP.4, 8/CP.5, 2/CP.7, 3/CP.7, 6/CP.7, 7/CP.7, 5/CP.8, 6/CP.8, 7/CP.8, 3/CP.9, 4/CP.9, 9/CP.9, 8/CP.10, 5/CP.11, 3/CP.12 and 7/CP.13,

*Noting* the report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties,<sup>1</sup>

1. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility:

- (a) To fully address issues raised over the implementation of the Resource Allocation Framework;
- (b) To provide information on a regular basis on the composition and objective of the co-financing for projects funded by the Global Environment Facility;
- (c) To continue to enhance action on mitigation and, as appropriate, adaptation, in developing country Parties, including to promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, transfer of, or access to, environmentally sound technologies and know-how;
- (d) To continue to improve access for all developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and countries in Africa, to Global Environment Facility resources;
- (e) To continue to encourage its implementing and executing agencies to perform their functions as efficiently and transparently as possible, in accordance with guidance of the Conference of the Parties;
- (f) To ensure, as a top priority, that sufficient financial resources are provided to meet the agreed full costs incurred by developing country Parties in complying with their obligations under Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Convention, noting and welcoming that a number of Parties not included in the Annex I (non-Annex I Parties) plan to initiate the preparation of their third or fourth national communications by the end of the fourth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility;

2. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility to inform its implementing agencies of the guidelines for the preparation of national communications from non Annex I Parties and of relevant provisions of the Convention, in particular its Article 4, paragraph 3, on the provision of new and additional financial resources to meet the agreed full costs incurred by developing country Parties in complying with their obligations under Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Convention;

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<sup>1</sup> FCCC/CP/2008/2/Rev.1.

3. *Reiterates* the following requests made by the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth session to the Global Environment Facility:

- (a) To continue to ensure that financial resources are provided to meet the agreed full costs incurred by developing country Parties in complying with their obligations under Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Convention;
- (b) To refine, as appropriate, operational procedures to ensure the timely disbursement of funds to meet the agreed full costs incurred by those non-Annex I Parties that are in the process of preparing their third and, where appropriate, fourth national communications;
- (c) To assist, as appropriate, non Annex I Parties in formulating and developing project proposals identified in their national communications in accordance with Article 12, paragraph 4, of the Convention and decision 5/CP.11, paragraph 2;
- (d) To work with its implementing agencies to continue to simplify their procedures and improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the process through which non-Annex I Parties receive funding to meet their obligations under Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Convention, with the aim of ensuring the timely disbursement of funds to meet the agreed full costs incurred by developing country Parties in complying with these obligations;

4. *Also reiterates* the invitation made by the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth<sup>2</sup> session to the Global Environment Facility to continue to provide information on funding for projects that have been identified in the national communications of non Annex I Parties in accordance with Article 12, paragraph 4, of the Convention and subsequently submitted and approved;

5. *Further reiterates* its request to the Global Environment Facility to make continued efforts to provide adequate financial resources to support the implementation of capacity-building activities consistent with decision 2/CP.7;

6. *Further requests* the Global Environment Facility to continue to include, in its regular report to the Conference of the Parties, information responsive to guidance of the Conference of the Parties.

*7<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
12 December 2008*

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<sup>2</sup> FCCC/SBI/2007/34, paragraph 36 (a).

## Decision 5/CP.14

### Further guidance for the operation of the Least Developed Countries Fund

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Convention,

*Also recalling* decisions 6/CP.9 and 3/CP.11,

*Further recalling* the least developed countries work programme as defined in decision 5/CP.7,

*Noting* the importance of the national adaptation programme of action process as a first step towards the scaling up of adaptation and integration of climate change into national development plans,

*Recognizing* the value of lessons learned from the preparation and implementation of the national adaptation programmes of action to the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention, in particular its work on action on adaptation and financing,

*Recognizing also* that 39 least developed country Parties have submitted their national adaptation programmes of action,

*Recognizing further* that the least developed countries have initiated the implementation of national adaptation programmes of action,

*Reiterating* the need to implement national adaptation programmes of action as soon as possible after completion,

*Taking note* of the efforts by the Global Environment Facility to improve access to the Least Developed Countries Fund for implementation of national adaptation programmes of action,

*Acknowledging* that least developed country Parties experience challenges in accessing funding for the implementation of national adaptation programme of action project activities,

1. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility, as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention operating the Least Developed Countries Fund:
  - (a) To work with its agencies to improve communication with least developed country Parties and to speed up the process through, for instance, establishing a time frame within which least developed country Parties can access funding and other support for the preparation and implementation of projects identified in national adaptation programmes of action;
  - (b) To assist, as appropriate, and in collaboration with its agencies and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, the remaining least developed country Parties that have not submitted their national adaptation programmes of action, in completing and submitting their national adaptation programmes of action as soon as possible;
2. *Also requests* the Global Environment Facility, in parallel to supporting the ongoing implementation of the national adaptation programmes of action, to facilitate the implementation of the remaining elements of the least developed countries work programme;
3. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility to inform its agencies of relevant provisions of the Convention and decisions of the Conference of the Parties on the operation of the Least Developed Countries Fund, in order to allow the agencies to take these into account in fulfilling their Global Environment Facility obligations;

4. *Invites* Parties and relevant organizations to submit to the secretariat, by 17 August 2010, information on the preparation and implementation of national adaptation programmes of action, including on accessing funds from the Least Developed Countries Fund for compilation by the secretariat as a miscellaneous document, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its thirty-third session;

5. *Requests* the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on the national adaptation programme of action process including preparation and implementation, taking into account information from the Global Environment Facility and its agencies, the submissions referred to in paragraph 4 above, reports of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group and other relevant sources of information, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its thirty-third session;

6. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility and its agencies to consider the views of, and any concerns expressed by, Parties regarding their experiences with the Global Environment Facility and its agencies in relation to the provision of financial and technical support for the preparation and implementation of national adaptation programmes of action and related elements of the least developed countries work programme, as contained in documents FCCC/SBI/2007/32, FCCC/SBI/2008/14 and FCCC/SBI/2008/MISC.8;

7. *Requests* the secretariat to mobilize relevant organizations to assist in making national adaptation programme of action documents and related information materials available in multiple languages, upon request by least developed country Parties;

8. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility to raise awareness of the need for adequate and predictable resources under the Least Developed Countries Fund to allow full implementation of the least developed countries work programme, in particular national adaptation programmes of action;

9. *Also invites* Parties to continue contributing to the Least Developed Countries Fund for the implementation of all elements of the least developed countries work programme;

10. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to review, at its thirty-third session, the experiences gained from implementing the least developed countries work programme, including those in accessing funds from the Least Developed Countries Fund;

11. *Also requests* the Global Environment Facility to include, in its reports to the Conference of the Parties, information on steps it has taken to implement this decision, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at subsequent sessions;

12. *Decides* to assess progress made in implementing this decision and to consider the adoption of further guidance, as appropriate, at its sixteenth session.

## Decision 6/CP.14

### Capacity-building for developing countries under the Convention

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decisions 4/CP.9, 9/CP.9 and 4/CP.12,

*Reaffirming* that decision 2/CP.7 is the basis for and guides the implementation of capacity-building activities in developing countries,

*Further recalling* decision 2/CP.10 to initiate a second comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries at the twenty-eighth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation with a view to completing this review at the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties,

*Having considered* the conclusions of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its twenty-eighth session relating to capacity-building for developing countries under the Convention,<sup>1</sup>

*Having taken note* of the terms of reference for the second comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries,<sup>2</sup>

1. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to prepare, at its thirtieth session, in accordance with the terms of reference for the second comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries, a draft decision on the outcome of this review for adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth session;

2. *Decides* to take into account, in the second comprehensive review, recommendations made by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its thirtieth session on further steps to regularly monitor and evaluate capacity-building activities undertaken pursuant to decisions 2/CP.7 and 4/CP.12.

*7<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
12 December 2008*

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<sup>1</sup> FCCC/SBI/2008/8, paragraphs 69–75.

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/SBI/2008/8, annex IV.

**Decision 7/CP.14****Continuation of activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decisions 5/CP.1, 10/CP.3, 13/CP.5, 8/CP.7, 14/CP.8, 10/CP.10 and 6/CP.12,

*Having considered* the conclusions of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice at its twenty-ninth session,

*Acknowledging* that activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase have been providing an opportunity for learning-by-doing and that a number of Parties are maintaining programmes on activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase,

*Noting* that reports on activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase may be submitted at any time and are available on the UNFCCC website,

1. *Decides* to continue the pilot phase for activities implemented jointly;
2. *Decides also* that the deadline for the submission of reports on activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase to be considered in the eighth synthesis report on such activities shall be 1 June 2010.

*7<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
12 December 2008*

## Decision 8/CP.14

### Administrative, financial and institutional matters

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decision 13/CP.13, which approved the programme budget for the biennium 2008–2009 and requested the Executive Secretary to report to the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth session on income and budget performance, and to propose any adjustments that might be needed in the programme budget for the biennium 2008–2009,

*Recalling also* paragraph 11 of the financial procedures for the Conference of the Parties,<sup>1</sup>

*Having considered* the information in documents prepared by the secretariat on administrative, financial and institutional matters,<sup>2</sup>

#### I. Audited financial statements for the biennium 2006–2007

1. *Takes note* of the audited financial statements for the biennium 2006–2007, the audit report by the United Nations Board of Auditors, which includes recommendations, and the comments of the secretariat thereon;
2. *Expresses appreciation* to the United Nations for arranging the audits of the accounts of the Convention and for the valuable audit observations and recommendations;
3. *Urges* the Executive Secretary to implement the recommendations of the auditors, as appropriate;

#### II. Budget performance for the biennium 2008–2009

4. *Takes note* of the reporting on budget performance for the biennium 2008–2009 and of the status of contributions as at 15 May 2008 and 15 November 2008 to the Trust Fund for the Core Budget of the UNFCCC, the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities and the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process;
5. *Authorizes* the Executive Secretary to incur expenditure for the biennium in United States dollars up to the equivalent of EUR 41,172,068<sup>3</sup> at the average exchange rate between 1 January 2008 and 31 December 2009, provided that expenditure is covered by related income;
6. *Also authorizes* the Executive Secretary to draw up to an additional USD 2.0 million from unspent balances (carry-over) from previous financial periods to offset part of the shortfall due to exchange rate fluctuations;
7. *Urges* Parties to make voluntary contributions to the core budget to help cover the shortfall referred to in paragraph 6 above;
8. *Expresses appreciation* to Parties that have paid their contributions to the core budget in a timely manner;

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<sup>1</sup> Decision 15/CP.1, annex I.

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/SBI/2008/3, FCCC/SBI/2008/10, FCCC/SBI/2008/13 and Add.1 and 2, FCCC/SBI/2008/18, FCCC/SBI/2008/INF.6 and FCCC/SBI/2008/INF.9.

<sup>3</sup> This amount was approved by the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth session by its decision 13/CP.13. The authorization to spend up to this amount will not affect indicative contributions in the biennium 2008–2009.

9. *Calls upon* Parties that have not paid their contributions to the core budget to do so without delay, bearing in mind that contributions are due on 1 January of each year in accordance with the financial procedures;

10. *Expresses its appreciation* for the contributions received from Parties to the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process and the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities;

11. *Also expresses its appreciation* for the contributions received from the Governments of Finland, France, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta and Spain in support of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol and the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention, and in particular to Denmark and Norway for the sessions held in Bangkok, Thailand, and Accra, Ghana;

12. *Urges* Parties to further contribute to the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process to ensure the widest possible participation in the negotiations in 2009, and to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities, particularly in view of the decision<sup>4</sup> to increase the number of sessions in 2008–2009;

13. *Reiterates its appreciation* to the Government of Germany for its annual voluntary contribution to the core budget of EUR 766,938 and its special contribution of EUR 1,789,522 as Host Government to the secretariat in Bonn;

### **III. Continuing review of the functions and operations of the secretariat**

14. *Notes* the information relating to the functions and operations of the secretariat as contained in relevant documents, in particular that contained in document FCCC/SBI/2008/10;

15. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in consultation with the Conference of the Parties through the Bureau, to undertake an independent review of the secretariat's structure, including an evaluation of the current levels and responsibilities, taking into account the scope and complexity of work;

16. *Agrees* that the Subsidiary Body for Implementation should consider this matter at its thirty-first session, in keeping with its decision taken at its twenty-first session to continue to consider the matter annually;<sup>5</sup>

### **IV. Programme budget for the biennium 2010–2011**

17. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to submit, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, at its thirtieth session, a proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010–2011;

18. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary, when preparing the programme budget for the biennium 2010–2011, to take into consideration ways to minimize the effects of exchange rate fluctuations on the core budget, including the measures suggested in document FCCC/SBI/2005/8, and a contingency for funding conference services, should this prove necessary in the light of decisions taken by the General Assembly at its sixty-third session;

19. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to recommend, at its thirtieth session, a programme budget for adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth session, and by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its fifth session;

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<sup>4</sup> Decision 1/CP.13 (the Bali Action Plan).

<sup>5</sup> FCCC/SBI/2004/19, paragraph 105.

20. *Also requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to authorize the Executive Secretary to notify Parties of their contributions for 2010 on the basis of the recommended budget.

*7<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
12 December 2008*

## Decision 9/CP.14

### Dates and venues of future sessions

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* Article 7, paragraph 4, of the Convention,

*Recalling also* United Nations General Assembly resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985 on the pattern of conferences,

*Recalling further* rule 22, paragraph 1, of the draft rules of procedure being applied<sup>1</sup> regarding the rotation of the office of President among the five regional groups,

1. *Decides* to adopt the dates of 3–14 June and 11–22 November for the sessional periods in 2013 as recommended by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation;<sup>2</sup>

2. *Notes* that in keeping with the principle of rotation among regional groups, and in the light of recent consultations among the groups, the President of the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties would come from the Group of Latin America and the Caribbean;<sup>3</sup>

3. *Invites* Parties to come forward with offers to host the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties and the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (2010);

4. *Decides* to accept with appreciation the offer by the Government of South Africa to host the seventeenth session of the Conference of the Parties and the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (2011) in South Africa, subject to confirmation by the Bureau that all logistical, technical and financial elements for hosting the sessions are available, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 40/243;

5. *Also decides* that the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties and the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol shall be held from 7 to 18 December 2009, superseding the dates as agreed in decision 14/CP.13, paragraph 4;

6. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of Denmark for the flexibility it demonstrated in agreeing to move the dates of the sessions referred to in paragraph 5 above.

*7<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
12 December 2008*

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<sup>1</sup> FCCC/CP/1996/2.

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/SBI/2008/8, paragraph 140.

<sup>3</sup> FCCC/SBI/2008/8, paragraph 141.

## **Resolution 1/CP.14**

### **Expression of gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Poland and the people of the city of Poznan**

*The Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol,*

*Having met* in Poznan from 1 to 12 December 2008 at the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Poland,

1. *Express their profound gratitude* to the Government of the Republic of Poland for having made it possible for the fourteenth session of the Conference of the Parties and the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to be held in Poznan;

2. *Request* the Government of the Republic of Poland to convey to the people of Poznan the gratitude of the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol for the hospitality and warmth extended to the participants.

*7<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
12 December 2008*

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# 附件三

## 京都議定書第四次締約國會議 報告

Report of the Conference of the Parties  
serving as the meeting of the Parties to  
the Kyoto Protocol on its fourth session,  
held in Poznan  
from 1 to 12 December 2008





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**CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES SERVING AS THE  
MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE KYOTO PROTOCOL**

**Report of the Conference of the Parties serving as the  
meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol  
on its fourth session, held in Poznan  
from 1 to 12 December 2008**

**Part One: Proceedings**

CONTENTS

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
I. OPENING OF THE SESSION ..... (Agenda item 1)	1–2	5
II. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS ..... (Agenda item 2)	3–15	5
A. Adoption of the agenda .....	3–4	5
B. Election of replacement officers .....	5–6	6
C. Organization of work, including the sessions of the subsidiary bodies .....	7–11	6
D. Approval of the report on credentials.....	12	7
E. Attendance.....	13–14	7
F. Documentation .....	15	8
III. REPORTS OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODIES AND DECISIONS AND CONCLUSIONS ARISING THEREFROM .....	16–21	8
(Agenda item 3)		
A. Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice.....	16–18	8
B. Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation .....	19–21	8

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
IV. REPORT OF THE AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON FURTHER COMMITMENTS FOR ANNEX I PARTIES UNDER THE KYOTO PROTOCOL ..... (Agenda item 4)	22–26	8
V. ISSUES RELATING TO THE CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM (Agenda item 5)	27–34	9
VI. ISSUES RELATING TO JOINT IMPLEMENTATION ..... (Agenda item 6)	35–41	10
VII. REPORT OF THE COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE..... (Agenda item 7)	42–48	11
VIII. REPORT OF THE ADAPTATION FUND BOARD..... (Agenda item 8)	49–55	12
IX. AMENDMENT OF THE KYOTO PROTOCOL IN RESPECT OF PROCEDURES AND MECHANISMS RELATING TO COMPLIANCE . (Agenda item 9)	56–57	13
X. REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTION LOG UNDER THE KYOTO PROTOCOL..... (Agenda item 10)	58–72	13
XI. NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS FROM PARTIES INCLUDED IN ANNEX I TO THE CONVENTION: REPORTING AND REVIEW ..... (Agenda item 11)	73–74	14
XII. ANNUAL COMPILATION AND ACCOUNTING REPORT FOR ANNEX B PARTIES UNDER THE KYOTO PROTOCOL ..... (Agenda item 12)	75–81	14
XIII. SECOND REVIEW OF THE KYOTO PROTOCOL PURSUANT TO ITS ARTICLE 9 ..... (Agenda item 13)	82–88	15
XIV. CAPACITY-BUILDING UNDER THE KYOTO PROTOCOL ..... (Agenda item 14)	89–90	16
XV. MATTERS RELATING TO ARTICLE 3, PARAGRAPH 14, OF THE KYOTO PROTOCOL ..... (Agenda item 15)	91–92	16
XVI. MATTERS RELATING TO ARTICLE 2, PARAGRAPH 3, OF THE KYOTO PROTOCOL ..... (Agenda item 16)	93–94	16
XVII. ADMINISTRATIVE, FINANCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL MATTERS. (Agenda item 17)	95	
Audited financial statements for the biennium 2006–2007		
Budget performance in the biennium 2008–2009.....	95–96	16

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
XVIII. OTHER MATTERS REFERRED TO THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES SERVING AS THE MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE KYOTO PROTOCOL BY THE SUBSIDIARY BODIES..... (Agenda item 18)	97	17
XIX. HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT ..... (Agenda item 19)	98–101	17
A. Statements by Heads of State or Government.....	99	17
B. Statements by United Nations officials.....	100	17
C. Statements by Government officials, ministers and other heads of delegation.....	101	17
XX. STATEMENTS BY OBSERVER ORGANIZATIONS ..... (Agenda item 20)	102	17
XXI. OTHER MATTERS ..... (Agenda item 21)	103	17
XXII. CONCLUSION OF THE SESSION..... (Agenda item 22)	104–107	18
A. Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol on its fourth session .....	104	18
B. Expression of gratitude to the host country.....	105	18
C. Closure of the session.....	106–107	18

#### Annexes

I. Parties to the Convention, observer States and United Nations organizations attending the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol .....	19
II. List of representatives who made statements at the high-level segment under agenda item 8 of the Conference of the Parties and agenda item 19 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol .....	22
III. List of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that made statements at the high-level segment under agenda item 8 of the Conference of the Parties and agenda item 19 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol .....	29
IV. Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies, 2009–2013 .....	30
V. Documents before the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its fourth session .....	31

**Part Two: Action taken by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its fourth session**

*For practical reasons, Part Two of the present report is being issued in two addenda (FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/11/Add.1 and 2)*

**Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol**

**FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/11/Add.1**

*Decision*

- 1/CMP.4 Adaptation Fund
- 2/CMP.4 Further guidance relating to the clean development mechanism
- 3/CMP.4 Advancing the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol
- 4/CMP.4 Compliance Committee
- 5/CMP.4 Guidance on the implementation of Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol
- 6/CMP.4 Capacity-building for developing countries under the Kyoto Protocol
- 7/CMP.4 Privileges and immunities for individuals serving on constituted bodies established under the Kyoto Protocol
- 8/CMP.4 Administrative, financial and institutional matters

*Resolution*

- 1/CMP.4 Expression of gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Poland and the people of the city of Poznan

**FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/11/Add.2**

The text of decision 1/CMP.4 (Adaptation Fund).

## **I. Opening of the session**

(Agenda item 1)

1. The fourth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP), convened pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 6, of the Kyoto Protocol, was opened at the Poznan International Fair, Poznan, Poland, on 1 December 2008, by the President of the CMP at its fourth session, Mr. Maciej Nowicki, Minister of the Environment of Poland.<sup>1</sup>

2. At the same meeting, the President stated that in order to make best use of the time available, general statements made during the opening of the fourteenth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) would also be considered as guidance to the work of the CMP.

## **II. Organizational matters**

(Agenda item 2)

### **A. Adoption of the agenda**

(Agenda item 2 (a))

3. For its consideration of this sub-item at its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting,<sup>2</sup> on 1 December, the CMP had before it document FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/1 containing the provisional agenda and annotations. The provisional agenda was prepared in agreement with the President of the CMP at its third session, taking into account views expressed by Parties during the twenty-eighth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and by members of the Bureau of the COP.

4. Following the proposal of the President, the CMP adopted the agenda as follows:

1. Opening of the session.
2. Organizational matters:
  - (a) Adoption of the agenda;
  - (b) Election of replacement officers;
  - (c) Organization of work, including the sessions of the subsidiary bodies;
  - (d) Approval of the report on credentials.
3. Reports of the subsidiary bodies and decisions and conclusions arising therefrom:
  - (a) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice;
  - (b) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation.
4. Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol.
5. Issues relating to the clean development mechanism.
6. Issues relating to joint implementation.
7. Report of the Compliance Committee.
8. Report of the Adaptation Fund Board.

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<sup>1</sup> The fourth session of the CMP was held in conjunction with the fourteenth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP). The proceedings of the COP are contained in a separate report. References to statements and an address of welcome made at the opening of the United Nations Climate Change Conference are contained in the report of the COP. The proceedings of the joint meetings of the COP and the CMP convened during the high-level segment of the sessions are reproduced in both reports.

<sup>2</sup> Meetings of the CMP referred to in this report are plenary meetings.

9. Amendment of the Kyoto Protocol in respect of procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance.
10. Report of the administrator of the international transaction log under the Kyoto Protocol.
11. National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention: reporting and review.
12. Annual compilation and accounting report for Annex B Parties under the Kyoto Protocol.
13. Second review of the Kyoto Protocol pursuant to its Article 9.
14. Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol.
15. Matters relating to Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol.
16. Matters relating to Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol.
17. Administrative, financial and institutional matters:
  - (a) Audited financial statements for the biennium 2006–2007;
  - (b) Budget performance in the biennium 2008–2009.
18. Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol by the subsidiary bodies.
19. High-level segment.
20. Statements by observer organizations.
21. Other matters.
22. Conclusion of the session:
  - (a) Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol on its fourth session;
  - (b) Closure of the session.

#### **B. Election of replacement officers**

(Agenda item 2 (b))

5. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, on 1 December, the President recalled that, under the Kyoto Protocol, any member of the Bureau representing a Party to the Convention but, at that time, not a Party to the Kyoto Protocol, shall be replaced by an additional member to be elected by and from among the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. The elections to the Bureau of the COP at its fourteenth session had not yet been completed. Therefore this sub-item would be taken up at a later meeting.

6. At its 7<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 12 December, the COP elected the members of the Bureau of the COP at its fourteenth session. No replacement officers were necessary and the CMP did not take up this sub-item again.

#### **C. Organization of work, including the sessions of the subsidiary bodies**

(Agenda item 2 (c))

7. In introducing this sub-item at the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, on 1 December, the President drew the attention of the CMP to the annotations to the provisional agenda contained in document FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/1. He noted that the subsidiary bodies would be convened with the aim of developing, before their sessions ended on 10 December, draft decisions and conclusions for submission to the CMP.

8. On a proposal by the President, the CMP decided to refer items to the subsidiary bodies for consideration and the submission of appropriate draft decisions or conclusions, as follows:

Subsidiary Body for Implementation

- Item 9 Amendment of the Kyoto Protocol in respect of procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance
- Item 10 Report of the administrator of the international transaction log under the Kyoto Protocol
- Item 11 National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention: reporting and review
- Item 12 Annual compilation and accounting report for Annex B Parties under the Kyoto Protocol
- Item 14 Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol
- Item 15 Matters relating to Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol
- Item 17 (a) Audited financial statements for the biennium 2006–2007
- Item 17 (b) Budget performance in the biennium 2008–2009

Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

- Item 16 Matters relating to Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol

9. With regard to agenda item 4, “Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol”, the President proposed that the CMP request the Chair of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP), Mr. Harald Dovland (Norway), to consult delegations informally on the action to be taken by the CMP, including a CMP decision, and to report to him on the outcome of these consultations by 11 December 2008.

10. The President also proposed that the CMP elect the new Chair and Vice-Chair of the AWG-KP at its final plenary meeting on 12 December. This would allow the incumbent Chair to report on the work of the AWG-KP at the beginning of the high-level segment of the session on 11 December.

11. The CMP agreed to proceed on the basis of the proposals made by the President.

**D. Approval of the report on credentials**  
(Agenda item 2 (d))

12. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 12 December, the President recalled that the CMP, at its first session, had adopted decision 36/CMP.1, which states that credentials from Parties to the Kyoto Protocol would apply for participation of their representatives in sessions of the COP and of the CMP, and that a single report on credentials would be submitted for approval, following established procedures, by the Bureau of the COP to the COP and to the CMP. At the same meeting, the CMP approved the credentials of Parties attending the session.<sup>3</sup>

**E. Attendance**

13. The fourth session of the CMP and the concurrent sessions of the subsidiary bodies were attended by representatives of 181 Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, as well as observer States, representatives of United Nations bodies and programmes, convention secretariats, and specialized agencies and institutions and related organizations of the United Nations system. For a complete list, see annex I.

14. According to decision 36/CMP.1, the COP decision on the admission of observer organizations will also apply to the CMP. For a list of observer organizations see document FCCC/CP/2008/INF.1 (Parts 1 and 2).

<sup>3</sup> FCCC/CP/2008/4–FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/8.

## F. Documentation

15. The documents before the CMP at its fourth session are listed in annex V.

### III. Reports of the subsidiary bodies and decisions and conclusions arising therefrom

(Agenda item 3)

#### A. Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

(Agenda item 3 (a))

16. The CMP had before it the report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) on its twenty-eighth session, held in Bonn, Germany, from 4 to 13 June 2008.<sup>4</sup>

17. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 12 December, the Chair of the SBSTA, Ms. Helen Plume (New Zealand), introduced the draft report of the SBSTA on its twenty-ninth session<sup>5</sup> and gave an oral report on the results that pertain to the CMP. She reported that the SBSTA was not in a position to recommend decisions or conclusions on the items referred to it by the CMP. The Chair also informed the CMP that at its twenty-ninth session, the SBSTA had elected Mr. A.H.M. Rezaul Kabir (Bangladesh) as Vice-Chair and Mr. Purushottam Ghimire (Nepal) as Rapporteur.

18. At the same meeting, the CMP, acting upon a proposal by the President, took note of these reports.

#### B. Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

(Agenda item 3 (b))

19. The CMP had before it the report of the SBI on its twenty-eighth session, held in Bonn from 4 to 13 June 2008.<sup>6</sup>

20. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 12 December, the Chair of the SBI, Mr. Bagher Asadi (Islamic Republic of Iran), introduced the draft report of the SBI on its twenty-ninth session<sup>7</sup> and gave an oral report on the results that pertain to the CMP. At its twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions, the SBI had recommended three draft decisions for adoption by the CMP.

21. At the same meeting, the CMP, acting upon a proposal by the President, took note of these reports.

### IV. Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol

(Agenda item 4)

22. At the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, on 11 December, the President invited the Chair of the AWG-KP to report on the progress made by the AWG-KP over the past year.

23. The Chair reported that the AWG-KP had met four times in 2009 to hold its fifth and sixth sessions, and presented the reports of these sessions. He informed Parties that, at the resumed fourth session held in Bali in December 2007, the AWG-KP had agreed to forward to the CMP at its fifth session the results of its work on the consideration of commitments for subsequent periods for Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties) under Article 3, paragraph 9, of the Kyoto Protocol. He informed the CMP that the group had compiled a comprehensive set of issues, elements and options on its work on emissions trading and the project-based mechanisms as well as on

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<sup>4</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2008/6.

<sup>5</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2008/L.14.

<sup>6</sup> FCCC/SBI/2008/8 and Add.1.

<sup>7</sup> FCCC/SBI/2008/L.15.

land use, land-use change and forestry. He also highlighted the positive discussions on the consideration of information on potential environmental, economic and social consequences, including spillover effects, of tools, policies, measures and methodologies available to Annex I Parties.

24. The Chair reported that the AWG-KP had made significant progress in devising an ambitious work programme to effectively accomplish its mandate by the end of 2009. The Chair referred to a request to produce a note on possible elements for amendments pursuant to Article 3, paragraph 9, of the Kyoto Protocol and a second note on possible elements of a text relating to issues arising from the implementation of the work programme of the AWG-KP. He noted that preparing these notes would constitute a central part of the work of the AWG-KP during 2009.

25. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 12 December, the President reported that the consultations of the Chair of the AWG-KP (see paragraph 9 above) had resulted in a draft decision<sup>8</sup> forwarded for consideration by the CMP. Acting upon a proposal by the President, the CMP adopted decision 3/CMP.4 entitled "Advancing the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol" (FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/11/Add.1). The President also thanked Parties for the progress achieved to date and wished them success in achieving an ambitious result in the year to come.

26. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, on 1 December, the President had proposed that the CMP agree to elect the new Chair and Vice-Chair of the AWG-KP at its final plenary (see paragraph 10 above). At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 12 December, the President informed the CMP that Ms. Karen Nicole Smith (Barbados) had undertaken consultations with regional groups on the election of the officers of the AWG-KP. At the same meeting, the President informed the CMP that consultations on the elections of these officers had not been completed. In accordance with rule 22, paragraph 2, of the draft rules of procedure being applied, the current officers of the AWG-KP, Mr. Dovland as Chair, Mr. Mama Konate (Mali) as Vice-Chair and Mr. Chan-Woo Kim (Republic of Korea) as Rapporteur, will remain in office until their successors are elected at the next ordinary session of the AWG-KP.

## **V. Issues relating to the clean development mechanism (Agenda item 5)**

27. At its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, on 3 December, the CMP had before it documents FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/4 and FCCC/KP/AWG/2008/3.

28. Introducing this item, the President recalled that the clean development mechanism (CDM) is a unique mechanism for global collaboration that seeks to mitigate climate change while assisting host countries in achieving sustainable development through CDM projects.

29. Upon the invitation of the President, the Chair of the Executive Board of the CDM, Mr. Rajesh Kumar Sethi, provided an overview of the Board's annual report to the CMP,<sup>9</sup> which covers activities in the period from 20 October 2007 to 24 October 2008 and contains a number of recommendations for decisions to be adopted by the CMP at its fourth session, including recommendations prepared in response to requests made by the CMP at its third session.

30. Following the report by the Chair of the Executive Board, representatives of 14 Parties made statements, including one speaking on behalf of the African Group. Statements were also made by representatives of non-governmental organizations from three constituencies: indigenous peoples organizations; business and industry organizations; and environmental groups. A representative of a specialized agency also made a statement.

31. The President stated that, in order to acknowledge the work of the Executive Board and guide future work, the CMP would need to adopt a decision under this agenda item at its fourth session. On his

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<sup>8</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/L.5.

<sup>9</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/4.

proposal, the CMP decided to establish a contact group on this agenda item, co-chaired by Ms. Christiana Figueres (Costa Rica) and Mr. Georg Børsting (Norway). The contact group would consider operational aspects of the CDM on the basis of the report of the CDM Executive Board, and ways and means of enhancing equitable regional distribution of CDM projects. The President requested the co-chairs to work closely with the co-chairs of the contact group on item 13 of the CMP agenda in order to avoid duplication of work (see paragraph 96 below).

32. The President also reminded Parties that several members and alternate members of the Executive Board needed to be elected by the CMP at the session. Ms. Smith would continue to undertake consultations on the matter. The President reminded Parties that nominations should be submitted in writing by those constituencies that had not already done so.

33. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 12 December, the President reported that the contact group had produced a draft decision. At the same meeting, the CMP, acting upon a proposal by the President,<sup>10</sup> adopted decision 2/CMP.4 entitled “Further guidance relating to the clean development mechanism” (FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/11/Add.1).

34. At the same meeting, the President reported the results of consultations undertaken by Ms. Smith on the elections for the Executive Board of the CDM. The CMP, acting upon a proposal by the President, elected the following members and alternates to the Executive Board of the CDM:

<b>Member</b>	<b>Alternate</b>	
Mr. Kamel Djemouai	Mr. Samuel Adejuwon	Africa
Mr. Shafqat Kakakhel	Mr. Rajesh Kumar Sethi	Asia
Mr. Hugh Sealy	Mr. José Domingos Miquez	Latin America and the Caribbean
Mr. Martin Hession	Mr. Thomas Berheim	Western Europe and Others
Mr. Peer Stiansen	Mr. Akihiro Kuroki	Annex I Parties
	Mr. Noah Idechong (replacement)	Small island developing States

## **VI. Issues relating to joint implementation**

(Agenda item 6)

35. At its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, on 3 December, the CMP had before it documents FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/3 and FCCC/KP/AWG/2008/3.

36. The President recalled that joint implementation (JI) provides the opportunity for Annex I Parties with a commitment inscribed in Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol to acquire emission reduction units resulting from projects aimed at reducing emissions of greenhouse gases or enhancing removals by sinks hosted by any other such Party.

37. Upon the invitation by the President, the Chair of the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee (JISC), Mr. Børsting, provided an overview of the report of the JISC to the CMP,<sup>11</sup> which covers activities in the period from 20 October 2007 to 12 September 2008. He highlighted the tasks and achievements of the JISC during the past year and the challenges ahead.

38. The floor was then given to the secretariat to inform Parties of the status of JI under Track 1, which is not within the mandate of the JISC. A representative of one Party made a statement.

<sup>10</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/L.6.

<sup>11</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/3 (Parts I and II).

39. The President stated that, in order to acknowledge the work accomplished and to guide further work, a decision would need to be adopted by the CMP under this agenda item. On his proposal, the CMP decided to establish a contact group on this agenda item, co-chaired by Mr. William Kojo Agyemang-Bonsu (Ghana) and Mr. Pedro Martins Barata (Portugal). The President also reminded Parties that several members and alternate members of the JISC needed to be elected by the CMP at the session. Ms. Smith would undertake consultations on the matter. The President reminded Parties that nominations should be submitted in writing by those constituencies that had not already done so.

40. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 12 December, the President reported that the contact group had produced a draft decision. At the same meeting, the CMP, acting upon a proposal by the President,<sup>12</sup> adopted decision 5/CMP.4 entitled “Guidance on the implementation of Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol” (FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/11/Add.1).

41. At the same meeting, the President reported the results of the consultations undertaken by Ms. Smith on the elections for the JISC. The CMP, acting upon a proposal by the President, elected the following members and alternates to the JISC:

<b>Member</b>	<b>Alternate</b>	
Mr. Hiroki Kudo	Mr. Anton Beck	Annex I Parties
Mr. Benoît Legeut		Annex I Parties
Mr. Georgiy Geletukha	Mr. Yoncho Georgiev Pelovski	Annex I Parties with economies in transition
Mr. Vlad Trusca	Ms. Irina Voitekhovitch	Annex I Parties with economies in transition
Ms. Fatou Ngeye Gaye	Mr. Longo Mbenza	Non-Annex I Parties

## **VII. Report of the Compliance Committee**

(Agenda item 7)

42. At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, on 4 December, the CMP had before it document FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/5, containing the third annual report of the Compliance Committee, which provides information on the activities of the Compliance Committee during its third year of operation, from 8 September 2007 to 9 October 2008.

43. The President recalled that the CMP, at its first session, had adopted decision 27/CMP.1 and its annex containing the procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance under the Kyoto Protocol. Under section III, paragraph 2 (a), of those procedures and mechanisms, the plenary of the Compliance Committee is required to report to each ordinary session of the CMP.

44. Upon the invitation by the President, the co-chair of the Compliance Committee and chair of its enforcement branch, Mr. Sebastian Oberthür, introduced the third annual report of the Compliance Committee. Following the report, representatives of two Parties made statements.

45. The President stated that a decision would need to be adopted by the CMP under this agenda item. On his proposal, the CMP decided to establish a contact group on the item, co-chaired by Mr. Eric Mugurusi (United Republic of Tanzania) and Mr. Jürgen Lefevere (European Community).

46. The President reminded Parties that the CMP needed to elect members of the Compliance Committee at the session and that Ms. Smith would undertake consultations on the matter. The President

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<sup>12</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/L.4.

reminded Parties that nominations should be submitted in writing during the consultations to be held for the purpose.

47. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 12 December, the President reported that the contact group had produced a draft decision. At the same meeting, the CMP, acting upon a proposal by the President,<sup>13</sup> adopted decision 4/CMP.4 entitled “Compliance Committee” (FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/11/Add.1).

48. At the same meeting, the President reported the results of the consultations undertaken by Ms. Smith on the elections for the facilitative and enforcement branches of the Compliance Committee. The CMP, acting upon a proposal by the President, elected as replacement members Mr. Kunihiko Shimada (Annex I Parties) to the facilitative branch and Mr. Mohamed Shareef (small island developing States) to the enforcement branch.

## **VIII. Report of the Adaptation Fund Board**

(Agenda item 8)

49. At its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, on 3 December, the CMP had before it document FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/2.

50. Upon the invitation of the President, the Chair of the Adaptation Fund Board, Mr. Richard Muyungi, provided an overview of the report of the Adaptation Fund Board to the CMP,<sup>14</sup> which covers activities in the period from March to September 2008. The report contains, inter alia, draft documents prepared for approval by the CMP in accordance with decision 1/CMP.3.

51. Following the report by the Chair of the Board, representatives of 15 Parties made statements, including representatives speaking on behalf of the African Group, the Group of 77 and China, the European Community and its member States and the Alliance of Small Island States.

52. The President said that, in order to acknowledge the work accomplished and guide further work, a decision would need to be adopted by the CMP at its fourth session. On his proposal, the CMP decided to establish a contact group on this agenda item, co-chaired by Mr. Karsten Sach (Germany) and Mr. Surya Sethi (India).

53. The President reminded Parties that several members and alternate members of the Adaptation Fund Board needed to be elected by the CMP at the session. Ms. Smith would undertake consultations on the matter. The President reminded Parties that nominations should be submitted in writing by those constituencies that had not already done so.

54. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 12 December, the President reported that the contact group had produced a draft decision. At the same meeting, the CMP, acting upon a proposal by the President,<sup>15</sup> adopted decision 1/CMP.4 entitled “Adaptation Fund” (FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/11/Add.1).

55. At the same meeting, the President reported the results of the consultations undertaken by Ms. Smith on the elections for the Adaptation Fund Board. The CMP, acting upon a proposal by the President, elected the following members to the Adaptation Fund Board:

<b>Member</b>	<b>Alternate</b>	
Mr. Jan Cedergren (replacement)		Western European and Others
	Ms. Vanesa Alvarez Franco (replacement)	Annex I Parties
	Mr. A.H.M. Mustain Billah (replacement)	Least developed countries

<sup>13</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/L.2.

<sup>14</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/2.

<sup>15</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/L.7.

## **IX. Amendment of the Kyoto Protocol in respect of procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance**

(Agenda item 9)

56. This item had been referred to the SBI for consideration.
57. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 12 December, the President reported that the SBI had recommended that the item be included in the provisional agenda for SBI 30. Acting upon a proposal by the President, the CMP took note of this action by the SBI.

## **X. Report of the administrator of the international transaction log under the Kyoto Protocol**

(Agenda item 10)

### 1. Proceedings

58. This item had been referred to the SBI for consideration.
59. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 12 December, the President reported that the SBI had recommended a set of conclusions for adoption by the CMP.<sup>16</sup> Acting upon a proposal by the President, the CMP adopted the following conclusions.

### 2. Conclusions

60. The CMP welcomed the fourth annual report of the administrator of the international transaction log (ITL),<sup>17</sup> covering the period from November 2007 to October 2008. The CMP welcomed the linking of the ITL with the Community Independent Transaction Log.
61. The CMP commended Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, the European Community, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for successfully commencing operation of their registries with the ITL.
62. The CMP welcomed the successful issuance of certified emission reductions (CERs) by the CDM registry, the forwarding of CERs to national registries and the transfer of CERs, assigned amount units (AAUs) and emission reduction units (ERUs) between national registries.
63. The CMP noted that the secretariat has completed the connection of the JI information system with the ITL, enabling the creation of the first JI Track 1 projects in the ITL and the subsequent conversion of AAUs to ERUs for those projects.
64. The CMP welcomed the completion of the work undertaken by the working group established under the Registry System Administrators Forum (RSA Forum) regarding the independent assessment report common operational procedure. This procedure, developed in accordance with decision 16/CP.10, will facilitate the annual review of national registries under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. The CMP also welcomed the completion of the work on the standard electronic format (SEF) specifications for reporting Kyoto Protocol units, in accordance with decision 14/CMP.1, by the SEF working group under the RSA Forum.
65. The CMP recognized the importance of the various ITL testing environments and requested the ITL administrator to work in collaboration with the registry system administrators (RSAs) to optimize the costs of maintaining these environments.

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<sup>16</sup> FCCC/SBI/2008/L.18.

<sup>17</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/7.

66. The CMP requested the ITL administrator to continue its work on SEF in collaboration with RSAs, including the provision of two coordinated testing cycles in 2009, if required, to enable automation of SEF reporting by Parties to the Convention that are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol with a commitment inscribed in Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol (Annex B Parties).

67. With regard to decision 11/CMP.3, paragraph 7, the CMP recognized that there is currently insufficient information on transactions in the ITL. The CMP requested the ITL administrator to compile sufficient information and provide it in the annual reports of the ITL administrator for 2009 and 2010.

68. The CMP invited Parties to the Convention that are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to submit to the secretariat, by 23 March 2009, their views on an approach to be taken by the Executive Secretary with regard to the collection of ITL fees with a view to ensuring sufficient and stable funding for the ITL.

69. With regard to decision 11/CMP.3, paragraphs 16 and 17, the CMP requested the secretariat to compile the views referred to in paragraph 68 above into a miscellaneous document, for consideration by the SBI at its thirtieth session.

70. The CMP welcomed the interactive exercise conducted by the ITL administrator demonstrating the functioning of the ITL with other registry systems and the full conformity of the performance of the ITL with relevant decisions and specifications for the ITL, as requested in decision 12/CMP.1. The CMP requested the ITL administrator to conduct a second interactive exercise, which would include the CDM registry and representative national registries, where possible, at the thirtieth session of the SBI. In addition, this second interactive exercise will demonstrate, inter alia, the ability of the ITL to automatically perform the key checks defined in the technical standards for data exchange between registry systems.

71. The CMP also welcomed the information regarding the operational performance of the ITL provided in the fourth annual report of the ITL administrator.

72. The CMP requested the ITL administrator to report on the activities planned for the future and the related resource requirements with a view to ensuring that adequate means are available to perform these activities.

## **XI. National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention: reporting and review** (Agenda item 11)

73. This item had been referred to the SBI for consideration.

74. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 12 December, the President reported that the SBI had adopted conclusions on this item.<sup>18</sup> The CMP, acting upon a proposal by the President, took note of those conclusions.

## **XII. Annual compilation and accounting report for Annex B Parties under the Kyoto Protocol** (Agenda item 12)

### 1. Proceedings

75. This item had been referred to the SBI for consideration.

76. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 12 December, the President reported that the SBI had recommended conclusions for adoption by the CMP.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>18</sup> FCCC/SBI/2008/L.19.

<sup>19</sup> FCCC/SBI/2008/L.16.

77. At the same meeting, the CMP, acting upon a proposal by the President, adopted the following conclusions.

## 2. Conclusions

78. The CMP considered the first annual compilation and accounting report for Annex B Parties,<sup>20</sup> which contains information on the outcomes of the initial review under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol, and accounting parameters recorded in the compilation and accounting database after completion of the initial review.

79. The CMP acknowledged that the outcomes of the initial review under the Kyoto Protocol demonstrate the capacity of Annex B Parties to account for their emissions and assigned amounts in the first commitment period and to meet eligibility requirements for participation in the flexibility mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol.

80. The CMP noted that it is important to provide online access to the compilation and accounting data, and suggested that the SBSTA, at its thirtieth session, consider the implementation of means to provide such access, including relevant technical issues and resource implications, as part of its deliberations on the UNFCCC greenhouse gas data interface.

81. The CMP reiterated its request to the secretariat, contained in decision 13/CMP.1, paragraph 4, to continue publishing annually the compilation and accounting reports for Annex B Parties, and forwarding them to the CMP, the Compliance Committee and each Party concerned.

## **XIII. Second review of the Kyoto Protocol pursuant to its Article 9** (Agenda item 13)

82. At its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, on 3 December, the CMP had before it documents FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/6, FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/INF.1, FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/INF.2, FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/INF.3, FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/MISC.1 and Add.1, FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/MISC.2 and Add.1, FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/MISC.3, FCCC/SBI/2008/8 and Add.1, and FCCC/TP/2008/6.

83. The President recalled that the first review of the Kyoto Protocol, pursuant to its Article 9, took place at CMP 2. The CMP, through its decision 7/CMP.2, had decided that the second review of the Kyoto Protocol was to take place at CMP 4. The scope and content of the second review was determined at CMP 3 and was contained in decision 4/CMP.3.

84. The President also recalled that the CMP, by its decision 4/CMP.3, had requested the SBI to undertake preparatory work at its twenty-eighth session relating to the second review. Upon the invitation of the President, the Chair of the SBI reported on the work of the SBI on this matter.

85. Noting that a successful outcome on this agenda item would be important to the overall success of the session, the President invited Parties to express their views. Statements were made by representatives of 21 Parties, including representatives speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States,<sup>21</sup> the Environmental Integrity Group and the African Group.

86. On the proposal of the President, the CMP decided to establish a contact group on this agenda item, co-chaired by Mr. Adrian Macey (New Zealand) and Ms. Ana Maria Kleymeyer (Argentina), to continue discussion on the matter. The President asked the group to prepare a draft decision on this item to be considered for adoption by the CMP. The CMP requested the SBI to forward any relevant outcome of those discussions to the contact group established on the second review of the Kyoto Protocol, as described above, for inclusion in the draft decision, as appropriate.

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<sup>20</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/9/Rev.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1.

<sup>21</sup> The position expressed in this statement was supported by Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

87. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 12 December, the President reported that the contact group had not been able to reach agreement on this issue and that it was therefore taken up during his ministerial consultations, which did not result in a comprehensive agreement. The CMP, acting upon a proposal by the President, recalled decisions 7/CMP.2 and 4/CMP.3, and decided that it had completed the second review of the Kyoto Protocol pursuant to its Article 9.

88. Following the completion of this item, Colombia expressed regret over the outcome of this agenda item, and hoped that the issues of equity and solidarity could be addressed in future negotiations, to assist vulnerable countries by enhancing financial support for adaptation. A number of Parties, including Maldives speaking on behalf of the least developed countries, South Africa, Costa Rica, Brazil, India, Gabon, Pakistan and Bolivia, supported the statement by Colombia and expressed their disappointment over the inability to reach agreement on extending the share of proceeds to JI and emissions trading. Belarus stated that the procedures of the Kyoto Protocol should be updated to increase their effectiveness. France encouraged Parties to advance their discussions on flexibility mechanisms and find solutions for financing adaptation. The President thanked Parties for their statements and encouraged Parties to make real progress on this important issue during the negotiations in 2009.

#### **XIV. Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol**

(Agenda item 14)

89. This item had been referred to the SBI for consideration.

90. At its 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 12 December, the CMP, acting upon a recommendation by the SBI,<sup>22</sup> adopted decision 6/CMP.4 entitled “Capacity-building for developing countries under the Kyoto Protocol” (FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/11/Add.1).

#### **XV. Matters relating to Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol**

(Agenda item 15)

91. This item had been referred to the SBI for consideration.

92. At its 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 12 December, the CMP, acting upon a proposal by the President, took note of the conclusions adopted by the SBI on this item.<sup>23</sup>

#### **XVI. Matters relating to Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol**

(Agenda item 16)

93. This item had been referred to the SBSTA for consideration.

94. At its 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 12 December, the CMP, acting upon a proposal by the President, took note of the conclusions adopted by the SBSTA on this item.<sup>24</sup>

#### **XVII. Administrative, financial and institutional matters**

(Agenda item 17)

##### **Audited financial statements for the biennium 2006–2007**

(Agenda item 17 (a))

##### **Budget performance in the biennium 2008–2009**

(Agenda item 17 (b))

95. These two sub-items had been referred to the SBI for consideration.

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<sup>22</sup> FCCC/SBI/2008/8/Add.1.

<sup>23</sup> FCCC/SBI/2008/L.27.

<sup>24</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2008/L.24.

96. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 12 December, the CMP, acting upon a recommendation by the SBI,<sup>25</sup> adopted decision 8/CMP.4 entitled “Administrative, financial and institutional matters” (FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/11/Add.1).

## **XVIII. Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol by the subsidiary bodies**

(Agenda item 18)

97. There were no other matters considered by the CMP under this item.

## **XIX. High-level segment**

(Agenda item 19)

98. The joint high-level segment of COP 14 and CMP 4 was opened by the President of the COP and the CMP at the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the COP and the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting of the CMP, on 11 December.

### **A. Statements by Heads of State or Government**

99. During the high-level segment, statements were made by the following individuals:

President of Poland	Mr. Lech Kaczyński
President of Guyana	Mr. Bharrat Jagdeo
Prime Minister of Tuvalu	Mr. Apisai Ielemia
Prime Minister of Sweden	Mr. Fredrik Reinfeldt

### **B. Statements by United Nations officials**

100. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. BAN Ki-moon, made a statement during the high-level segment. The Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC also made a statement.

### **C. Statements by Government officials, ministers and other heads of delegation**

101. During the high-level segment, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economy of Poland, Mr. Waldemar Pawlak, made a statement. At the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the COP and the 5<sup>th</sup> meeting of the CMP, on 11 December, and also at the three subsequent meetings of each body, national statements were made by 121 ministers and other heads of delegation. For the list of speakers, see annex II.

## **XX. Statements by observer organizations**

(Agenda item 20)

102. At the 6<sup>th</sup> meeting of the COP and the 8<sup>th</sup> meeting of the CMP, on 12 December, statements were made by intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and others. For the list of these organizations, see annex III.

## **XXI. Other matters**

(Agenda item 21)

103. At its 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 12 December, the CMP, acting upon a recommendation by the SBI,<sup>26</sup> adopted decision 7/CMP.4 entitled “Privileges and immunities for individuals serving on constituted bodies established under the Kyoto Protocol” (FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/11/Add.1).

<sup>25</sup> FCCC/SBI/2008/L.17/Add.2/Rev.1.

<sup>26</sup> FCCC/SBI/2008/L.20/Add.1.

## **XXII. Conclusion of the session**

(Agenda item 22)

### **A. Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol on its fourth session**

(Agenda item 22 (a))

104. At its 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 12 December, the CMP considered the draft report on its fourth session<sup>27</sup> and adopted the text, authorizing the Rapporteur to complete the report, under the guidance of the President and with the assistance of the secretariat. At the same meeting, the Czech Republic spoke on behalf of the European Union (EU), announcing an EU action plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and encouraging solidarity in future negotiations.

### **B. Expression of gratitude to the host country**

105. At its 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 12 December, the CMP, on a proposal by the President, introduced a draft resolution entitled “Expression of gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Poland and the people of the city of Poznan”.<sup>28</sup> At the same meeting, the CMP adopted resolution 1/CMP.4 (FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/11/Add.1).

### **C. Closure of the session**

(Agenda item 22 (b))

106. In his closing remarks,<sup>29</sup> the President stated that the conference had achieved successful results after two weeks of hard work. Governments had responded to the current financial crisis and economic downturn with a clear signal that these events should not justify inaction on the even greater crisis of the climate. He noted that the conference provided clear guidance on negotiations in 2009 for the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol and the AWG-LCA, and had also succeeded in shifting negotiations into a higher gear. The President highlighted that important steps had been taken to help developing countries, particularly with the resolution of the legal capacity of the Adaptation Fund, which would now be able to receive projects to help protect the most vulnerable countries. The President also took note of the decision to adopt the Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer, which would scale up the level of investment for the transfer of mitigation and adaptation technologies to developing countries. He stated that the conference was an important stepping stone towards an agreed outcome in Copenhagen, expressed appreciation for the efforts and spirit of cooperation among Parties at the conference, and suggested that the way forward for addressing the climate crisis next year should be a path of international climate solidarity.

107. The President then declared the fourth session of the CMP closed.

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<sup>27</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/L.1.

<sup>28</sup> FCCC/CP/2008/L.3–FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/L.3.

<sup>29</sup> The closing remarks of the President were made at the closure of CMP 4. As they pertain to both the COP and the CMP, they are included in both the COP and CMP reports.

Annex I

**Parties to the Convention, observer States and United Nations organizations  
attending the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the  
meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol**

**A. Parties to the Kyoto Protocol**

Albania	Democratic Republic of the	Jordan
Algeria	Congo	Kenya
Angola	Denmark	Kiribati
Antigua and Barbuda	Djibouti	Kuwait
Argentina	Dominica	Kyrgyzstan
Armenia	Dominican Republic	Lao People's Democratic
Australia	Ecuador	Republic
Austria	Egypt	Latvia
Azerbaijan	El Salvador	Lebanon
Bahamas	Equatorial Guinea	Lesotho
Bangladesh	Eritrea	Liberia
Barbados	Estonia	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Belarus	Ethiopia	Liechtenstein
Belgium	European Community	Lithuania
Belize	Fiji	Luxembourg
Benin	Finland	Madagascar
Bhutan	France	Malawi
Bolivia	Gabon	Malaysia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Gambia	Maldives
Botswana	Georgia	Mali
Brazil	Germany	Malta
Bulgaria	Ghana	Marshall Islands
Burkina Faso	Greece	Mauritania
Cambodia	Grenada	Mauritius
Cameroon	Guatemala	Mexico
Canada	Guinea	Micronesia (Federated States of)
Cape Verde	Guinea-Bissau	Monaco
Central African Republic	Guyana	Mongolia
Chile	Haiti	Montenegro
China	Honduras	Morocco
Colombia	Hungary	Mozambique
Comoros	Iceland	Myanmar
Congo	India	Namibia
Cook Islands	Indonesia	Nauru
Costa Rica	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Nepal
Côte d'Ivoire	Ireland	Netherlands
Croatia	Israel	New Zealand
Cuba	Italy	Nicaragua
Cyprus	Jamaica	Niger
Czech Republic	Japan	Nigeria

Niue	Saudi Arabia	Tonga
Norway	Senegal	Trinidad and Tobago
Oman	Serbia	Tunisia
Pakistan	Seychelles	Turkmenistan
Palau	Sierra Leone	Tuvalu
Panama	Singapore	Uganda
Papua New Guinea	Slovakia	Ukraine
Paraguay	Slovenia	United Arab Emirates
Peru	Solomon Islands	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Philippines	South Africa	United Republic of Tanzania
Poland	Spain	Uruguay
Portugal	Sri Lanka	Uzbekistan
Qatar	Sudan	Vanuatu
Republic of Korea	Suriname	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Republic of Moldova	Swaziland	Viet Nam
Romania	Sweden	Yemen
Russian Federation	Switzerland	Zambia
Rwanda	Syrian Arab Republic	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Tajikistan	
Saint Lucia	Thailand	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	
Samoa	Timor-Leste	
Sao Tome and Principe	Togo	

#### **B. Observer States**

Afghanistan	Iraq	United States of America
Brunei Darussalam	Kazakhstan	Zimbabwe
Chad	San Marino	
Holy See	Turkey	

#### **C. United Nations bodies and programmes**

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS  
 United Nations  
 United Nations Centre for Regional Development  
 United Nations Childrens Fund  
 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development  
 United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs  
 United Nations Development Programme  
 United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific  
 United Nations Economic Commission for Europe  
 United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean  
 United Nations Environment Programme  
 United Nations Forum on Forests  
 United Nations Human Settlements Programme  
 United Nations Institute for Training and Research  
 United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction  
 United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights  
 United Nations Population Fund  
 United Nations University

United Nations World Food Programme  
World Intellectual Property Organization

**D. Convention secretariats**

Convention on Biological Diversity  
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification  
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and its Montreal Protocol  
Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal  
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals  
Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

**E. Specialized agencies and institutions of the United Nations system**

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization  
International Civil Aviation Organization  
International Maritime Organization  
World Health Organization  
World Bank/International Finance Corporation  
World Meteorological Organization  
International Fund for Agricultural Development  
International Labour Organization  
International Telecommunication Union  
United Nations Industrial Development Organization  
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change  
Global Environment Facility  
Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization  
World Tourism Organization

**F. Related organizations of the United Nations system**

International Atomic Energy Agency  
World Trade Organization

Annex II

**List of representatives who made statements at the high-level segment under agenda item 8 of the Conference of the Parties and agenda item 19 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol**

[ENGLISH/FRENCH/SPANISH ONLY]

**A. Parties**

**Albania**

H.E. Mr. Taulant Bino  
Deputy Minister of Environment, Forests and  
Water Administration

**Algeria** (*speaking on behalf of the African Group*)

H.E. Mr. Abdelaziz Lahiouel  
Ambassador of Algeria to the Republic of Poland

**Angola**

H.E. Ms. Maria de Fatima Jardim  
Minister of Environment

**Antigua and Barbuda** (*speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China*)

H.E. Mr. John Ashe  
Ambassador/Permanent Representative of Antigua  
and Barbuda to the United Nations, New York

**Australia** (*speaking on behalf of the Umbrella Group*)

H.E. Ms. Penny Wong  
Minister for Climate Change and Water

**Austria**

H.E. Mr. Nikolaus Berlakovich  
Federal Minister of Agriculture, Forestry,  
Environment and Water Management

**Bangladesh**

H.E. Mr. Raja Devasish Roy  
State Minister for Environment  
Ministry of Environment and Forests

**Barbados**

H.E. Mr. Denis Lowe  
Minister of Environment, Water Resources and  
Drainage

**Belarus**

Mr. Aleksandr Apatsky  
First Deputy Minister  
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental  
Protection

**Belgium**

H.E. Mr. Paul Magnette  
Minister for Climate and Energy

**Bhutan**

H.E. Mr. Nado Rinchhen  
Deputy Minister, National Environment  
Commission

**Bolivia**

S.E. M. John Vargas Vega  
Viceministerio de Planificación Territorial y  
Medio Ambiente

**Bosnia and Herzegovina**

H.E. Mr. Zoran Skenderija  
Ambassador of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the  
Republic of Poland

**Brazil**

H.E. Mr. Carlos Minc  
Minister of the Environment

**Burkina Faso**

Mr. Alain Edouard Traore  
Secrétaire-Général, Ministère de l'Environnement  
et du Cadre de Vie

**Cameroon**

S.E. M. Pierre Hele  
Ministre de l'Environnement et de la Protection de  
la Nature

**Canada**

H.E. Mr. Jim Prentice  
Minister of the Environment

**Cape Verde**

H.E. Mr. Jorge Tolentino Araujo  
Ambassador of Cape Verde to the Federal  
Republic of Germany

**Chad**

H.E. Mr. Ali Souleyman Dabye  
Minister of Environment

**Chile**

H.E. Ms. Ana Lya Uriarte  
Minister, National Commission for the  
Environment

**China**

H.E. Mr. Zhenhua Xie  
Vice Chairman and Minister, National  
Development and Reform Commission

**Colombia**

H.E. Mr. Juan Lozano Ramírez  
Minister for Environment, Housing and Territorial  
Development

**Congo**

S.E. M. Okombi Salissa Andre  
Ministre du Tourisme et de l'Environnement

**Cook Islands**

H.E. Mr. Kete Ioane  
Minister for the Environment

**Costa Rica**

H.E. Mr. Roberto Dobles  
Minister of Environment, Energy and  
Telecommunications

**Croatia**

Mr. Nikola Ružinski  
State Secretary, Ministry of Environmental  
Protection, Physical Planning and Construction

**Cuba**

Sr. Orlando Rey Santos  
Director de Medio Ambiente  
Ministerio de Ciencia, Tecnología y Medio  
Ambiente

**Czech Republic**

H.E. Mr. Martin Bursik  
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the  
Environment

**Democratic Republic of the Congo**

S.E. M. Jose E.B. Endundo  
Ministre de l'Environnement, Conservation de la  
Nature et Tourisme

**Denmark**

H.E. Ms. Connie Hedegaard  
Minister of Climate and Energy

**Dominican Republic**

Mr. Omar Ramirez Tejada  
Secretary of State, Advisor on Climate Change and  
CDM

**Ecuador**

H.E. Ms. Marcela Aguiñaga  
Minister of Environment

**Egypt**

H.E. Mr. Maged George Ellias Ghatas  
Minister for Environmental Affairs

**El Salvador**

H.E. Mr. Carlos Jose Guerrero Contreras  
Minister of Environment and Natural Resources

**European Community**

H.E. Mr. Stavros Dimas  
Commissioner for the Environment

**Finland**

H.E. Ms. Paula Lehtomäki  
Minister of the Environment

**France** (*speaking on behalf of the European Union*)

S.E. Mme. Nathalie Kosciusko-Morizet  
Ministre d'Etat, Ministère de l'Ecologie du Développement durable et de l'Aménagement du territoire

**Gabon**

H.E. Ms. Georgette Koko  
Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Environment

**Germany**

H.E. Mr. Sigmar Gabriel  
Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety

**Greece**

Mr. Evangelos Baltas  
Secretary General  
Hellenic Ministry of Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works

**Grenada** (*speaking on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States*)

H.E. Mr. Sylvester Quarless  
Minister of State, Ministry of the Environment

**Guatemala**

H.E. Mr. Luis Alberto Ferraté Felice  
Minister of Environment and Natural Resources

**Guinea**

H.E. Mr. Papa Koly Kourouma  
Minister of Sustainable Development and Environment

**Honduras**

H.E. Mr. Carlos José Guerrero Contreras  
Minister of Environment and Natural Resources of El Salvador  
(*speaking on behalf of the President Pro-tempore (Honduras) of the Central American Environmental and Development Commission*)

**Iceland**

H.E. Ms. Thorunn Sveinbjarnardottir  
Minister for the Environment

**India**

H.E. Mr. Vijai Sharma  
Vice-Minister  
Ministry of Environment and Forests

**Indonesia**

H.E. Mr. Rachmat Witoelar  
State Minister for the Environment

**Iran (Islamic Republic of)**

H.E. Mr. Hassan Asilian  
Deputy Head/Deputy Minister of the Department of the Environment

**Ireland**

H.E. Mr. John Gormley  
Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government

**Israel**

H.E. Mr. David Peleg  
Ambassador of Israel in Warsaw

**Italy**

H.E. Ms. Stefania Prestigiacomo  
Minister for Environment, Land and Sea

**Jamaica**

Mr. Aundré C. Franklin  
Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health

**Japan**

H.E. Mr. Tetsuo Saito  
Minister of the Environment

**Jordan**

H.E. Mr. Faris Mohamad Al-Junaidi  
Deputy Minister of Environment

**Kazakhstan**

Ms. Galiya Karibzhanova  
Head of Administration of International Cooperation  
Ministry of Environmental Protection

**Kyrgyzstan**

H.E. Ms. Jiparkul Bekkulova  
Deputy Minister  
State Agency for Environment Protection and Forestry

**Lao People's Democratic Republic**

H.E. Ms. Khempheng Pholsena  
Minister to the Prime Minister's Office  
Head of Water Resources and Environment  
Administration

**Latvia**

H.E. Mr. Raimonds Vejonis  
Minister of Environment

**Lesotho**

H.E. Mr. Makase Nyaphisi  
Ambassador of the Kingdom of Lesotho to the  
Republic of Poland

**Liberia**

Mr. Ben Turtur Donnie  
Executive Director  
Environmental Protection Agency of Liberia

**Madagascar**

H.E. Mr. Harison Edmond Randriarimanana  
Minister of the Environment, Forests and Tourism

**Malawi**

H.E. Mr. Rashid Gaffar  
Deputy Minister, Ministry of Lands and Natural  
Resources

**Malaysia**

H.E. Mr. Douglas Uggah Embas  
Minister of Natural Resources and Environment

**Maldives** (*speaking on behalf of the least developed countries*)

H.E. Mr. Mohamed Shareef  
Deputy Minister of Housing, Transport and  
Environment

**Mali**

H.E. Mr. AG Alhassane Aghatam  
Minister of Environment and Sanitation

**Malta**

H.E. Mr. George Pullicino  
Minister for Resources and Rural Affairs

**Mauritius**

H.E. Mr. Lormus Bundhoo  
Minister of Environment and National  
Development Unit

**Mexico**

H.E. Mr. Juan Rafael Elvira  
Minister for Environment and Natural Resources

**Micronesia (Federated States of)**

H.E. Mr. Alik Alik  
Vice President

**Mongolia**

H.E. Mr. Baldan Enkhmandakh  
Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade  
Special Envoy of the President on Climate Change

**Montenegro**

H.E. Mr. Sinisa Stankovic  
Deputy Minister of Tourism and Environment

**Morocco**

Mr. Jamal Mahfoud  
General Secretary, State Secretary of Water and  
Environment

**Mozambique**

H.E. Ms. Alcinda Antonio De Abreu  
Minister for Coordination of Environmental  
Affairs

**Namibia**

H.E. Ms. Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah  
Minister of Environment and Tourism

**Nepal**

H.E. Mr. Ganesh Shah  
Minister of Environment, Science and Technology

**Netherlands**

H.E. Ms. Jacqueline Cramer  
Minister of Environment and Spatial Planning

**New Zealand**

H.E. Mr. Timothy Groser  
Minister of Trade, Associate Minister for Climate  
Change (International Negotiations)

**Nicaragua**

S.E. Sr. Roberto Araquistain Cisneros  
Viceministro, Ministerio del Ambiente y los  
Recursos Naturales

**Nigeria**

H.E. Mr. Chuka Odom  
Federal Minister of Environment, Housing and  
Urban Development

**Norway**

H.E. Mr. Erik Solheim  
Minister of the Environment

**Pakistan**

H.E. Mr. Hameed Ullah Jan Afridi  
Federal Minister for Environment

**Panama**

H.E. Ms. Ligia Castro de Doens  
Minister of State/General Administrator, National  
Environmental Authority

**Papua New Guinea**

H.E. Mr. Robert G. Aisi  
Ambassador/Permanent Representative of Papua  
New Guinea to the United Nations, New York

**Peru**

H.E. Mr. Antonio Brack Egg  
Minister of Environment

**Philippines**

H.E. Mr. Heherson T. Alvarez  
Minister/Presidential Adviser on Climate Change  
Office of the President

**Poland**

Mr. Janusz Zaleski  
Under-Secretary of State  
Ministry of Environment

**Portugal**

H.E. Mr. Francisco N. Correia  
Minister for the Environment

**Republic of Korea**

H.E. Mr. Maanee Lee  
Minister of Environment

**Russian Federation**

H.E. Mr. Stanislav Anatolievich Ananiev  
Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and the  
Environment

**Samoa**

H.E. Mr. Faumuina Tiatia Liuga  
Minister of Natural Resources and Environment

**Saudi Arabia**

H.E. Mr. Ali Bin Ibrahim Al-Naimi  
Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources

**Senegal**

S.E. M. Djibo Leyti Ka  
Ministre d'Etat, Ministère de l'Environnement, de  
la Protection de la Nature, des Bassins de  
Rétention et Lacs Artificiels

**Serbia**

H.E. Mr. Oliver Dulić  
Minister of Environment and Spatial Planning

**Seychelles**

H.E. Mr. Ronald Jumeau  
Ambassador/Permanent Representative of the  
Republic of Seychelles to the United Nations, New  
York

**Slovenia**

H.E. Mr. Karl Erjavec  
Minister of the Environment and Spatial Planning

**Solomon Islands**

Mr. Rence Sore  
Permanent Secretary  
Ministry of Environment, Conservation and  
Meteorology

**South Africa**

H.E. Mr. Marthinus Van Schalkwyk  
Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism

**Spain**

H.E. Ms. Elena Espinosa  
Minister of Environment, Rural and Marine Affairs

**Sri Lanka**

H.E. Mr. Patali Champika Ranawaka  
Minister of Environment and Natural Resources

**Sudan**

Mr. Saadeldin Ibrahim Mohammed Izzeldin  
Secretary General  
Higher Council for Environment and Natural  
Resources

**Suriname**

H.E. Ms. Joyce D. Amarello-Williams  
Minister of Labour, Technological Development  
and Environment

**Sweden**

H.E. Mr. Andreas Carlgren  
Minister for the Environment

**Switzerland**

H.E. Mr. Moritz Leuenberger  
Federal Councillor, Head of the Federal  
Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy  
and Communications

**Thailand**

Ms. Nisakorn Kositratna  
Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Natural  
Resources and Environment

**The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**

H.E. Mr. Nexhati Jakupi  
Minister of Environment and Physical Planning

**Timor-Leste**

H.E. Mr. João Mendes Gonsalves  
Minister of Economy and Development

**Togo**

S.E. M. Kossivi Ayikoe  
Ministre de l'Environnement et des Ressources  
Forestières

**Tunisia**

H.E. Mr. Nadhir Hamada  
Minister of Environment and Sustainable  
Development

**Turkey**

Mr. Hasan Zuhuri Sarikaya  
Under-Secretary, Ministry of Environment and  
Forestry

**Uganda**

H.E. Ms. Jesca Eriyo  
Minister of State  
Ministry of Water and Environment

**Ukraine**

H.E. Mr. Heorhiy Filipchuk  
Minister of Environmental Protection

**United Arab Emirates**

H.E. Mr. Rashed Ahmed Ben Fahad  
Minister of Environment and Water

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern  
Ireland**

H.E. Mr. Ed Miliband  
Secretary of State of the Department of Energy and  
Climate Change

**United Republic of Tanzania**

Mr. Mbarak Abdulwakil  
Deputy Permanent Secretary  
Vice President's Office

**United States of America**

H.E. Ms. Paula Dobriansky  
Under Secretary, Democracy and Global Affairs,  
US Department of State

**Uruguay**

H.E. Mr. Carlos Colacce  
Minister of Environment

**Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)**

Ms. Ilenia Medina  
Director General, Department of Cooperation  
Economic and International Trade  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

**Viet Nam**

H.E. Mr. Nguyen Thien Nhan  
Deputy Prime Minister

**Zimbabwe**

Ms. Margaret Sangarwe

Permanent Secretary

Ministry of Environment and Tourism

**B. Observer States**

**Holy See**

Reverend Ionut Paul Strejac

Secretary of the Apostolic Nunciatura in Poland of  
the Holy See

Annex III

**List of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that made statements at the high-level segment under agenda item 8 of the Conference of the Parties and agenda item 19 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol**

**A. Intergovernmental organizations**

International Institute of Refrigeration  
IUCN-International Union for Conservation of Nature  
Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie  
Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries  
Permanent Commission for the South Pacific

**B. Non-governmental organizations**

Archbishop of Sweden (speaking on behalf of the World Council of Churches)  
Black Sea Women's Club, with Life e.V. (speaking on behalf of the Women's Caucus)  
Climate Network Africa  
Congress of South African Trade Unions and International Trade Union Confederation (speaking on behalf of trade unions)  
Direction de Développement Durable Electricité de France (speaking on behalf of global business and industry)  
Friends of the Earth International  
Greenpeace, Climate Action Network Canada, Nature and Youth Denmark and Indian Youth Climate Network (speaking on behalf of the world's youth)  
ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability  
Indigenous Environment Network (speaking on behalf of the International Forum of Indigenous Peoples)  
International Federation of Agricultural Producers (speaking on behalf of the world's farmers)  
Ministère du Québec de Développement durable, de l'Environnement et des Parcs (speaking on behalf of the States and Regions Climate Leaders)  
Oxfam (speaking on behalf of environmental non-governmental organizations)  
Polish Academy of Sciences, Poznan (speaking on behalf of research and independent organizations)  
Women's and Environment Development Organization

Annex IV

**Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies, 2009–2013**

- First sessional period in 2009: 1–12 June
- Second sessional period in 2009: 7–18 December
- First sessional period in 2010: 31 May to 11 June
- Second sessional period in 2010: 8–19 November
- First sessional period in 2011: 6–17 June
- Second sessional period in 2011: 28 November to 9 December
- First sessional period in 2012: 14–25 May
- Second sessional period in 2012: 26 November to 7 December
- First sessional period in 2013: 3–14 June
- Second sessional period in 2013: 11–22 November

Annex V**Documents before the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its fourth session**

FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/1	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary
FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/2	Report of the Adaptation Fund Board. Note by the Chair of the Adaptation Fund Board
FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/3 (Part I)	Annual report of the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat. Part I
FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/3 (Part II)	Annual report of the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat. Part II. Joint implementation plan 2008–2009 (version 02)
FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/4	Annual report of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/5	Annual report of the Compliance Committee to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/6	Report on the pre-session workshop on preparation for the second review of the Kyoto Protocol pursuant to its Article 9. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/7	Annual report of the administrator of the international transaction log under the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/CP/2008/4– FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/8	Report on credentials. Report of the Bureau
FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/9/Rev.1	Annual compilation and accounting report for Annex B Parties under the Kyoto Protocol. Revised note by the secretariat
FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/9/Add.1 and Corr.1	Annual compilation and accounting report for Annex B Parties under the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat. Addendum. Compilation and accounting information by Party
FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/10	Privileges and immunities for individuals serving on constituted bodies under the Kyoto Protocol: implementation of decision 9/CMP.2. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/INF.1	Information on the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol in accordance with decision 4/CMP.3, paragraph 10. Note by the secretariat

FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/INF.2	Compilation and analysis of available information on ways and means to enhance equitable regional and subregional distribution of projects under the clean development mechanism. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/INF.3	Compilation and analysis of available information on the scope, effectiveness and functioning of the flexibility mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/INF.4	Synthesis of views from Parties on ways and means to enhance equitable regional and subregional distribution of projects under the clean development mechanism, and on how the current institutional arrangements, governance, rules and procedures of the clean development mechanism and joint implementation may be improved in the first commitment period in order to enhance the functioning and effectiveness of these mechanisms. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/MISC.1 and Add.1	Views from Parties on extending the share of proceeds to assist in meeting the costs of adaptation to joint implementation and emissions trading. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/MISC.2 and Add.1	Views from Parties on how the current institutional arrangements, governance, rules and procedures of the clean development mechanism and joint implementation may be improved in the first commitment period in order to enhance their functioning and effectiveness. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/MISC.3	Views from Parties on ways and means to enhance equitable regional and sub-regional distribution of projects under the clean development mechanism. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/L.1	Draft report of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol on its fourth session
FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/L.2	Report of the Compliance Committee. Proposal by the President
FCCC/CP/2008/L.3– FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/L.3	Expression of gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Poland and the people of the city of Poznan. Draft resolution submitted by Denmark
FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/L.4	Guidance on the implementation of Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol. Proposal by the President
FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/L.5	Advancing the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol. Proposal by the President
FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/L.6	Further guidance relating to the clean development mechanism. Proposal by the President
FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/L.7	Report of the Adaptation Fund Board. Proposal by the President

FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/CRP.1	Submission by the Government of Tuvalu with respect to conveying legal personality and authority to sell certified emission reductions (CERs) upon the Adaptation Fund Board
FCCC/SBSTA/2008/6	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its twenty-eighth session, held in Bonn from 4 to 13 June 2008
FCCC/SBSTA/2008/7	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary
FCCC/SBSTA/2008/L.14	Draft report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its twenty-ninth session
FCCC/SBSTA/2008/L.24	Matters relating to Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol. Draft conclusion proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBI/2008/8	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its twenty-eighth session, held in Bonn from 4 to 13 June 2008
FCCC/SBI/2008/8/Add. 1	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its twenty-eighth session, held in Bonn from 4 to 13 June 2008. Addendum. Draft decisions forwarded for adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
FCCC/SBI/2008/9	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary
FCCC/SBI/2008/L.15	Draft report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its twenty-ninth session
FCCC/SBI/2008/L.16	Annual compilation and accounting report for Annex B Parties under the Kyoto Protocol. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBI/2008/L.17/Add.2/Rev.1	Administrative, financial and institutional matters. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair. Addendum
FCCC/SBI/2008/L.18	Report of the administrator of the international transaction log under the Kyoto Protocol. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBI/2008/L.19	Reporting and review of information submitted by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention that are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBI/2008/L.20/Add.1	Privileges and immunities for individuals serving on constituted bodies established under the Kyoto Protocol. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair. Addendum
FCCC/SBI/2008/L.27	Matters relating to Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair

- FCCC/KP/AWG/2008/2 Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol on the first part of its fifth session, held in Bangkok from 31 March to 4 April 2008
- FCCC/KP/AWG/2008/3 Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol on its resumed fifth session, held in Bonn from 2 to 12 June 2008
- FCCC/KP/AWG/2008/5 Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol on the first part of its sixth session, held in Accra from 21 to 27 August 2008
- FCCC/KP/AWG/2008/6 Agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary
- FCCC/TP/2008/6 Funding adaptation in developing countries: extending the share of proceeds used to assist in meeting the costs of adaptation; and options related to assigned amount units of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention. Technical paper

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**UNITED  
NATIONS**



**Framework Convention  
on Climate Change**

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19 March 2009

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**CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES SERVING AS THE  
MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE KYOTO PROTOCOL**

**Report of the Conference of the Parties serving as the  
meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol  
on its fourth session, held in Poznan  
from 1 to 12 December 2008**

**Addendum**

**Part Two: Action taken by the Conference of the Parties serving as the  
meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its fourth session**

**CONTENTS**

**Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as  
the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol**

<i>Decision</i>		<i>Page</i>
1/CMP.4	Adaptation Fund .....	3
2/CMP.4	Further guidance relating to the clean development mechanism	4
3/CMP.4	Advancing the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol	13
4/CMP.4	Compliance Committee .....	14
5/CMP.4	Guidance on the implementation of Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol	18
6/CMP.4	Capacity-building for developing countries under the Kyoto Protocol	21

<i>Decision</i>		<i>Page</i>
7/CMP.4	Privileges and immunities for individuals serving on constituted bodies established under the Kyoto Protocol.....	23
8/CMP.4	Administrative, financial and institutional matters.....	24
 <i>Resolution</i>		
1/CMP.4	Expression of gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Poland and the people of the city of Poznan.....	26

**Decision 1/CMP.4**  
**Adaptation Fund<sup>1</sup>**

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<sup>1</sup> The text of decision 1/CMP.4 is contained in document FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/11/Add.2.

## **Decision 2/CMP.4**

### **Further guidance relating to the clean development mechanism**

*The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol,*

*Recalling* the provisions of Articles 3 and 12 of the Kyoto Protocol,

*Cognizant* of decisions 7/CMP.1, 1/CMP.2 and 2/CMP.3,

*Recognizing* the rapidly expanding portfolio of clean development mechanism project activities and the increasing volume of work for the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism,

*Welcoming* the establishment of 137 designated national authorities, 109 among them in developing country Parties,

*Reminding* Parties wishing to participate in clean development mechanism project activities of the need to identify a designated national authority,

*Reiterating* the importance of ensuring the efficient, cost-effective and transparent functioning of the clean development mechanism and the executive and supervisory role of its Executive Board,

*Affirming* that it is the host Party's prerogative to confirm whether a clean development mechanism project activity assists it in achieving sustainable development,

### **I. General**

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the annual report for 2007–2008 of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism,<sup>1</sup> in particular information on:

- (a) The registration of an additional 359 clean development mechanism project activities, which brings the total of registered project activities to 1,186;
- (b) The issuance of an additional 107,604,113 certified emission reductions, which brings the total of certified emission reductions to 202,845,016;
- (c) The accreditation and designation of one additional operational entity, which brings the total of operational entities to 19;
- (d) The approval of an additional 27 baseline and monitoring methodologies, including the consolidation of four methodologies into two consolidated methodologies, which brings the total of approved baseline and monitoring methodologies to 121;

2. *Designates* as operational entities those entities that have been accredited, and provisionally designated, as operational entities by the Executive Board to carry out sector-specific validation functions and/or sector-specific verification functions as listed in the annex;

3. *Requests* the Executive Board, based on its relevant experience, to make recommendations to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol for consideration at its fifth and subsequent sessions for improving the efficiency of the operation of the clean development mechanism;

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<sup>1</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/4.

## II. Governance

4. *Reaffirms* that the Executive Board shall adopt revisions of its management plan as necessary and shall submit the management plan for 2009 to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol for its information pursuant to the provisions in decision 1/CMP.2, paragraph 8;
5. *Requests* the Executive Board:
  - (a) To keep the management plan under review and make adjustments to it as necessary to continue ensuring the efficient, cost-effective, transparent and consistent functioning of the clean development mechanism;
  - (b) To take action that allows it to emphasize its executive and supervisory role by, inter alia, ensuring effective use of its support structure, including its panels, other outside expertise and the secretariat, and by strengthening the role of designated operational entities;
  - (c) To revise the management plan according to the workload for 2009 and adopt this revision in a timely manner, no later than its forty-sixth meeting, and implement its provisions efficiently;
  - (d) To make use of and further develop performance and management-level indicators and enhance the provision of information derived from these;
6. *Welcomes* the approval of the *Clean Development Mechanism Validation and Verification Manual*,<sup>2</sup> which is intended to promote quality and consistency in verification and validation work;
7. *Also welcomes* the adoption by the Executive Board of timelines for tasks carried out by the secretariat, such as completeness checks;
8. *Notes with serious concern* the delays in project registration and certified emission reduction issuance caused by, inter alia, the completeness check processes;
9. *Urges* the Executive Board to take effective action to speed up the completeness check processes;
10. *Requests* the Executive Board to establish timelines for each of its procedures including revision of and deviation from approved methodologies and approval of revised monitoring plans by the Executive Board, its supporting structures and the secretariat;
11. *Welcomes* the work started by the Executive Board to enhance consistency and transparency in its decision-making, such as its adoption of a workplan to categorize documentation, including a clear history of changes in documents approved by the Executive Board, in order to improve the transparency of and access to documents of the Executive Board;
12. *Requests* the Executive Board, as early as possible in 2009, with a view to further improving transparency and consistency in decision-making, to classify, index and publish decisions, clarifying the hierarchy of its decisions, to demonstrate the relationship between new and previous

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<sup>2</sup> Report of the forty-fourth meeting of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism, annex 3. Available at <<http://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/index.html>>.

decisions, to further substantiate decisions and to make public the rationale for its decisions, taking into account that the information provided may encompass background information and examples, depending upon the nature of the decision, without compromising the confidentiality of the opinion of any individual Executive Board member;

13. *Also requests* the Executive Board to review its experience gained in the project registration and certified emission reductions issuance processes, to summarize systematically the major issues that trigger a request for review and corresponding justification, to develop a dedicated document compiling the major criteria for decision-making during the review process and to make it publicly available through the UNFCCC CDM website;

14. *Further requests* the Executive Board to adhere to the principle that any decision, guidance, tool and rule shall not be applied retroactively;

15. *Commends* the Executive Board on its efforts to deal with the steadily growing workload under the current governance structure;

16. *Reiterates* its encouragement to the Executive Board to ensure a balance in applying its resources between satisfying caseload needs and making general policy and system improvements pursuant to decision 2/CMP.3, paragraph 11;

17. *Takes note with appreciation* of the satisfaction expressed by the Executive Board with regard to the high quality of work and dedication of its support structure, including the secretariat;

18. *Requests* the Executive Board:

- (a) To maintain and regularly update the *Clean Development Mechanism Validation and Verification Manual* and carry out outreach and implementation activities in order to enhance the understanding among designated operational entities of the requirements of the manual and facilitate its implementation; the initial update will take into account, as its highest priority, an assessment conducted by the Executive Board on the implication of the possible inclusion in the *Clean Development Mechanism Validation and Verification Manual* of the concepts of materiality and level of assurance;
- (b) To continue to streamline the registration and issuance processes of the clean development mechanism by assessing the existing timelines and take the necessary action to ensure the efficient and timely consideration of requests for registration and issuance;
- (c) To explore ways and means to enhance the effectiveness of its communication with project participants without going through designated operational entities and to report on actions taken to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its fifth session;
- (d) To continue to closely monitor the adequacy of the operation of its support structure, particularly should the size and value of the clean development mechanism increase as expected, to take action, as appropriate, to ensure the effectiveness of its service and to report on actions taken to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its fifth session;

### **III. Accreditation**

19. *Reaffirms* the important role of designated operational entities in the implementation of the clean development mechanism, as indicated in decision 3/CMP.1, paragraph 27;

20. *Commends* the enhanced cooperation and communication between the Executive Board and the designated operational entities by involving the designated operational entities in Executive Board meetings and relevant workshops;
21. *Takes note* of the work of the Executive Board in revising the accreditation process to provide a more simplified system of accreditation;
22. *Commends* the Executive Board for its work to enhance the operationalization of the accreditation procedure by developing an accreditation standard and revising procedures, while continuing to ensure that designated operational entities comply with the required standards, including by continuously monitoring the performance of designated operational entities in order to improve performance incentives for designated operational entities;
23. *Requests* the Executive Board to complete, as its highest priority, its revision of the accreditation process with a view to simplifying and streamlining the process in order to ensure the effective and efficient application of standards and that sufficient numbers of designated operational entities, especially in developing countries, are available to meet the continuously increasing demand for their services;
24. *Also requests* the Executive Board to complete, in parallel, its accreditation standard;
25. *Decides* that the Executive Board may recover the costs related to a request for review of a request for registration of a proposed project activity or a request for issuance of certified emission reductions in cases where the Executive Board decides to reject such a request and the designated operational entity repeatedly fails to comply with the requirements of the Executive Board;
26. *Requests* the Executive Board:
  - (a) To develop and apply, as a priority, a system for continuous monitoring of the performance of designated operational entities and a system to improve the performance of designated operational entities;
  - (b) To develop and apply measures to ensure that designated operational entities comply with the requirements and meet the standards established by the Executive Board for designated operational entities;
  - (c) To facilitate the accreditation of more applicant entities from developing countries by, inter alia, reducing the costs for the necessary accreditation procedures incurred by applicant entities from developing countries, in order to address the shortage of validation and verification services and enhance the equitable regional distribution of clean development mechanism project activities;
  - (d) To finalize, prior to the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, its work on a policy framework to address non-compliance by designated operational entities in a systematic manner, including transparent criteria for the application of sanctions in cases of non-compliance;
  - (e) To enhance the transparency of the performance of designated operational entities, including by regularly publishing statistics on their performance on the UNFCCC CDM website and report on actions taken to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its fifth and subsequent sessions;

27. *Also requests* the Executive Board to analyse the means to enhance the impartiality and independence of designated operational entities and to report on its findings to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its fifth session;

28. *Decides* that the Executive Board may provide in its procedures for the suspension of accreditation in respect of specific scopes or functions of a designated operational entity;

29. *Requests* the Executive Board to analyse possible arrangements for ensuring that projects under validation and verification by a suspended designated operational entity are not prejudiced by the suspension, and report on its findings to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its fifth session;

30. *Urges* designated operational entities to speed up the process of validation and verification, while ensuring the quality of validation and verification;

#### **IV. Methodologies and additionality**

31. *Takes note* of the increasing number of consolidated, approved methodologies and methodological tools covering a wide range of methodological approaches and applicability conditions, as well as the optional tools for demonstrating additionality and identifying the baseline scenario,<sup>3</sup>

32. *Also takes note* of the importance of maintaining the broad applicability of small-scale methodologies in order to ensure the relative ease of implementation of small-scale project activities while maintaining environmental integrity;

33. *Reiterates* its encouragement:

- (a) To project participants to develop and submit, and the Executive Board to approve, more methodologies with broad applicability conditions, in order to increase the availability of different technologies and measures, ensuring ease of use without jeopardizing the environmental integrity of the clean development mechanism;
- (b) To project participants to submit methodologies for the transport, agriculture, afforestation and reforestation and demand-side energy efficiency sectors with innovative approaches to determining baselines and facilitating monitoring;
- (c) To project participants to prepare and submit programmes of activities;
- (d) To Parties, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, industry and others to support the development by project participants of broadly applicable methodologies;

34. *Encourages* the Executive Board:

- (a) To continue its efforts to broaden the application of methodologies while maintaining their environmental integrity; and to ensure that consolidated methodologies cover the full range of methodological approaches and applicability conditions covered by the underlying approved methodologies, while enhancing ease of use;
- (b) To further develop generic and user-friendly methodological tools that can assist project participants in designing or applying methodologies, thereby ensuring the simplicity and consistency of methodologies;

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<sup>3</sup> Available at <<http://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/index.html>>.

- (c) To intensify its work relating to energy efficiency and renewable energy activities as clean development mechanism project activities, given that such project activities contribute to sustainable development but face difficulties under the clean development mechanism, while continuing to ensure environmental integrity;

35. *Requests* the Executive Board to examine the large proportion of approved methodologies which have never been utilized, identify the reasons for non-utilization, and to take the lessons learned into account in the approval and revision of methodologies;

36. *Requests* the Executive Board to further enhance the objectivity of approaches used to assist in the demonstration and assessment of additionality while ensuring environmental integrity, including, where appropriate:

- (a) Standardized methods to calculate financial parameters;
- (b) Quantitative approaches to the demonstration of barriers;
- (c) Assessment of common practice, including the definition of the applicable region and similar technologies;

37. *Requests* the Executive Board to further enhance the objectivity in the determination of emission baselines;

38. *Requests* the Executive Board to continue its work, as a matter of urgency, on the provision of guidance on programmes of activities, including: guidance on institutional responsibilities; guidance for designated operational entities undertaking validation and/or verification of a programme of activities; and definition of liabilities and requirements for the different stakeholders involved in the process of developing a programme of activities, with a view to swiftly overcoming the identified barriers to the implementation of programmes of activities;

39. *Also requests* the Executive Board to take fully into account, in its work and in the work of its support structure, the laws, regulations, policies, standards and guidelines that apply in the host countries;

40. *Commends* the Executive Board for its consideration and subsequent approval of a new small-scale energy efficiency methodology that decreased the monitoring cost significantly by allowing default factors;

41. *Requests* the Executive Board to assess the implications of the possible inclusion of carbon dioxide capture and storage in geological formations as clean development mechanism project activities, taking into account technical, methodological and legal issues, and report back to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its fifth session;

42. *Requests* the Executive Board to assess the implications of the possible inclusion of lands with forests in exhaustion as afforestation and reforestation clean development mechanism project activities, taking into account technical, methodological and legal issues, and report back to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its fifth session;

43. *Requests* that the Executive Board explore the use of default emission factors for small-scale end-user energy efficiency methodologies, where appropriate;

44. *Commends* the Executive Board for identifying issues and constraints for the application of methodologies relating to demand-side energy efficiency measures, energy efficiency improvements in supply-side domestic appliances and mass transport;

45. *Requests* that these issues and constraints are addressed with due priority in view of their importance;

46. *Encourages* the Executive Board to expand the applicability of methodologies for programmes of activities by allowing a combination of small-scale methodologies;

47. *Requests* the Executive Board to develop options to assist in the calculation of emission factors for off-grid electricity generation;

## **V. Regional and subregional distribution and capacity-building**

48. *Welcomes* the work undertaken by the Designated National Authorities Forum, which could contribute to broader participation in the clean development mechanism, inter alia, through the sharing of information and experience;

49. *Notes* the work undertaken by the Executive Board with respect to regional and subregional distribution of clean development mechanism project activities, systematic or systemic barriers to their equitable distribution and options to address these, and recommendations that were made by the Executive Board in response to decision 2/CMP.3, paragraph 29;

50. *Emphasizes* that further efforts are necessary to promote equitable regional and subregional distribution of clean development mechanism project activities;

51. *Encourages* the Executive Board and the secretariat to continue to facilitate the equitable regional and subregional distribution of project activities;

52. *Requests* the secretariat to enhance capacity-building activities in the context of the Designated National Authorities Forum and to facilitate closer cooperation between the designated national authorities of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention and Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties), as well as capacity-building activities between designated national authorities of non-Annex I Parties;

53. *Also requests* the Executive Board to develop, in consultation with designated national authorities, ways to streamline the process relating to clean development mechanism project activities in countries hosting fewer than 10 registered clean development mechanism project activities, especially in the least developed countries, small island developing States and Africa, without compromising environmental integrity;

54. *Further requests* the Executive Board, taking into account its workload and that of its support structure, to facilitate the development and approval of new and revised existing methodologies, based on the specific needs of, and potential for, application in countries underrepresented in the clean development mechanism, in order to assist those countries in realizing their clean development mechanism potential by expanding project activity types, while ensuring environmental integrity;

55. *Encourages* Parties and United Nations organizations, in particular partner agencies of the Nairobi Framework,<sup>4</sup> to focus their capacity-building activities on the development of clean development mechanism project activities, in close consultation with the recipient countries and in a coordinated fashion across bilateral and multilateral activities, especially in the least developed countries, small island developing States and Africa;

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<sup>4</sup> Launched at the second session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol.

56. *Also encourages* Parties and entities in the private sector, in a position to do so, to support the identification and development of project design documents in countries hosting fewer than 10 registered clean development mechanism project activities, especially in the least developed countries, small island developing States and Africa, and to meet the cost of validating these projects, while acknowledging that some Parties provide such support through their national purchase programmes and/or their bilateral and multilateral capacity-building activities;

57. *Further encourages* Parties to cooperate bilaterally in the development and implementation of clean development mechanism project activities, in particular through South–South cooperation and capacity transfer, and to facilitate the participation by the private sector in the clean development mechanism by creating the appropriate enabling environment;

58. *Encourages* the private sector to further engage in the clean development mechanism process by paying particular attention to a more equitable regional distribution of clean development mechanism project activities;

59. *Also encourages* designated operational entities to establish offices and partnerships in developing countries in order to reduce the transaction costs for those countries and contribute to a more equitable distribution of clean development mechanism project activities;

60. *Acknowledges* the work undertaken in the context of the Nairobi Framework to catalyse the clean development mechanism in Africa;

61. *Encourages* project participants, stakeholders and experts to make use of the CDM Bazaar and provide feedback to improve its functionality;

62. *Requests* the secretariat to enhance the CDM Bazaar in order to increase its use in developing countries;

63. *Also requests* the secretariat to continue its work in facilitating coordination among the partner agencies in the implementation of the Nairobi Framework;

## **VI. Resources for work on the clean development mechanism**

64. *Requests* the Executive Board to continue to provide information in its annual report to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol on the status and forecast of the revenue from the share of proceeds to cover administrative expenses;

65. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of Austria, Belgium, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for having provided financial resources in support of the Africa Carbon Forum held in Dakar, Senegal, on 3 to 5 September 2008 and in support of the meeting of the Designated National Authorities Forum held in Santiago, Chile, on 27 to 28 October 2008, and to the Government of Chile for hosting the meeting;

66. *Invites* Parties included in Annex I to the Convention to make contributions to the CDM Trust Fund for funding work in support of the Designated National Authorities Forum.

## ANNEX

**Entities accredited and provisionally designated by the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism and recommended for designation by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol for validation and verification/certification for specific sectoral scopes**

Name of entity	Designated and recommended for designation for sectoral scopes	
	Project validation	Emission reduction verification
Bureau Veritas Certification Holding SAS (BVC)	14	
JACO CDM, Ltd. (JACO)	14	
Japan Quality Assurance Organization (JQA)	15	
Japan Consulting Institute (JCI)	4, 5, 10	
Rina S.p.A (RINA)	1, 2, 3	
SGS United Kingdom Ltd. (SGS)	13 (re-accreditation)	14

*Note:* The numbers 1 to 15 indicate sectoral scopes as determined by the Executive Board. For details, see <<http://cdm.unfccc.int/DOE/scopelst.pdf>>.

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
12 December 2008*

## Decision 3/CMP.4

### Advancing the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol

*The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol,*

*Recalling* Article 3, paragraph 9, of the Kyoto Protocol and decision 1/CMP.1,

1. *Welcomes* the progress achieved by the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol in its work pursuant to Article 3, paragraph 9, of the Kyoto Protocol and decision 1/CMP.1;
2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the reports of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol on its sessions to date and the oral report by the Chair to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its fourth session;
3. *Welcomes* the work programme for 2009 of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol;
4. *Looks forward* to the development of texts pursuant to paragraphs 57, 58 and 59 of document FCCC/KP/AWG/2008/8, with a view to the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol completing its work by the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol.

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
12 December 2008*

## **Decision 4/CMP.4**

### **Compliance Committee**

*The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol,*

*Recalling* Article 18 of the Kyoto Protocol,

*Recalling also* decisions 27/CMP.1, 4/CMP.2 and 5/CMP.3,

*Having considered* the annual report of the Compliance Committee to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol,<sup>1</sup>

*Noting* the proposals of the Compliance Committee to amend the rules of procedure of the Committee in the light of the experience gained by its enforcement branch in its consideration of questions of implementation,

*Recognizing* the need to continue to ensure the stable, consistent and predictable application of the procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance and the rules of procedure of the Compliance Committee,

*Emphasizing* that it is not necessary to revisit these procedures and mechanisms and rules of procedure on a regular basis, unless needed and appropriate,

*Noting* the request of the Compliance Committee regarding funding for the costs of travel to and participation in meetings of the Compliance Committee,<sup>2</sup>

*Noting also* the request of the Compliance Committee that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its fourth session take into account, in its consideration of privileges and immunities for individuals serving in constituted bodies under the Kyoto Protocol, the situation of experts from whom advice is sought by the facilitative branch or the enforcement branch of the Compliance Committee,

*Cognizant* of decision 7/CMP.4 on the issue of privileges and immunities for individuals serving on constituted bodies,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the work carried out by the Compliance Committee during the reporting period;
2. *Adopts* the amendments to the rules of procedure of the Compliance Committee as contained in the annex to this decision, in accordance with the provisions in decision 27/CMP.1, annex, section III, paragraph 2 (d);

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<sup>1</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/5.

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/5, paragraph 4 (f).

3. *Decides* that:
  - (a) The length of term for each member of the Compliance Committee also applies to his or her alternate member;
  - (b) Alternate members are not to serve for more than two consecutive terms as alternate members;

4. *Requests* the secretariat to provide, together with the information requested in decision 5/CMP.3, paragraph 3, information to Parties on the implications of the proposal by the Compliance Committee that the United Nations rules and regulations on official travel applied to United Nations staff also be applied to eligible members and alternate members of the Compliance Committee, with a view to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol considering this proposal at its fifth session, including taking any decision in this regard, as appropriate;

5. *Invites* Parties to make voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities in support of the work of the Compliance Committee in the biennium 2008–2009.

ANNEX

**Amendments to the rules of procedure of the Compliance Committee  
of the Kyoto Protocol**

1. The following text should be inserted following rule 13:

“9 bis. CALCULATION OF TIME PERIODS

Rule 13 bis

For the purposes of calculating time periods:

- (a) The day of the act or event from which the period of time begins to run shall not be included. The last day of the period so calculated shall be included, unless it is a Saturday, Sunday or official UNFCCC holiday, or official national holiday in the case of a time limit applicable to a Party concerned, in which case the period shall be deemed to run until the end of the next working day;
- (b) Subject to subparagraph (a) above, where a period of time is expressed in weeks, months or years, the day on which the period of time expires shall be the same day of the week, month or year as the day from which the period of time begins to run, or if the month does not have such a date, the last day of that month.”

2. Rule 18 should be revised as follows, in order to extend coverage to the proposed new rule 25 bis, below:

“1. Any submission or comment under rules 14, 15, ~~and 17~~ and 25 bis shall be signed by the agent of the Party and be delivered to the secretariat in hard copy and by electronic means.”

3. The following text should be inserted as a new paragraph 3 under rule 25:

“3. The entitlement of the Party concerned to designate one or more persons to represent it during the consideration of a question of implementation pursuant to paragraph 2 of section VIII extends to any meeting convened:

- (a) To consider reinstatement of eligibility under paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of section X;
- (b) To consider adjustments and corrections under paragraph 5 of section X;
- (c) To review and assess any plan submitted to the enforcement branch under paragraph 2 or paragraph 6 of section XV;
- (d) To consider any progress report on the implementation of this plan submitted to the enforcement branch under paragraph 3 or paragraph 7 of section XV.”

4. The following text should be inserted following rule 25:

“Rule 25 bis

1. A plan to be submitted by the Party concerned to the enforcement branch under paragraph 2 or paragraph 6 of section XV shall explicitly:
  - (a) Address, in separate sections, each of the elements specified in paragraph 2 or paragraph 6 of section XV;
  - (b) Respond to any specific issues raised in the part of the final decision of the enforcement branch applying the consequences.
2. The enforcement branch shall endeavour to conduct the review and assessment of the plan under paragraph 2 or paragraph 6 of section XV within four weeks from the date of receipt of the plan.
3. In its review and assessment, the enforcement branch shall assess whether the plan submitted:
  - (a) Sets out and adequately addresses the elements and issues referred to in paragraph 1 above;
  - (b) If implemented, is expected to remedy the non-compliance or to meet the quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment of the Party concerned in the subsequent commitment period, as envisaged in paragraph 2 and paragraph 6 of section XV, respectively.”

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
12 December 2008*

## **Decision 5/CMP.4**

### **Guidance on the implementation of Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol**

*The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol,*

*Mindful of the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2,*

*Recalling the provisions of Articles 3 and 6 of the Kyoto Protocol,*

*Cognizant of decisions 2/CMP.1, 9/CMP.1 and its annex (joint implementation guidelines), 10/CMP.1, 2/CMP.2, 3/CMP.2 and 3/CMP.3,*

*Recognizing that the work on joint implementation can be accomplished when sufficient expertise and financial and human resources are available to support the work of the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee,*

*Expressing its appreciation to Parties that have contributed to funding the work on joint implementation,*

*Recalling decision 9/CMP.1, paragraph 7, which states that any administrative costs arising from procedures contained in the joint implementation guidelines relating to the functions of the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee shall be borne by both the Parties included in Annex I to the Convention and the project participants,*

*Welcoming the provision of information to the secretariat, in accordance with paragraph 20 of the joint implementation guidelines, by 33 Parties on their designated focal points and by 25 Parties on their national guidelines and procedures for approving joint implementation projects,*

*Recognizing the potential increase in the number of joint implementation projects,*

*Reiterating that a Party hosting a joint implementation project shall make publicly available information on the project in accordance with paragraph 28 of the joint implementation guidelines,*

*Reiterating also the importance of ensuring the efficient, cost-effective and transparent functioning of joint implementation and the executive and supervisory role of the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee,*

*Stressing the importance of constituencies nominating members and alternate members to the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee who have the required qualifications and sufficient time to serve on the Committee and perform their functions, in order to ensure that the Committee has the necessary expertise in, inter alia, financial, environmental and joint implementation regulatory matters and executive decision-making,*

### **I. General**

1. *Invites Parties wishing to be involved in joint implementation projects to provide to the secretariat information in accordance with paragraph 20 of the joint implementation guidelines, if this information has not been previously provided;*

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the annual report of the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee for 2007–2008,<sup>1</sup> including information on the work programme and budget of the Committee, and on the actions taken and the guidance and clarifications provided to assist project participants and independent entities;

3. *Notes with appreciation* that 169 project design documents, seven determinations regarding project design documents, two monitoring reports and one verification of reductions in anthropogenic emissions by sources or enhancements of anthropogenic removals by sinks have been made publicly available in accordance with paragraphs 32, 34, 36 and 38 of the joint implementation guidelines and that assessment of 15 applications for accreditation of independent entities is progressing;

4. *Commends* the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee for the efficient implementation and operation of the verification procedure under the Committee and encourages further efforts to facilitate the process of accrediting independent entities;

5. *Encourages* the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee to continue enhancing the implementation of the verification procedure under the Committee, taking into account the distinct characteristics of joint implementation under Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol, and to emphasize in its interaction with designated focal points, independent entities, project participants and stakeholders, that approaches specific to joint implementation are available;

6. *Requests* the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee to develop, as soon as possible, definitions, forms, guidelines and procedures for projects under programmes of activities implemented under the verification procedure under the Committee, bearing in mind the work of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism in this area;

7. *Acknowledges* the development by the secretariat of a web-based interface that, inter alia, provides an overview of all joint implementation projects, in accordance with decision 3/CMP.3, paragraph 4, for the use of designated focal points of Parties that have provided information in accordance with paragraph 20 of the joint implementation guidelines and that host joint implementation projects;

8. *Invites* Parties to continue providing information on joint implementation projects that they are hosting by making use of the web-based interface referred to in paragraph 7 above.

## II. Governance

9. *Commends* the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee for maintaining a joint implementation management plan, pursuant to provisions in decision 10/CMP.1, paragraph 2 (g), decision 3/CMP.2, paragraph 5, and decision 3/CMP.3, paragraph 6; for implementing measures aimed at strengthening the joint implementation process, taking into account the experience of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism, as appropriate; and for its responsiveness to the needs of Parties, independent entities, project participants, stakeholders and the general public, given the limited resources available;

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<sup>1</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/3 (Parts I and II).

10. *Encourages* the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee:
  - (a) To continue to keep the joint implementation management plan under review and make adjustments to it as necessary to ensure the efficient, cost-effective and transparent functioning of joint implementation;
  - (b) To enhance its interaction with independent entities and designated focal points, as well as stakeholders, as proposed in the joint implementation management plan;

11. *Notes with appreciation* the information on decisions of the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee and on the status of work undertaken by the Committee, as presented on the joint implementation web pages of the UNFCCC website;

12. *Encourages* the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee, designated focal points, independent entities, project participants and stakeholders to make every effort to contribute towards a more transparent, consistent, predictable and efficient verification procedure under the Committee;

13. *Also encourages* independent entities to continue to build and improve their capacity to appropriately perform their functions under the verification procedure under the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee;

### **III. Resources for the work on joint implementation**

14. *Notes* that income from the charging of fees to cover administrative costs relating to the activities of the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee will accrue during the biennium 2008–2009 and that income from fees may cover the administrative expenses only as of 2010 at the earliest;

15. *Notes with concern* that the income from the charging of fees referred to in paragraph 14 above that has accrued to date is significantly lower than the level required to cover the estimated administrative costs relating to the activities of the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee;

16. *Invites* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to consider at its thirtieth session, in the context of its consideration of the programme budget for 2010–2011, the status of the income received by the secretariat from the charging of fees referred to in paragraph 14 above, with a view to recommending a decision for adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its fifth session that ensures appropriate arrangements are made to address the potential shortfall in revenues;

17. *Urges* Parties included in Annex I to the Convention to make contributions to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities for funding the work on joint implementation in the biennium 2008–2009 at a level that would ensure the thorough and timely implementation of the joint implementation management plan, including by strengthening the capacity of the secretariat to support the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee and its subcommittees, panels and/or working groups in their work and decision-making.

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
12 December 2008*

## Decision 6/CMP.4

### Capacity-building for developing countries under the Kyoto Protocol

*The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol,*

*Recalling* decisions 4/CP.9, 9/CP.9, 7/CMP.1 and 6/CMP.2,

*Further recalling* decision 2/CP.7 to establish a framework for capacity-building in developing countries and to conduct a comprehensive review of the implementation of this framework at the ninth session of the Conference of Parties, and every five years thereafter,

*Reaffirming* that decision 2/CP.7 is the basis for and guides the implementation of capacity-building activities in developing countries,

*Recalling* decision 29/CMP.1, which reaffirms that the framework for capacity-building in developing countries should guide capacity-building relating to the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol in developing countries,

*Further recalling* decision 2/CP.10 to initiate a second comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries at the twenty-eighth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation with a view to completing this review at the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties,

*Acknowledging* that the comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries under the Convention is also applicable for capacity-building relating to the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol,

*Having considered* the conclusions of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its twenty-eighth session relating to capacity-building for developing countries under the Kyoto Protocol,<sup>1</sup>

*Having taken note* of the terms of reference for the second comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries,<sup>2</sup>

1. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to prepare, at its thirtieth session, in accordance with the terms of reference for the second comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries, a draft decision on the outcome of this review for adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its fifth session;

2. *Decides* to take into account, in the second comprehensive review, recommendations made by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its thirtieth session on further steps to regularly

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<sup>1</sup> FCCC/SBI/2008/8, paragraphs 79–86.

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/SBI/2008/8, annex IV.

monitor and review progress in the implementation of capacity-building activities undertaken pursuant to decisions 2/CP.7, 29/CMP.1 and 6/CMP.2.

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
12 December 2008*

## Decision 7/CMP.4

### Privileges and immunities for individuals serving on constituted bodies established under the Kyoto Protocol

*The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol,*

*Recalling* Articles 6, 8, 12, 13, 17 and 18 of the Kyoto Protocol,

*Recalling also* decisions 3/CMP.1, 9/CMP.1, 11/CMP.1, 22/CMP.1, 27/CMP.1, 33/CMP.1, 9/CMP.2 and 1/CMP.3,

*Recalling further* the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations,<sup>1</sup>

*Recognizing* that Parties have the sovereign authority to establish arrangements relating to privileges and immunities according to their respective national legislation,

*Taking note* of the Agreement, as amended, among the United Nations, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change concerning the Headquarters of the Convention secretariat,<sup>2</sup>

1. *Notes with appreciation* the report by the Executive Secretary on actions taken in accordance with decision 9/CMP.2;<sup>3</sup>
2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue taking action in accordance with that decision;
3. *Encourages* the Executive Secretary to continue to convene meetings of constituted bodies at the seat of the secretariat or at other venues where host country agreements or memorandums of understanding containing provisions for privileges and immunities for individuals serving on constituted bodies established under the Kyoto Protocol have been concluded between the secretariat and the governments of the host countries;
4. *Encourages* Parties, where feasible, to provide for adequate protection of the individuals serving on constituted bodies established under the Kyoto Protocol until appropriate treaty provisions come into in force.

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
12 December 2008*

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1, p. 15, 13 February 1946.

<sup>2</sup> The Agreement among the United Nations, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change concerning the Headquarters of the Convention secretariat, signed on 20 June 1996, and the Protocol amending the agreement, signed on 7 December 2005.

<sup>3</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/10.

## Decision 8/CMP.4

### Administrative, financial and institutional matters

*The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol,*

*Recalling* Article 13, paragraph 5, of the Kyoto Protocol,

*Recalling also* decision 13/CP.13, in particular paragraph 6,

*Recalling further* paragraph 11 of the financial procedures for the Conference of the Parties, which also applies to the Kyoto Protocol,<sup>1</sup>

*Taking note* of decision 8/CP.14,

*Having considered* the information in documents prepared by the secretariat on administrative, financial and institutional matters,<sup>2</sup>

#### I. Audited financial statements for the biennium 2006–2007

1. *Takes note* of the audited financial statements for the biennium 2006–2007, the audit report by the United Nations Board of Auditors, which includes recommendations, and the comments of the secretariat thereon;
2. *Expresses appreciation* to the United Nations for arranging the audits of the accounts of the Convention and for the valuable audit observations and recommendations;
3. *Urges* the Executive Secretary to implement the recommendations of the auditors, as appropriate;

#### II. Budget performance for the biennium 2008–2009

4. *Takes note* of the reporting on budget performance for the biennium 2008–2009 and of the status of contributions as at 15 May 2008 and 15 November 2008 to the Trust Fund for the Core Budget of the UNFCCC, the Trust Fund for the International Transaction Log, the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities and the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process;
5. *Endorses* decision 8/CP.14 on budget performance for the biennium 2008–2009, as it applies to the Kyoto Protocol;
6. *Expresses appreciation* to Parties that have paid their contributions to the core budget and the international transaction log<sup>3</sup> in a timely manner;
7. *Calls upon* Parties that have not paid their contributions to the core budget and the international transaction log<sup>4</sup> to do so without delay, bearing in mind that contributions are due on 1 January of each year in accordance with the financial procedures;
8. *Expresses its appreciation* for the contributions received from Parties to the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process and to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities;
9. *Urges* Parties to further contribute to the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process to ensure the widest possible participation in the negotiations in 2009, and to the Trust Fund for

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<sup>1</sup> Decision 15/CP.1, annex I.

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/SBI/2008/3, FCCC/SBI/2008/10, FCCC/SBI/2008/13 and Add.1 and 2, FCCC/SBI/2008/18, FCCC/SBI/2008/INF.6 and FCCC/SBI/2008/INF.9.

<sup>3</sup> FCCC/SBI/2008/INF.9, table 6.

<sup>4</sup> As footnote 3 above.

Supplementary Activities, particularly in view of the decision<sup>5</sup> to increase the number of sessions in 2008–2009;

10. *Reiterates its appreciation* to the Government of Germany for its annual voluntary contribution to the core budget of EUR 766,938 and its special contribution of EUR 1,789,522 as Host Government to the secretariat in Bonn;

### **III. Programme budget for the biennium 2010–2011**

11. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to submit, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, at its thirtieth session, a proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010–2011;

12. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary, when preparing the programme budget for the biennium 2010–2011, to take into consideration ways to minimize the effects of exchange rate fluctuations on the core budget, including the measures suggested in document FCCC/SBI/2005/8, and a contingency for funding conference services, should this prove necessary in the light of decisions taken by the General Assembly at its sixty-third session;

13. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to recommend, at its thirtieth session, a programme budget for adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth session, and by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its fifth session;

14. *Also requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to authorize the Executive Secretary to notify Parties of their contributions for 2010 on the basis of the recommended budget.

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
12 December 2008*

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<sup>5</sup> Decision 1/CP.13 (the Bali Action Plan).

## **Resolution 1/CMP.4**

### **Expression of gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Poland and the people of the city of Poznan**

*The Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol,*

*Having met* in Poznan from 1 to 12 December 2008 at the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Poland,

1. *Express their profound gratitude* to the Government of the Republic of Poland for having made it possible for the fourteenth session of the Conference of the Parties and the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to be held in Poznan;

2. *Request* the Government of the Republic of Poland to convey to the people of Poznan the gratitude of the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol for the hospitality and warmth extended to the participants.

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
12 December 2008*

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CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES SERVING AS THE  
MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

**Report of the Conference of the Parties serving as the  
meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol  
on its fourth session, held in Poznan  
from 1 to 12 December 2008**

**Addendum**

**Decision 1/CMP.4**

**Adaptation Fund**

*The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol,*

*Recalling* Article 12, paragraph 8, of the Kyoto Protocol,

*Recalling also* decisions 3/CMP.1, 28/CMP.1, 5/CMP.2 and 1/CMP.3,

*Noting with appreciation* the first report of the Adaptation Fund Board,<sup>1</sup>

*Stressing* the importance of operationalizing all aspects of the Adaptation Fund, in particular to enable eligible Parties and implementing entities and executing entities chosen by governments, which meet the criteria to be adopted by the Adaptation Fund Board, to submit project proposals for funding directly to the Adaptation Fund Board,

*Welcoming* the intention of the Adaptation Fund Board to start monetizing the certified emission reductions in early 2009,

*Expressing its appreciation* to the Adaptation Fund Board for having carried out the functions of its work plan, in accordance with decisions 5/CMP.2 and 1/CMP.3, and urge it to continue to do so with a view to fully operationalizing the Adaptation Fund,

*Recognizing* the importance of the lessons learned in supervising and managing the Adaptation Fund,

1. *Adopts* the rules of procedure of the Adaptation Fund Board as contained in annex I;

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<sup>1</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/2.

2. *Encourages* the Adaptation Fund Board to keep its rules of procedure under review and, if necessary, make recommendations concerning any amendments aimed at enabling the Adaptation Fund Board to function in an efficient, cost-effective and transparent manner;
3. *Adopts* the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Council of the Global Environment Facility regarding secretariat services to the Adaptation Fund Board, on an interim basis, as contained in annex II;
4. *Adopts also* the terms and conditions of services to be provided by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank), as trustee for the Adaptation Fund, on an interim basis, as contained in annex III;
5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to inform the Council of the Global Environment Facility and the Board of Directors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development of the adoptions of the memorandum of understanding and the terms and conditions of services referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 above;
6. *Adopts* the strategic priorities, policies and guidelines of the Adaptation Fund as contained in annex IV;
7. *Takes note* of the work carried out by the Adaptation Fund Board concerning:
  - (a) The development of specific operational policies and guidelines as referred to in decision 1/CMP.3, paragraph 5 (b);
  - (b) The development of the criteria to ensure that the executing entities have the capacity to implement the administrative and financial management guidelines of the Adaptation Fund as referred to in decision 1/CMP.3, paragraph 5 (c);
  - (c) The initialization of the monetization of the certified emission reductions;
  - (d) Legal arrangements to operationalize the Adaptation Fund, including the commissioning of a feasibility study to provide clarity as regards the question of legal status;
8. *Requests* the Adaptation Fund Board to accelerate the development, adoption and implementation, as a matter of priority, of the specific operational policies and guidelines referred to in paragraph 7 (a) above;
9. *Requests* the Adaptation Fund Board to accelerate the development, adoption and implementation, as a matter of priority, of the criteria referred to in decision 1/CMP.3, paragraph 30, with a view to starting the processing, including approval and disbursement of funds, of project proposals without delay, and to report back on progress made to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its fifth session;
10. *Requests* the Adaptation Fund Board to start processing proposals for funding projects, activities or programmes, as applicable, and to report back on progress made to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its fifth session;
11. *Decides* that the Adaptation Fund Board be conferred such legal capacity as necessary for the discharge of its functions with regard to direct access by eligible Parties and implementing and executing entities, in accordance with decision 1/CMP.3, paragraphs 29 and 30, in particular legal capacity to enter into contractual agreements and to receive project, activity and programme proposals directly and to process them in accordance with paragraph 7 (a) and (b) above, as appropriate, consistent with decisions 5/CMP.2 and 1/CMP.3;
12. *Decides also* that in the discharge of its functions the Adaptation Fund Board shall develop the criteria mentioned in decision 1/CMP.3, paragraph 30, in accordance with the principles and modalities listed

in decision 5/CMP.2 and that eligible Parties and implementing and executing entities shall meet those criteria in order to access funding from the Adaptation Fund;

13. *Decides further* that the provisions contained in paragraph 11 above will be reviewed as part of the review envisaged in decision 1/CMP.3, paragraph 33, taking into account the feasibility study commissioned by the Adaptation Fund Board, with a view to taking a decision as may be appropriate;

14. *Requests* the Adaptation Fund Board to inform Parties of the operational policies, guidelines and procedures for application for funding for adaptation projects and programmes as soon as the Board has adopted them;

15. *Decides* that at the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, half of the members of the Adaptation Fund Board, and their alternate members from the same group, shall continue to serve in office for one additional and final year;

16. *Decides also* that terms as members do not count towards the terms as alternate members, and that terms as alternate members do not count towards the terms as members;

17. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to the Governments of Australia, Denmark, Finland, France, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for their contributions to covering the administrative expenses for operating the Adaptation Fund in the interim phase;

18. *Expresses also its appreciation* to the United Nations Environment Programme for its contribution in support of the work of the Adaptation Fund Board;

19. *Urges* Parties to make contributions as a matter of urgency to the trust fund for the Adaptation Fund to cover the administrative expenses for operating the Adaptation Fund in the interim phase;

20. *Decides* that contributions from Parties shall be reimbursed, upon request, in accordance with a timetable to be determined by the Adaptation Fund Board, and subject to the availability of resources.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/2, annex V.

## ANNEX I

**Rules of procedure of the Adaptation Fund Board****I. Scope**

1. These rules of procedure shall apply to the conduct of the business of the Adaptation Fund Board, in accordance with decision 1/CMP.3 of the third session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP). These rules become effective on their adoption by the CMP.

**II. Definitions**

2. For the purpose of these rules:

- (a) “Fund” means the Adaptation Fund pursuant to decision 10/CP.7 of the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties;
- (b) “Board” means the Adaptation Fund Board, established by decision 1/CMP.3 of the third session of the CMP as the operating entity of the Adaptation Fund with the mandate to supervise and manage the Adaptation Fund under the authority and guidance of the CMP;
- (c) “Member” means a representative elected by the CMP as a member of the Adaptation Fund Board, accorded the right to vote;
- (d) “Alternate” means a representative elected by the CMP as an alternate for each member;
- (e) “Meeting” means any meeting of the Adaptation Fund Board;
- (f) “Chair” means the Board member elected as Chair of the Adaptation Fund Board, according to paragraph 10 of these rules;
- (g) “Vice-Chair” means the Board member elected as Vice-Chair of the Adaptation Fund Board, according to paragraph 10 of these rules;
- (h) “Secretariat” is a body appointed by the CMP to provide secretariat services to the Board and to the Fund, consistent with decision 1/CMP.3, paragraphs 3, 18, 19 and 31;
- (i) “Trustee” means the trustee for the Adaptation Fund;
- (j) “Implementing entities” means the organizations that have been identified ex ante by the Board as meeting the criteria adopted by the Board, in accordance with decision 1/CMP.3, paragraph 5 (c), to access funding to implement concrete adaptation projects and programmes supported by the Fund;
- (k) “Executing entities” are organizations that meet the criteria set by the Board to access funding to implement concrete adaptation projects and programmes supported by the Fund, subject to such audit mechanisms and due diligence criteria as established by the Board;
- (l) “UNFCCC” means the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;
- (m) “Protocol” means the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;
- (n) “Parties” means Parties to the Kyoto Protocol;
- (o) “Annex I Parties” means Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, as may be amended, or Parties which have made a notification under Article 4, paragraph 2(g), of the Convention;
- (p) “Non-Annex I Parties” means Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention;

- (q) “Secretary” means the person in charge of providing support services and logistics to the Adaptation Fund Board meetings;
- (r) “Head of secretariat” means the head of the entity responsible for rendering secretariat services to the Adaptation Fund Board.

### **III. Board**

3. The Board shall comprise 16 members representing Parties, formally elected at a session of the CMP on the Adaptation Fund as follows:

- (a) Two representatives from each of the five United Nations regional groups;
- (b) One representative of the small island developing States;
- (c) One representative of the least developed country Parties;
- (d) Two other representatives from Annex I Parties;
- (e) Two other representatives from non-Annex I Parties.

4. The election of each member is to be accompanied by the election of an alternate following the same principles as set out in paragraph 3 above.

5. The member and alternate shall each serve for a term of two calendar years and shall be eligible to serve a maximum of two consecutive terms.

6. In the absence of a member, or when requested by a member in writing, his or her alternate will act for the member, including by voting in the member’s stead.

7. If a member or an alternate resigns or is otherwise unable to complete the assigned term of office or to perform the functions of that office, a new member or alternate shall be elected in accordance with decision 1/CMP.3, paragraph 8.

8. Notwithstanding paragraph 7, if a member or an alternate resigns or is otherwise unable to complete the assigned term of office or to perform the functions of that office, the Adaptation Fund Board may decide, bearing in mind the proximity of the next session of the CMP, to appoint another member, or an alternate member, from the same constituency to replace the said member for the remainder of that member’s mandate. The Adaptation Fund Board shall request the relevant constituency to nominate the new member, or the new alternate.

9. Except as may be expressly provided otherwise in these rules, any reference in these rules to a member shall be deemed to include his or her alternate, when such alternate acts for such member.

### **IV. Officers**

10. The Board shall elect the Chair and Vice-Chair from among its members, with one being from an Annex I Party and the other being from a non-Annex I Party. The term of office of the Chair and Vice-Chair shall be one calendar year. The office of Chair and Vice-Chair shall alternate annually between a member from an Annex I Party and a member from a non-Annex I Party.

11. If the Chair is temporarily unable to fulfil the obligations of the office, the Vice-Chair shall in the interim assume the obligations and authorities of the Chair. In the absence of the Chair and the Vice-Chair at a particular meeting, any other member designated by the Board shall temporarily serve as the Chair of that meeting.

12. If the Chair or Vice-Chair is unable to complete the term of office, the Board shall elect a replacement to complete the term of office.

13. The Chair shall, *inter alia*, declare the opening and closing of the meeting, ensure the observance of these rules, accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote and announce decisions. The Chair shall rule on points of order and, subject to these rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings and over the maintenance of order, including adjournment or suspension.

14. The Chair shall propose to the Board chairs and vice-chairs from among the members and alternates for specific working groups and committees, as necessary.

15. The Chair, or any member designated by the Chair, shall report to the CMP on behalf of the Board.

16. The Chair shall advocate and seek support for the Fund and the work of the Board. The Chair shall represent the Board at external meetings and shall report back to the Board on those meetings.

## **V. Secretariat**

17. The secretariat, being a dedicated team of officials to render secretariat services to the Adaptation Fund Board, shall:

- (a) Make the necessary arrangements for the meetings of the Board, including ensuring that announcements of the meetings are posted on the Adaptation Fund and UNFCCC websites, issuing invitations, preparing meeting documents and the final report, which will include decisions of the meeting, and shall post all documents on the website of the Adaptation Fund;
- (b) Designate a member of the dedicated team of officials to serve as Secretary of the Adaptation Fund Board meetings to provide support services and logistics;
- (c) Keep meeting records and arrange for the custody and preservation of documents of the meetings in the archives of the entity designated as the secretariat to the Adaptation Fund Board;
- (d) Generally perform all other functions that the Board may request.

## **VI. Meetings**

18. The Board shall meet at least twice every year or as frequently as necessary to enable it to discharge its responsibilities. The meetings of the Board shall take place in the country of the seat of the UNFCCC secretariat, except when meeting in conjunction with sessions of the CMP or with the sessions of subsidiary bodies under the UNFCCC, in which case the Board meeting may take place in the country or at the venue of the relevant UNFCCC meeting.

19. Unless the Board decides otherwise in accordance with paragraph 20, meetings shall be open to members, alternates and observers as referred to in paragraphs 31–32. Observers shall inform the secretariat of the composition of their delegation four weeks prior to the first day of any scheduled meeting.

20. The Board may declare any of its meetings, or segments thereof, closed; these shall then be open to members, alternates and the representatives of the secretariat and the trustee. The Board may invite any of the representatives referred to in paragraphs 31–32 to attend such meetings.

21. At each meeting, the Board shall set the date and duration for the next meeting.

22. The secretariat shall notify all members, alternates and observers of the dates and venue of the meetings and circulate a formal invitation and provisional agenda for any meeting at least six weeks before the first day of the meeting.

23. A simple majority of the members of the Board must be present at a meeting to constitute a quorum. A quorum shall be verified by the Chair at the beginning of the meeting and at the time of the adoption of the decision.

24. Before the end of each meeting, the Chair shall present a draft report of the meeting, containing draft conclusions and decisions of the meeting, for consideration and approval by the Board. The Chair shall ascertain the existence of a quorum before adopting the draft report of the meeting on the understanding that the Chair will finalize the text, taking into account the amendments proposed during the meeting.

25. Any written records of the Board or recordings of proceedings shall be kept by the secretariat on behalf of the Board in accordance with paragraph 17 (c) and applicable rules and regulations. The secretariat shall make available to any Board member or alternate, at his or her request, copies of any records or recordings kept by the secretariat on behalf of the Board.

## **VII. Confidentiality and conflict of interest**

26. Information obtained from Adaptation Fund project participants marked as proprietary and/or confidential shall not be disclosed without the written consent of the provider of the information, except as required by national law.

27. Members and alternates have a duty not to disclose such confidential and/or proprietary information, unless required by applicable national law. This duty remains an obligation after the member's term expires.

28. Each member and alternate member shall take, and agree to respect, a written oath of service before assuming his or her service. The oath of service shall be witnessed by the Chair of the Adaptation Fund Board, and in the case of the Chair, by the Vice Chair of the Adaptation Fund Board. It shall read as follows:

"I solemnly declare that I will perform my duties and exercise my authority as member or alternate of the Adaptation Fund Board honourably, faithfully, impartially and conscientiously.

"I further solemnly declare that, subject to my responsibilities within the Adaptation Fund Board, I shall not disclose, even after the termination of my functions, any information marked confidential coming to my knowledge by reason of my duties in the Adaptation Fund Board.

"I shall disclose immediately to the Adaptation Fund Board any interest in any matter under discussion before the Adaptation Fund Board which may constitute a conflict of interest or which might be incompatible with the requirements of independence and impartiality expected of a member or alternate of the Adaptation Fund Board and I shall refrain from participating in the work of the Adaptation Fund Board in relation to such matter."

29. At each meeting, members and alternates must declare any conflicts of interest they may have in relation to any items on the agenda.

30. Members and alternates shall be bound by the rules of procedure of the Adaptation Fund Board, and shall recuse themselves from all related deliberations and decision-making should any personal and/or financial interest arise in any aspect of a project activity or a body representing a project for approval to the Board. Members and alternates have an obligation to promptly disclose any such situation.

## **VIII. Observers**

31. Except where otherwise decided by the Board, meetings shall be open for attendance, as observers, to representatives of UNFCCC Parties, the UNFCCC secretariat and UNFCCC accredited observers. Such observers may attend without the right to vote.

32. The secretariat shall, upon the request of the Board, notify any individual or entity, whether national or international, governmental or non-governmental, qualified in a field related to the work of the Fund, of any meeting so that it may be represented by an observer.

33. Observers may, upon the invitation of the Chair and if there is no objection from any of the members present, participate without the right to vote in the proceedings of any meeting in matters of direct concern to the body or agency, which they represent.

34. Observers may, upon invitation of the Chair and if there is no objection from the members present, make presentations relating to matters under consideration by the Board.

### **IX. Procedures for public communication**

35. The secretariat shall acknowledge receipt of unsolicited communications addressed to the Chair and make them available to the Chair and the Board via e-mail or fax. The Chair, with the support of the secretary of the Board, shall initiate action, including consultation with the Board, as needed, and answer unsolicited communications on behalf of the Board, as appropriate.

36. Unsolicited communications may be taken into consideration at the Board's next meeting if received before the document submission deadline (four weeks prior to the meeting). Any unsolicited communication received after this deadline would normally be considered at a subsequent meeting. At the discretion of the Chair, a communication may be brought forward to the Board.

37. If a member or alternate of the Board, in that capacity, receives an unsolicited communication, he or she shall forward it to the secretariat, copying the sender of the unsolicited communication, for processing as per the above. The same shall apply for submissions received by members of panels, committees or working groups.

### **X. Agenda**

38. The Chair, assisted by the secretariat, shall draft the provisional agenda for each regular meeting. The secretariat shall indicate the administrative and financial implications of all substantive agenda items submitted to the meeting. The provisional agenda, together with the notice of the meeting and other relevant documents, shall be transmitted to all those invited to the meeting in accordance with paragraphs 22 and 43 of these rules.

39. The Board shall, at the beginning of each meeting, adopt the agenda for the meeting.

40. Any item on the agenda of any meeting, consideration of which has not been completed at the meeting, shall automatically be included in the agenda of the next meeting unless otherwise decided by the Board.

### **XI. Travel**

41. As soon as the Trust Fund for the Adaptation Fund is established, eligible members and alternates of the Board shall have their full costs of travel and daily subsistence allowance (DSA), including full transit costs, at the standard United Nations DSA rate, provided under the budget of the Board and secretariat.

42. As soon as the Trust Fund for the Adaptation Fund is established, travel for Board members and alternates shall be arranged according to United Nations rules.

### **XII. Transmittal of documents**

43. The secretariat shall transmit the documentation related to items on the provisional agenda to all those invited to the meeting at least four weeks before the first day of the meeting scheduled. In exceptional circumstances, the Chair may instruct the secretariat to transmit a document after the deadline.

### **XIII. Decision-making and voting**

44. Decisions of the Board shall be taken by consensus whenever possible.

45. If all efforts to reach a consensus have been exhausted and no agreement has been reached, decisions shall be taken by a two-thirds majority of the members present at the meeting on the basis of one member, one vote.

46. An alternate may cast a vote only if acting for the member in accordance with paragraph 6.

47. The Chair shall ascertain whether consensus has been reached. The Chair shall declare that a consensus does not exist if there is a stated objection to the proposed decision under consideration by a member or alternate acting for a member.
48. After ascertaining the existence of a quorum, the Chair shall announce the start of voting, after which no one shall be permitted to intervene until the results of the vote have been announced, unless an issue is raised in connection with the process of voting.
49. Voting shall be by roll-call, which shall be taken in alphabetical order of the names of the members, beginning with the member whose name is drawn by lot by the Chair.
50. The name of each member shall be called in all roll-calls, and he or she shall indicate the vote ('yes' or 'no') or abstention.
51. Votes cast by each member participating in a roll-call shall be recorded in the report of the meeting.

#### **XIV. Termination of Board membership**

52. The Board may propose to the CMP the termination of the membership of any member or alternate for cause including, inter alia, breach of the conflict of interest provision, breach of the confidentiality provisions, or failure to attend two consecutive meetings of the Board without proper justification.
53. The Board shall recommend to the CMP the termination of the membership of a member or an alternate only after the member or alternate has been given the opportunity of a hearing by the Board in a meeting.
54. Any motion calling for the termination of the membership of a member or alternate shall be decided in accordance with the voting rules in section XIII above. When the motion concerns the termination of the office of a Chair, the Vice-Chair shall act as Chair until the voting has been conducted and its result announced.

#### **XV. Committees and working groups**

55. The Board may establish committees, panels and working groups, if required, to provide, inter alia, expert advice, to assist the Adaptation Fund Board in the performance of its functions.

#### **XVI. Intersessional decisions**

56. Decisions without meetings may occur on an extraordinary basis when, in the judgement of the Chair and the Vice-Chair, a decision must be taken by the Board that should not be postponed until the next meeting of the Board. The secretariat, with the approval of the Chair, shall transmit to each member and alternate a proposed decision with an invitation to approve the decision on a no-objection basis.
57. Each member's comments on the proposed decision shall be sent to the secretariat during such period as the secretariat may prescribe, provided that such period is no less than two weeks.
58. At the expiration of the period prescribed for comments, the decision shall be approved unless there is an objection. If a proposed decision has financial implications, approval of the decision will require replies from at least two-thirds of the members. If there is an objection raised by any member to any proposed decision that cannot be resolved, the Chair shall include consideration of the proposed decision as an item on the agenda for the next meeting.
59. Any intersessional decision shall be deemed to have been taken at the headquarters of the UNFCCC secretariat. The secretariat shall inform members and alternates about the decision and post all intersessional decisions on the Adaptation Fund website.

## **XVII. Languages**

60. The working language for the Board shall be English. Simultaneous interpretation shall be provided during its meetings in all of the official United Nations languages that correspond to the actual language requirements of the members and alternates present at that meeting.
61. Late meetings, committees and working groups will be held in English when interpretation is not available.
62. Documents for the meetings will be provided in English only.
63. The full text of all reports including decisions taken by the Board shall be made publicly available via the Adaptation Fund website in all six official languages of the United Nations.

## **XVIII. Amendments to rules of procedure**

64. These rules of procedure may be amended according to paragraphs 44–51 above and, to be effective, must be formally approved by the CMP.

## **XIX. Overriding authority of the Kyoto Protocol**

65. In the event of any conflict between any provisions of these rules and any provisions of the Kyoto Protocol, the Kyoto Protocol shall prevail.

## ANNEX II

**Legal arrangements for the secretariat of the Adaptation Fund Board****Introduction**

1. Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in defining a clean development mechanism, includes a provision to “ensure that a share of the proceeds from certified project activities is used to cover administrative expenses as well as to assist developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to meet the costs of adaptation.” Further, by its decision 10/CP.7, the Conference of the Parties established the Adaptation Fund to “finance concrete adaptation projects and programmes in developing country Parties that are Parties to the Protocol...”.
2. By its decision 1/CMP.3, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) established the Adaptation Fund Board as the operating entity of the Adaptation Fund. Decision 1/CMP.3, paragraph 19, “invites the Global Environment Facility [GEF] to provide secretariat services to the Adaptation Fund Board on an interim basis.”
3. The text of a draft Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the CMP and the Council of the GEF regarding secretariat services to the Adaptation Fund Board is presented in the appendix.
4. The form adopted is that of a MOU. An MOU is a form of arrangement that is often used to denote a firm, but not legally binding, commitment between two or more organizations. It provides that the arrangements described therein will become effective upon approval by the CMP and the Council of the GEF.
5. The MOU will be finalized upon mutual agreement by the CMP and the Council of the GEF.

## APPENDIX

# **MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES SERVING AS THE MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE KYOTO PROTOCOL AND THE COUNCIL OF THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY REGARDING SECRETARIAT SERVICES TO THE ADAPTATION FUND BOARD**

## **I. Preamble**

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (hereinafter the CMP) having decided (decision 5/CMP.2) to establish the Adaptation Fund of the Kyoto Protocol (hereinafter the Fund) and having further decided (decision 1/CMP.3) that the operating entity of the Fund shall be the Adaptation Fund Board (hereinafter the Board) established to supervise and manage the Fund, and that the Board should develop and approve draft legal and administrative arrangements for secretariat services and the trustee for approval by the CMP (decision 1/CMP.3, paragraph 5 (j)), and having invited the Global Environment Facility (hereinafter the GEF) to provide secretariat services to the Board, on an interim basis,

Recognizing the willingness of the GEF to provide secretariat services to the Board (hereinafter the secretariat) on an interim basis,

Having consulted with each other and taking into account the relevant aspects of their governance structures, as reflected in their constituent instruments,

The CMP and the Council of the GEF (hereinafter the Council) have reached the following understanding in accordance with the recommendation of the Board:

## **II. Purpose**

1. The purpose of the present Memorandum of Understanding (hereinafter the MOU) is to make provisions for the relationship between the CMP and the Council and to fulfil Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol and decision 1/CMP.3 in connection with the provision of secretariat services as the secretariat.

## **III. Secretariat services**

2. The secretariat shall, under the guidance and instructions of the Board, provide the following services to the Board to support and facilitate the work of the Board:

- (a) As a dedicated team of officials, provide secretariat services to the Board in a functionally independent and effective manner;
- (b) Manage the daily operations of the Fund and report to the Board;
- (c) Assist the Board in developing strategies, policies and guidelines for the Fund;
- (d) Ensure timely implementation of the decisions of the Board;
- (e) With respect to the day to day functioning of the Fund, act as liaison between the Board and Parties and implementing and executing entities;
- (f) Make arrangements for the meetings of the Board, including issuance of invitations and preparation of documents and reports of meetings, and provide a secretary of the Board meeting;

- (g) Develop the work programme and annual administrative budget of the Fund and submit them for approval by the Board;
  - (h) Ensure the implementation of the operational policies and guidelines of the Fund developed by the Board through, inter alia, the development of a project cycle based on criteria to be adopted by the Board;
  - (i) Operationalize the project cycle by:
    - (i) Undertaking initial review and screening of project proposals to assess conformity with guidelines approved by the Board;
    - (ii) Presenting project proposals for Board approval;
    - (iii) Monitoring implementation of progress;
    - (iv) Periodically reporting to the Board on portfolio performance;
  - (j) Coordinate the formulation and monitor the implementation of projects, ensuring liaison with other bodies as required;
  - (k) Liaise, as appropriate, with the secretariats of other relevant international bodies;
  - (l) Provide the trustee with all relevant information to enable it to carry out its responsibilities, consistent with decision 1/CMP.3 and the decisions of the Board;
  - (m) Provide services to ensure and facilitate proper communication with Parties;
  - (n) Perform any other functions assigned to it by the Board.
3. The head of the secretariat responsible for rendering the services shall be accountable to the Board.

#### **IV. Amendments**

4. Any amendments to the present MOU will be mutually agreed upon by the CMP and the Council. The Board may recommend to the CMP any amendments to the MOU.

#### **V. Interpretation**

5. If differences arise in the interpretation of the present MOU, the Council and the CMP or the Board, as appropriate, will consult each other and reach a mutually agreed solution.

#### **VI. Entry into effect**

6. The present MOU will come into effect upon adoption by the CMP and the Council. Either party may withdraw this MOU at any time by notification addressed to the other party. The withdrawal will take effect six months after the notification.

#### **VII. Review**

7. Decision 1/CMP.3, paragraph 32, provides for a review of the interim institutional arrangements after three years at the sixth session of the CMP. The present MOU will be reviewed in accordance with that decision. Following that review, this MOU may be modified to reflect any decisions mutually agreed by the CMP and by the Council.

ANNEX III

**LEGAL ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES SERVING AS THE MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE KYOTO PROTOCOL AND THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (WORLD BANK) REGARDING THE SERVICES TO BE PROVIDED BY THE TRUSTEE FOR THE ADAPTATION FUND**

1. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP), by its decision 1/CMP.3, paragraph 31, requested the Adaptation Fund Board to develop the necessary legal arrangements to be concluded between the CMP and the trustee servicing the Adaptation Fund, and present the legal arrangements for adoption by the CMP.
2. In response to the above decision, the draft terms and conditions of services to be provided by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank) as interim trustee for the Adaptation Fund (the World Bank in such capacity, the Trustee) (the Terms and Conditions), contained in the appendix, have been submitted to the Adaptation Fund Board for its consideration.
3. It is recommended that pursuant to decision 1/CMP.3, paragraph 31, the Adaptation Fund Board:  
(1) approve the draft Terms and Conditions; (2) recommend to the CMP, at its fourth session, to conclude the legal arrangement between the CMP and the World Bank by way of approving and accepting the terms and conditions, subject to approval and acceptance of the same by the World Bank; and (3) invite the World Bank to take any necessary action to accept the invitation to serve as the trustee, including seeking approval of the terms and conditions by the Board of Directors of the World Bank, following approval and acceptance of the same by the CMP.

## APPENDIX

**TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICES TO BE PROVIDED BY THE  
INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT  
AS TRUSTEE FOR THE ADAPTATION FUND****I. Recitals**

- (a) A clean development mechanism (CDM) was established under Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (the Convention) (the Kyoto Protocol).
- (b) The Conference of the Parties decided in its decision 10/CP.7 that an adaptation fund (the Adaptation Fund) shall be established to finance concrete adaptation projects and programmes in developing country Parties that are Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, as well as activities identified in decision 5/CP.7, paragraph 8.
- (c) The decision was further endorsed by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) through its decision 28/CMP.1.
- (d) In decision 1/CMP.3, the CMP decided that the Adaptation Fund shall finance concrete adaptation projects and programmes that are country driven and are based on the needs, views and priorities of eligible Parties, and that the Adaptation Fund Board shall be established as the operating entity of the Adaptation Fund.
- (e) The CMP, in its decision 1/CMP.3, invited the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank) to serve as the trustee for the Adaptation Fund (the World Bank in such capacity, the Trustee) on an interim basis, and requested the Adaptation Fund Board to present the necessary legal arrangements to be concluded between the CMP and the trustee, for adoption by the CMP at its fourth session.
- (f) The CMP and the World Bank wish to conclude the legal arrangements necessary for the World Bank to serve as Trustee on an interim basis by way of adopting and accepting the terms and conditions of services to be provided by the Trustee on an interim basis (the Terms and Conditions) in the manner set forth below.

**II. Terms and conditions****A. Role and responsibilities of the Trustee**

1. The World Bank shall act as the Trustee on an interim basis in accordance with the Terms and Conditions set forth herein.
2. The Trustee shall comply with the principles and modalities for operations stipulated in the relevant decisions of the CMP and decisions of the Adaptation Fund Board. The Trustee shall be closely consulted in the development of decisions, taken by the CMP or the Adaptation Fund Board after the effective date of the Terms and Conditions, which relate in any way to the functions of the Trustee performed or to be performed, and the Terms and Conditions stipulated below shall be applicable. The Trustee shall perform its functions under the Terms and Conditions in accordance with the applicable provisions of the World Bank's Articles of Agreement, by-laws, policies and procedures.
3. The CMP hereby: (1) confirms its designation, under its decision 1/CMP.3, of the Adaptation Fund Board as its designee and delegatee in respect of the Adaptation Fund, acting under the authority and guidance of the CMP, and (2) imbues the Adaptation Fund Board with the capacity, power and authority to render decisions and provide instructions, directions and guidance to the Trustee hereunder and to cause to be effectuated the sale of certified emission reductions (CERs) collected as the share of proceeds for the Adaptation Fund pursuant to paragraphs 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28 below.
4. The Trustee, in the performance of its functions under the Terms and Conditions, shall be accountable to the Adaptation Fund Board.

5. Without prejudice to any other provisions of the Terms and Conditions, the Trustee shall, in performing its functions under the Terms and Conditions, act upon decisions, instructions, directions or guidance of the CMP or the Adaptation Fund Board (or such other person designated in writing by the Adaptation Fund Board for that purpose (Authorized Designee)), only if such decisions, instructions, directions or guidance are provided to the Trustee in writing. The Trustee shall not be responsible for inquiring or investigating if any decisions, instructions, directions or guidance of the Adaptation Fund Board or, as the case may be, any Authorized Designees, do not contravene an existing decision or act of the CMP, and shall have no liability for relying in good faith on any written decision, instruction, direction or guidance of the CMP, Adaptation Fund Board or any Authorized Designees, without further inquiry or investigation on its part or otherwise for any actions taken, or omitted to be taken, in good faith.
6. The CMP acknowledges that the Trustee may disclose information obtained by it in connection with its functions under the Terms and Conditions, if such disclosure is required or otherwise necessary in carrying out the services and activities set out herein, in accordance with the World Bank's policies and procedures.
7. The Trustee shall establish a trust fund for the Adaptation Fund (the Trust Fund), and shall hold in trust, as a legal owner, and administer the funds, assets and receipts, which constitute the Trust Fund, on behalf of the Adaptation Fund supervised and managed by the Adaptation Fund Board.
8. For the purpose of the monetization of CERs for the Adaptation Fund, the Trustee, in its capacity as agent of the CMP, is hereby authorized by the CMP to administer sales of CERs under the instructions, direction and guidance of the Adaptation Fund Board consistent with its responsibility for the monetization of CERs, pursuant to paragraphs 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28 below.
9. The Trustee shall be responsible only for performing those duties and responsibilities specifically and expressly set forth in the Terms and Conditions and shall not be subject to any other duties or responsibilities (express or implied), including, without limitation, any duties or obligations that might otherwise apply to a fiduciary or trustee under general principles of equity, trust or fiduciary obligations and/or any other legal or equitable principles. To the extent that sales of CERs are conducted by the Trustee pursuant to paragraphs 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28 below, the Trustee shall not be responsible for the legality, validity or enforceability of any such sales of CERs, the value obtained from such sales of CERs (including any reduction in the value of the CERs from the time they are credited to the CDM Account (as defined in paragraph 24 below) to the time such sales are consummated) or any expenses or liabilities incurred in connection with such sales.
10. The Trustee shall not be liable for any failure to carry out its obligations under the Terms and Conditions where such failure is a result of a Force Majeure Event and, for so long as such circumstances continue, shall be relieved of its obligations under the Terms and Conditions which it has been prevented from fulfilling as a result of that Force Majeure Event without liability; provided that the Trustee shall, notwithstanding that it is relieved from its obligations hereunder, take all reasonable and practical steps to minimize any loss and/or disruption resulting from any such Force Majeure Event. For the purpose of this paragraph, "Force Majeure Event" means any event beyond the reasonable control of the person affected including, without limitation, labour dispute, act of God, war, act or circumstance of terrorism, riot, civil commotion, malicious damage, accident, breakdown of essential computer software, hardware or system failure, fire, flood and/or storm and other unforeseen circumstances materially and adversely effecting the performance of the functions of the Trustee under the Terms and Conditions.
11. The CMP acknowledges that the World Bank shall have the right to engage in any of the types of activities described in the Terms and Conditions for its own account or for the account of clients other than the Adaptation Fund whether acting as trustee, adviser or in any other capacity vis-à-vis such clients. The CMP agrees that the World Bank, in carrying out such activities for its own account or for the account of others, may decide to adopt approaches and courses of actions which differ from the approaches and courses of action that the Trustee decides to take in performing the services for the Adaptation Fund described in the Terms and Conditions. In engaging in such activities for its own account or for the account of others, the World Bank will put in place measures designed to avoid or mitigate conflicts of interest arising from its functions under the Terms and Conditions relating to the sale of CERs for the Adaptation Fund.

12. If a decision by the CMP or the Adaptation Fund Board after the effective date of the Terms and Conditions relates to the functions of the Trustee performed or to be performed under the Terms and Conditions, such decision shall be developed in close consultation with the Trustee. In the absence of such consultation with and the agreement of the Trustee, the Trustee shall not be bound by any decision of the CMP or the Adaptation Fund Board, to the extent that such a decision relates to the functions of the Trustee performed or to be performed under the Terms and Conditions.

13. The CMP agrees that the Trustee shall be fully indemnified, out of the assets held for the Adaptation Fund, including the Trust Fund resources, for any liabilities, claims, losses, costs and expenses, including attorneys' fees and expenses, incurred by the Trustee in connection with or in any way arising out of its activities as Trustee, including but not limited to any activities of the Trustee in connection with the sale or the facilitation of the sale of the CERs. Such indemnity shall not include any liabilities, claims, losses, costs or expenses incurred by the Trustee as a direct result of its own gross negligence or wilful misconduct.

14. The privileges and immunities accorded to the World Bank shall apply to the property, assets, archives, operations and transactions of the Trust Fund. Nothing in the Terms and Conditions shall be considered a waiver of any privileges or immunities of the World Bank under its Articles of Agreement or any applicable law, all of which are expressly reserved.

15. The CMP agrees that the Trustee shall be reimbursed annually from the assets held for the Adaptation Fund, including the Trust Fund resources, for the fees, costs and expenses incurred by it in connection with performing its functions under the Terms and Conditions, including, without limitation, the costs and expenses incurred in connection with the establishment and administration of the Trust Fund, the sale of CERs, and any and all services provided hereunder, including attorneys' fees and expenses, external auditors' costs, costs of insurance policies and relevant service providers' fees. For this purpose, the Trustee shall submit to the Adaptation Fund Board a proposal for mutual agreement for the services and activities to be provided by the Trustee and estimated fees, costs and expenses to carry out such services and activities for the initial and/or upcoming fiscal year, as applicable. Upon approval by the Adaptation Fund Board of such a proposal, the Trustee shall deduct and transfer the amount of the estimated fees, costs and expenses to its own account from the Trust Fund resources or such other assets held for the Adaptation Fund; provided that the amount of the fees, costs and expenses transferred shall be subject to an end of year adjustment based on actual costs and expenses incurred.

16. In order to enable the Trustee to carry out its functions enumerated in the Terms and Conditions, the Trustee shall be entitled to attend any meetings of the Adaptation Fund Board and, as an observer, any meetings of the CMP which may concern the operations and activities of the Adaptation Fund. Further, the CMP hereby requests the secretariat servicing the Adaptation Fund Board in accordance with decision 1/CMP.3, and the secretariat of the Convention (the UNFCCC secretariat), to cooperate fully with the Trustee.

#### **B. Administration of the Trust Fund**

17. The Trustee shall receive and hold in the Trust Fund any proceeds from the sale of CERs conducted pursuant to paragraphs 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28 below. If requested by the Adaptation Fund Board, the Trustee may accept, on terms mutually agreed between the Trustee and the Adaptation Fund Board, contributions from donors to support the operations of the Adaptation Fund. For the avoidance of doubt, no CERs shall be held in the Trust Fund.

18. Subject to paragraphs 2 and 12 above, the Trustee shall administer the funds, assets and receipts of the Trust Fund only for the purpose of, and in accordance with, the Terms and Conditions and the relevant decisions of the CMP and the Adaptation Fund Board.

19. In accordance with decision 1/CMP.3, paragraph 21, and in conformity with the administrative and investment arrangements of the Trustee, the Trustee shall hold the funds, assets and receipts that constitute the Trust Fund separate and apart from the funds of the World Bank. The Trustee shall establish and maintain separate records and accounts to identify the resources of the Trust Fund, the commitments financed out of the Trust Fund, and the receipts and transfers of funds in the Trust Fund.

20. The Trustee shall invest the funds held in the Trust Fund, pending their transfer under paragraphs 15 and 22, in accordance with the Trustee's policies and procedures for the investment of trust funds administered by the World Bank, including commingling of the resources of the Trust Fund for administrative and investment purposes with other trust fund assets maintained by the World Bank. The commingling of Trust Fund resources for administrative and investment purposes should not affect the amount of resources from proceeds of CER monetization available in the Trust Fund for transfer of funds for Adaptation Fund operations, activities, projects and programmes. The Trustee shall credit all income from such investment to the Trust Fund to be used for the same purposes as other funds held in the Trust Fund. The CMP acknowledges that no warranty is given by the Trustee as to the performance or profitability of the investment of the funds held in the Trust Fund.

21. The funds held in the Trust Fund may be freely exchanged by the Trustee into other currencies as may facilitate their administration and transfer.

22. The Trustee shall, subject to the availability of resources held in the Trust Fund, record commitments and make transfers of funds from the Trust Fund in the manner agreed between the Trustee and the Adaptation Fund Board, only at, and in accordance with, the written direction provided to the Trustee by the Adaptation Fund Board or any Authorized Designee. Upon the transfer of funds, the Trustee shall not have any responsibility for the use of the Trust Fund funds transferred and activities carried out therewith, including but not limited to any responsibility with respect to supervising, monitoring, reporting on or verifying activities carried out with the Trust Fund funds transferred by the Trustee herein.

23. The Trustee shall prepare and furnish the Adaptation Fund Board with financial reports of the Trust Fund annually (or at any other such frequency agreed between the Trustee and the Adaptation Fund Board), and provide records and accounts of the Trust Fund for audit by its external auditors annually (or at any other such frequency agreed between the Trustee and the Adaptation Fund Board), in accordance with the policies and procedures of the Trustee. Furthermore, the Trustee shall prepare and furnish the Adaptation Fund Board with reports on the sale of the CERs for the Adaptation Fund and on the status of commitments and transfers of Trust Fund funds annually (or at any other such frequency agreed between the Trustee and the Adaptation Fund Board).

### **C. Sales of certified emission reductions**

24. The CMP hereby authorizes the sale of CERs from the account established and maintained at the CDM registry for the Adaptation Fund to hold and transfer CERs collected as the share of proceeds to assist in meeting the costs of adaptation in accordance with Article 12, paragraph 8, of the Kyoto Protocol (the CDM Account) in the manner set forth hereunder.

25. The sale of CERs from the CDM Account shall be administered under the instructions, direction and guidance of the Adaptation Fund Board consistent with its responsibility to supervise and manage the Adaptation Fund and for the monetization of the CERs.

26. Pursuant to the authority provided under paragraph 3 above, the Adaptation Fund Board may cause to be entered into any and all contracts necessary for the sale of CERs from the CDM Account by granting to the Trustee any necessary power of attorney on behalf of the CMP, so that the Trustee may execute contracts of sale with the relevant third party CER purchasers and such other contracts necessary in connection with the sale or the facilitation of the sale of CERs, at the direction of the Adaptation Fund Board pursuant to paragraph 28 below.

27. Pursuant to the authority provided under paragraph 8 above, and in furtherance of paragraphs 24, 25 and 26 above, the Trustee may, at the direction of the Adaptation Fund Board pursuant to paragraph 28 below: (1) cause the transfer of the title to the CERs to the relevant third party purchasers upon receipt of payment in respect of the transfer; (2) enter into arrangements with the CDM Registry Administrator to effectuate such transfers of CERs; (3) engage with relevant service providers for the purposes of execution, clearance, settlement and other logistic matters in connection with the sale or the facilitation of the sale of CERs; and (4) take other such actions as necessary to effectuate the sale of CERs for the benefit of the Adaptation Fund.

28. Sale of CERs and transfers of title in respect of such sales pursuant to paragraphs 24, 25, 26 and 27 above shall be effected by the Trustee only in accordance with the guidelines agreed in writing between the Trustee and the Adaptation Fund Board.

#### **D. Dispute Resolution: Notices**

29. The CMP and the Trustee shall, to the extent possible, strive to resolve promptly and amicably questions of interpretation and application of the Terms and Conditions and settle any disputes, controversy, or claim arising out of or relating to the Terms and Conditions.

30. Any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of or relating to the Terms and Conditions, which has not been settled by agreement between the CMP and the Trustee, shall be submitted to arbitration in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) in force on the effective date of the Terms and Conditions, and the following provisions: (1) the appointing authority shall be the Secretary-General of the Permanent Court of Arbitration; and (2) the language of the arbitral proceedings shall be English.

31. Any arbitral award under paragraph 30 above shall be final and binding upon the CMP and the Trustee. The provisions set forth in paragraphs 29 and 30 above shall be in lieu of any other procedure for the settlement of disputes between the CMP and the Trustee.

32. Any notice or request required or permitted to be given or made under the Terms and Conditions and any other agreement between any of the parties contemplated by the Terms and Conditions shall be in writing. Any such notice or request shall be deemed to have been duly given or made once it has been delivered by hand, mail, facsimile or, if so designated by the Parties, by other electronic means, to the World Bank or the UNFCCC secretariat, in case of the CMP, to which it is required or permitted to be given or made at such party's address designated by notice to the World Bank or the UNFCCC Secretariat, in case of the CMP, giving such notice or making such request. Deliveries made by facsimile or other electronic means shall also be confirmed by mail.

#### **E. Amendment and termination**

33. Any amendment to the Terms and Conditions shall become effective only upon approval and acceptance by the CMP and the World Bank.

34. The Trustee's role as trustee servicing the Adaptation Fund under the Terms and Conditions shall be automatically terminated three months after the sixth session of the CMP, unless the CMP and the Trustee affirmatively agree in writing to extend beyond this date the term of the Trustee's services under the Terms and Conditions.

35. Notwithstanding paragraph 34 above, the CMP may at any time terminate the appointment of the Trustee as trustee servicing the Adaptation Fund under the Terms and Conditions. The Trustee's role as trustee servicing the Adaptation Fund shall be terminated three months after receipt by the Trustee of notice in writing of the termination of the appointment.

36. Notwithstanding paragraph 34 above, the Trustee may at any time terminate its role as trustee servicing the Adaptation Fund by giving the CMP notice in writing no less than three months prior to any session of the CMP. The Trustee's role as trustee servicing the Adaptation Fund shall be terminated immediately after the session of the CMP which immediately follows the notice by the Trustee. In the event that no session of the CMP is held within 12 months of the Trustee giving notice, however, the Trustee's role shall be terminated 12 months after the Trustee has given notice.

37. Following termination of the Trustee's role as trustee servicing the Adaptation Fund pursuant to paragraphs 34, 35 or 36 above, the Trustee shall carry on no business for the Adaptation Fund except for the purpose of winding up its affairs. The Trustee shall take all necessary action for winding up its affairs in an expeditious manner, and for meeting the commitments already made by the Trustee and the transfer of any remaining funds, assets and receipts in the Trust Fund, as directed by the Adaptation Fund Board. The CMP

hereby mandates that in such circumstances the Adaptation Fund Board shall provide such direction to the Trustee without undue delay. All of the powers and rights of the Trustee under the Terms and Conditions, including the right to be reimbursed for the fees, costs and expenses incurred under paragraph 15 above, shall continue until the affairs of the Trustee have been wound up.

**F. Effectiveness**

38. The Terms and Conditions shall become effective and constitute agreement between the CMP and the World Bank upon decisions by the CMP and the World Bank to adopt and accept the Terms and Conditions.

## ANNEX IV

**Strategic Priorities, Policies and Guidelines of the Adaptation Fund****I. Background**

1. The Conference of the Parties decided by its decision 10/CP.7 to establish an adaptation fund (the Adaptation Fund) to finance concrete adaptation projects and programmes in developing country Parties that are Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, as well as activities identified in decision 5/CP.7, paragraph 8. The decision was further endorsed by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) through its decision 28/CMP.1.
2. In decision 5/CMP.2, Parties agreed on guiding principles and modalities. Parties further agreed in decision 1/CMP.3 that the Adaptation Fund Board shall be established as the operating entity of the Adaptation Fund.
3. This document sets out the strategic priorities, policies and guidelines for the Adaptation Fund, developed by the Adaptation Fund Board as requested by Parties in decision 1/CMP.3, paragraph 5 (a).
4. The strategic priorities, policies and guidelines set out in this document form the basis upon which the operational policies and guidelines shall be developed to enable eligible Parties to access resources from the Adaptation Fund.

**II. Strategic priorities**

5. In accordance with decision 1/CMP.3, paragraphs 1 and 2, the Adaptation Fund shall:
  - (a) Assist developing country Parties to the Kyoto Protocol that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in meeting the costs of adaptation;
  - (b) Finance concrete adaptation projects and programmes that are country driven and are based on the needs, views and priorities of eligible Parties.
6. In accordance with decision 5/CMP.2, paragraph 2 (c), projects and programmes funded under the Adaptation Fund should also take into account, inter alia, national sustainable development strategies, poverty reduction strategies, national communications and national adaptation programmes of action and other relevant instruments, where they exist.
7. In developing projects and programmes to be funded under the Adaptation Fund, eligible Parties should consider the guidance provided in decision 5/CP.7, paragraph 8, and, where necessary, further information included in reports from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and information generated under the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change.
8. In developing projects and programmes, special attention shall be given by eligible Parties to the particular needs of the most vulnerable communities.

**III. Strategic policies and guidelines**

9. The operational principles and modalities that shall guide the provision of assistance by the Adaptation Fund to eligible Parties shall be consistent with decision 5/CMP.2, paragraphs 1 and 2.
10. Eligible Parties to receive funding from the Adaptation Fund are understood as developing country Parties to the Kyoto Protocol that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change including low-lying and other small island countries, countries with low-lying coastal, arid and semi-arid areas or areas liable to floods, drought and desertification, and developing countries with fragile mountainous ecosystems.

11. Eligible Parties can submit project proposals directly to the Adaptation Fund Board and implementing or executing entities chosen by governments that are able to implement the projects funded under the Adaptation Fund can approach the Adaptation Fund Board directly.
12. Funding for projects and programmes will be on a full adaptation cost basis to address the adverse effects of climate change.
13. Funding for projects and programmes will be available for projects and programmes at national, regional and community levels.
14. Short and efficient project development and approval cycles and expedited processing of eligible activities shall be developed.
15. In assessing project and programme proposals, the Adaptation Fund Board shall give particular attention to:
  - (a) Consistency with national sustainable development strategies, including, where appropriate, national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications and national adaptation programmes of action and other relevant instruments, where they exist;
  - (b) Economic, social and environmental benefits from the projects;
  - (c) Meeting national technical standards, where applicable;
  - (d) Cost-effectiveness of projects and programmes;
  - (e) Arrangements for management, including for financial and risk management;
  - (f) Arrangements for monitoring and evaluation and impact assessment;
  - (g) Avoiding duplication with other funding sources for adaptation for the same project activity;
  - (h) Moving towards a programmatic approach, where appropriate.
16. The decision on the allocation of resources of the Adaptation Fund among eligible Parties shall take into account:
  - (a) Level of vulnerability;
  - (b) Level of urgency and risks arising from delay;
  - (c) Ensuring access to the fund in a balanced and equitable manner;
  - (d) Lessons learned in project and programme design and implementation to be captured;
  - (e) Securing regional co-benefits to the extent possible, where applicable;
  - (f) Maximizing multi-sectoral or cross-sectoral benefits;
  - (g) Adaptive capacity to the adverse effects of climate change.
17. The Adaptation Fund Board may wish to review elements of this strategic priority based on lessons learned.

# 附件四

## 部長圓桌會議報告

Report on the informal ministerial round  
table on a shared vision for long-term  
cooperative action



**CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES**

**Fourteenth session**

**Poznan, 1–12 December 2008**

**Agenda item 8**

**High-level segment**

**Report on the informal ministerial round table on a shared vision for long-term cooperative action**

**Revised summary by the chair**

**I. Introduction**

1. The President of the Conference of the Parties (COP) at its fourteenth session invited ministers and other heads of delegation to participate in a round table on a shared vision for long-term cooperative action. The round table was held on 11 December 2008.
2. A background paper<sup>1</sup> was prepared with the objective of facilitating an optimal outcome of this round table, the first ministerial debate on a shared vision for long-term cooperative action. The issues proposed for discussion were organized into three clusters: long-term cooperative action on mitigation, towards achieving the ultimate objective of the Convention; preparing ourselves for unavoidable climate change, building resilience and implementing adaptation plans; and the architecture that will deliver on finance, technology and capacity-building and on the reporting of actions and support for such actions.
3. At the opening, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Mr. BAN Ki-moon was invited to address the participants.

**II. Shared vision for long-term cooperative action**

4. Participants at the round table recognized the urgent need to address climate change. They stressed their commitment to a shared vision for long-term cooperative action to guide the global effort, in which the international community acts with unity of purpose to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention in all its dimensions, combating climate change through the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention while respecting the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. The climate challenge demands that all nations work hand in hand to enable sustainable development and enhance cooperative action on mitigation, adaptation, technology, finance and capacity-building.
5. The right to development – to sustainable development – also presents an opportunity to transform the global economy, decoupling economic growth from emissions growth, strengthening climate resilience, diversifying economies and reducing vulnerability. Participants at the round table expressed the need for international solidarity in embarking on a low emissions path that safeguards the developmental aspirations and survival of the most vulnerable countries and people. Action needs to be taken to ensure that countries lacking sufficient capacity to respond to the challenges of climate change have access to opportunities to acquire this capacity in a timely manner.

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<sup>1</sup> FCCC/CP/2008/6.

6. All speakers recognized the need to pay more attention to adaptation needs, especially in responding to the impacts of climate change already occurring and in preparing for future impacts, in particular in the most vulnerable countries. They stressed the need to develop national adaptation strategies, build institutional capacities, create insurance facilities and/or arrangements and provide new and additional financial support for adaptation actions.

7. Participants at the round table presented a shared vision on long-term cooperative action that includes and goes beyond a long-term goal for emission reductions, to encompass how Parties intend to work together. This shared vision includes action on mitigation and adaptation as well as the provision of the means of implementation to make this action possible. The level of ambition should be guided by sound science. Developed countries must show leadership both in mitigation commitments or actions, including through a mid-term target for emission reductions, and in supporting developing countries to proactively undertake nationally appropriate mitigation actions. The provisions and principles of the Convention provide the foundation on which the shared vision is built.

8. All Parties expressed readiness to contribute to this global effort of moving towards a low-carbon society, in the context of their national circumstances and capabilities. The technical and financial support from developed countries would define the extent of this effort. Actions and support must be monitored, reported and verified in order to increase international transparency and accountability. Participants noted that national communications, nationally appropriate mitigation commitments and actions, and national adaptation programmes of action should be strengthened further, as they are important tools that governments could use when making decisions on climate policy matters.

9. To this end, deeper cuts in emissions from developed countries and deviation from business as usual emission projections in developing countries would generate the opportunity for a green technology revolution. It was suggested that further incentives are needed to ensure effective deployment of climate-friendly technologies and for joint development of new technologies. Participants stressed that actions on technology need to be guided by countries' needs. The private sector will be an important partner in that effort, including through its role in expanding the carbon market.

10. Enhanced financial support was identified as a central component of a shared vision. Financial resources are meant to be invested in people, human capacity and technologies. An international financial architecture should be based on three core principles: equity, effectiveness and efficiency. It was noted that enhanced action on the provision of finance demands predictable, new and additional funding, and that the most vulnerable countries require simplified and prioritized access.

11. Many participants stressed the need for coherent and coordinated institutional arrangements that would be able to optimize and mobilize investment and financial flows. They called for arrangements that deliver oversight, accountability and legitimacy. Institutional arrangements under the Convention for the delivery of technology and financial resources need to be considered as well as how existing arrangements can be strengthened based on experience. Several participants called for a decisive outcome on the Adaptation Fund here in Poznan.

12. There were many specific declarations on individual efforts concerning medium and long-term reduction targets for achieving carbon neutrality, increased use of non-emitting energy sources and financial support for other countries.

13. Participants at the round table voiced their resounding commitment to and optimism for achieving an agreed outcome at COP 15 that can be ratified by all. The round table provided the opportunity to lay the foundations for further work on the components of an agreed outcome. Further, it sent a clear message regarding the need to continue to build momentum on the many points of convergence among all nations. The current financial and economic crisis should not weaken the determination to undertake decisive action.

## 附件五

### Earth Negotiation Bulletin: The United Nations Climate Change Conference

in Poznań, 1-12 December 2008

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## UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE IN POZNAŃ: 1-12 DECEMBER 2008

The United Nations Climate Change Conference in Poznań, Poland, begins today and will continue until 12 December. The meeting includes the fourteenth Conference of the Parties (COP 14) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and fourth Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (COP/MOP 4). In support of these two main bodies, four subsidiary bodies will convene: the fourth session of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA 4); the resumed sixth session of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP 6); and the twenty-ninth sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 29) and Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA 29). A joint COP and COP/MOP high-level segment with government ministers and other senior officials will also take place from 11-12 December.

Delegates will deliberate on a wide range of topics and agenda items. However, the primary focus will be on the post-2012 period, when the Kyoto Protocol's first commitment period expires. The negotiations in Poznań are the halfway mark towards the December 2009 deadline for agreeing on a framework for enhanced long-term global action against climate change.

### A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE UNFCCC AND KYOTO PROTOCOL

The international political response to climate change began with the adoption of the UNFCCC in 1992. The UNFCCC sets out a framework for action aimed at stabilizing atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases to avoid "dangerous anthropogenic interference" with the climate system. The UNFCCC entered into force on 21 March 1994, and now has 192 parties. In December 1997, delegates at the third Conference of the Parties (COP 3) in Kyoto, Japan, agreed to a Protocol to the UNFCCC that commits industrialized countries and countries in transition to a market economy to achieve emission targets. These countries, known under the UNFCCC as Annex I parties, agreed to reduce their overall emissions of six greenhouse gases by an average of 5.2% below 1990 levels between 2008-2012 (the first commitment period), with specific targets varying from country to country. The Kyoto Protocol entered into force on 16 February 2005, and now has 183 parties.

The first Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (COP/MOP 1) in Montreal, Canada in 2005 established the AWG-KP to consider further commitments by Annex I countries under the Protocol. In addition, COP 11 agreed to consider long-term cooperation under the UNFCCC through a series of four workshops constituting a "Dialogue" that would continue until COP 13.

COP 13 and COP/MOP 3 took place in December 2007, in Bali, Indonesia. The focus of the Bali conference was on long-term issues, and negotiators spent much of their time seeking agreement on a two-year process, or "Bali roadmap," to conclude negotiations by COP 15 in December 2009 in Copenhagen, Denmark. This roadmap includes "tracks" under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol. Negotiations on the follow-up to the Convention Dialogue resulted in agreement on a Bali Action Plan that established the AWG-LCA, which was mandated to launch a comprehensive process on long-term cooperative action under the Convention. The Bali Action Plan identifies four key elements: mitigation, adaptation, finance and technology. The Plan also contains a non-exhaustive list of issues to be considered under each of these areas and calls for articulating a "shared vision for long-term cooperative action."

The first session of the AWG-LCA and fifth session of the AWG-KP took place from 31 March to 4 April 2008, in Bangkok, Thailand. Further sessions were held in June 2008 in Bonn, Germany and in August 2008 in Accra, Ghana. For additional history of the process, see [http://www.iisd.ca/process/climate\\_atm-fcccintro.htm](http://www.iisd.ca/process/climate_atm-fcccintro.htm) and <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12383e.html>

### INTERSESSIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

**PRE-POZNAŃ MINISTERIAL EVENTS:** Since the Accra talks, two informal multilateral meetings have taken place at the ministerial level in the lead-up to Poznań. More than 40 environment ministers and high-level representatives held talks in Warsaw, Poland, from 13-14 October 2008. Discussions focused on progress achieved so far under the Bali Action Plan and on the development of a long-term common vision of cooperation on climate change. Ministers also agreed that during the COP's high-level segment, round tables of ministers and heads of delegation would take place to discuss a long-term vision for climate protection.

Prior to this meeting, an informal "El Calafate Southern Lights Dialogue" took place in Patagonia, Argentina, from 15-18 September. The meeting brought together ministers and high-level government officials from over two dozen countries.

The Chair's summary of the meeting stressed the importance of enabling developing countries to mitigate and adapt to climate change through financing, capacity building and technology transfer.

**REGIONAL HIGH-LEVEL MEETINGS:** A series of high-level regional events took place prior to Poznań. The sixteenth Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) economic leaders' meeting, which convened in Lima, Peru, from 22-23 November 2008, concluded with the adoption of a declaration in which the economic leaders committed to enhance cooperation to improve risk reduction and fight climate change.

An African Conference of Ministers in Charge of Environment on Climate Change for Post-2012 convened from 19-20 November 2008, in Algiers, Algeria. The meeting addressed issues related to the Bali Action Plan, including the meaning and scope of the concepts of "comparable efforts," "shared vision" and "measurable, reportable and verifiable." Delegates also signed an "Algiers Declaration," which seeks to ensure that Africa's voice is heard when the post-2012 agreement is discussed.

The Governors' Global Climate Summit took place from 18-19 November 2008, in Los Angeles, US. The Summit sought to help US and international leaders develop cooperative partnerships and promote the collaborative actions needed to combat climate change, and to influence the positions of their national governments in the next global agreement on climate change. US President-elect Barack Obama delivered a video message to the Summit promising that his Administration would "engage vigorously" in the climate change negotiations.

The EU and 24 Asian states signed a declaration urging agreement on an international framework on climate change at the Copenhagen conference in December 2009. The Beijing Declaration on Sustainable Development was agreed and signed during the Seventh Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM), held from 24-25 October 2008 in Beijing, China. The Beijing Declaration states that "developed countries should continue to show strong leadership and take measurable, reportable and verifiable nationally appropriate mitigation commitments, including quantified emission limitation and reduction objectives, including through [a] sectoral approach, where appropriate, as a tool to implement them, and provide financial support and technology transfer to developing countries." For developing countries, the declaration states that they should take "nationally appropriate mitigation actions in the context of sustainable development, supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity-building, in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner, with a view to achieving a deviation from business as usual emissions."

**UNFCCC MEETINGS:** A number of UNFCCC workshops and other events have taken place since the Accra climate talks in August 2008. These include the Africa Carbon Forum, which was co-organized by the UNFCCC Secretariat and took place in Dakar, Senegal, from 3-5 September.

Other events include sessions of the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee (11-12 September, Bonn, Germany, and 27-28 November, Poznań), Adaptation Fund Board (15-18 September, Bonn), Least Developed Countries Expert Group (29 September - 1 October, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia); Compliance Committee (6-10 October, Bonn), and a workshop on the Second Review of the Protocol under Article 9 (22-23 October, Athens, Greece).

In addition, the Clean Development Mechanism's Executive Board met three times (24-26 September in Bonn, 22-24 October in Santiago, Chile, and 26-28 November in Poznań). The Board finalized recommendations on regional distribution of Clean

Development Mechanism (CDM) activities for consideration at COP/MOP 4. For more information on recent events, visit: <http://www.iisd.ca/recent/recentmeetings.asp?id=5> and [http://unfccc.int/meetings/unfccc\\_calendar/items/2655.php?year=2008](http://unfccc.int/meetings/unfccc_calendar/items/2655.php?year=2008)

### THE POZNAŃ NEGOTIATIONS

The climate change talks in Poznań mark the halfway point in an ongoing series of meetings leading to Copenhagen in December 2009, which is the deadline for concluding negotiations under the Bali roadmap. This section outlines the current status of discussions under the main bodies meeting in Poznań.

**AWG-LCA:** The AWG-LCA has a mandate to launch a comprehensive process to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action, now, up to and beyond 2012. The AWG-LCA has been discussing a shared vision for long-term cooperative action, including a long-term global goal for emission reductions, as well mitigation, adaptation, technology development and transfer, and financing.

In Poznań, delegates will consider a document prepared by the AWG-LCA Chair assembling ideas and proposals presented by parties. While the AWG-LCA is not expected to conclude its talks on this "assembly document," it is anticipated that key challenges, obstacles and areas for further negotiation will become more apparent by the conclusion of the Poznań session.

The AWG-LCA will also hold workshops on a shared vision for cooperative action, risk management and insurance, and cooperation on research and development of technology.

**AWG-KP:** In Accra, the AWG-KP focused on analyzing the means available to reach emission reduction targets and is expected to continue these deliberations in Poznań. However, the key focus in Poznań is expected to be a strategic discussion on all the elements of the AWG-KP work programme to guide the group's work towards reaching agreement in 2009 on Annex I parties' further commitments. The AWG-KP is also expected to discuss spillover effects and to develop a work plan for 2009. The AWG-KP will convene a workshop on the mitigation potentials and ranges of emission reduction objectives.

**COP and COP/MOP:** The COP and COP/MOP will take up a number of routine agenda items, such as administrative and financial matters. However, both will also address significant issues of relevance to a long-term framework. The COP/MOP will undertake a second review of the Kyoto Protocol mandated under Article 9, which is expected to focus on issues such as funding for adaptation and the Protocol's flexible mechanisms – particularly improvements to the CDM. The COP/MOP will also continue its discussions on the Adaptation Fund with a view to making the Fund fully operational.

The COP and COP/MOP High-Level Segment will present an opportunity to provide a political signal from Poznań about parties' ambitions and commitment to reaching an agreement in Copenhagen. The High-Level Segment will also include a "Ministerial Round Table on Shared Vision."

**SBI and SBSTA:** These bodies will support and contribute to the work of the COP and COP/MOP. The SBI will take up issues such as capacity building, national communications, and the review of progress on the implementation of the Buenos Aires programme of work on adaptation and response measures (decision 1/CP.10). The SBSTA will consider, *inter alia*, reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries (REDD), the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation, and various methodological issues. Both bodies will consider technology transfer.

## COP 14 AND COP/MOP 4 HIGHLIGHTS: MONDAY, 1 DECEMBER 2008

COP 14 and COP/MOP 4 opened on Monday morning. The opening sessions of SBI 29, SBSTA 29, AWG-LCA 4 and the resumed AWG-KP 6 were held in the afternoon.

### COP 14

COP 13 President Rachmat Witoelar (Indonesia) opened the meeting, describing it as an important “bridge from Bali to Copenhagen.” Delegates then elected Maciej Nowicki, Minister of Environment of Poland, as COP 14 President. He stated that the key goal in Poznań was to articulate a “shared vision.”

Poland’s Prime Minister Donald Tusk urged “global solidarity” and said the economic crisis should not dampen countries’ determination to combat climate change.

Anders Fogh Rasmussen, Prime Minister of Denmark, said combating climate change was the right choice both from an environmental and economic perspective.

IPCC Chair Rajendra Pachauri highlighted scientific realities and urged consideration of whether limiting temperature rise to 2°C would be sufficient.

UNFCCC Executive Secretary Yvo de Boer highlighted recent progress and the “assembly paper” from the AWG-LCA Chair summarizing parties’ views.

**ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS:** Parties agreed to continue applying the draft rules of procedure with the exception of draft rule 42 on voting. Delegates then adopted the COP agenda (FCCC/CP/2008/1 and Add.1) with the item on second review of the adequacy of Article 4.2 (a) and (b) of the Convention being held in abeyance.

On the election of the bureau, President Nowicki said current members would serve until the new bureau is finalized. Delegates agreed to admit the proposed organizations as observers (FCCC/CP/2008/3). President Nowicki will consult informally on voluntary quantitative commitments for Kazakhstan for 2008–2012.

**OPENING STATEMENTS:** Antigua and Barbuda, for the G-77/CHINA, lamented that the negotiations have not reflected the sense of urgency about climate change and called for progress on the AWG-KP and developed country commitments.

France, for the EU, said the fight against climate change cannot wait for a recovery from the economic recession and stressed that the EU’s goals are clear even if internal debate is taking place on legislation to implement the 20% reduction target for 2020.

Grenada, for the ALLIANCE OF SMALL ISLAND STATES (AOSIS), urged meaningful progress on adaptation and on the Consultative Group of Experts (CGE) on non-Annex I communications. He said the AWG-LCA must expedite its work and AWG-KP 6 should agree on emission reduction ranges.

The EU and Australia, for the UMBRELLA GROUP, called for effective work programmes for 2009, and underscored the importance of the Article 9 review for Protocol parties.

The Maldives, for the LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (LDCs), supported enhancing the financial mechanism under the COP, and highlighted the importance of national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs) and the need for progress on the Nairobi Work Programme (NWP). Switzerland, for the ENVIRONMENTAL INTEGRITY GROUP, highlighted the need to move to negotiating mode and underlined Switzerland’s proposal on financing. Algeria, for the AFRICAN GROUP, said the financial crisis should not delay action and welcomed efforts to improve distribution of CDM projects.

### COP/MOP 4

COP President Nowicki opened COP/MOP 4. Delegates adopted the COP/MOP agenda (FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/1) and approved the proposed organization of work.

### AWG-LCA 4

AWG-LCA Chair Luiz Machado (Brazil) opened the session, and delegates adopted the agenda (FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/14).

**LONG-TERM COOPERATIVE ACTION:** Chair Machado highlighted the assembly document on ideas and proposals on the elements contained in paragraph 1 of the Bali Action Plan, as well as submissions from parties and intergovernmental organizations (FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/16, MISC.5 and Add.1, and MISC.6). The Secretariat also introduced other relevant documents (FCCC/TP/2008/7-9 and FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/INF.2).

Chair Machado proposed four contact groups on a shared vision, mitigation, adaptation, and technology and financing (including institutional arrangements). A lengthy debate ensued on the merits of establishing a contact group on a shared vision. ALGERIA, with SAUDI ARABIA, BOLIVIA, CHINA, MALAYSIA and EGYPT, opposed this as being premature. However, JAPAN, COSTA RICA, PANAMA, COLOMBIA, BARBADOS, the EU, GHANA and AUSTRALIA supported the contact group. After informal consultations, delegates agreed to establish all four contact groups, with only one session scheduled for the shared vision group.

**OPENING STATEMENTS:** The G-77/CHINA stressed its proposals on financing and technology, and the need to organize the AWG-LCA’s work in a manner that allows for effective participation. The UMBRELLA GROUP highlighted the need to move to full negotiation mode and discuss legal issues in 2009. Barbados, for AOSIS, called for serious negotiations and a focused work programme with concrete milestones. The EU stressed synergies between the AWG-LCA and AWG-KP and the importance of a shared vision as a statement of political will that translates the Convention’s ultimate objective into a vision of sustainable development. The AFRICAN GROUP stressed

that a shared vision also involves sustainable development and adaptation, and called for upscaled funding and attention to climate change-related migration. The LDCs said a shared vision should involve global targets and stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations at 350 ppm.

**WORK PROGRAMME FOR 2009:** Chair Machado noted that the issue of convening an additional session in 2009 would have to be decided in Poznań. He requested Vice-Chair Michael Zammit Cutajar (Malta) to continue informal consultations.

#### AWG-KP 6

AWG-KP Chair Harald Dovland (Norway) reconvened AWG-KP 6, proposing to hold a strategic discussion in Poznań on the broader picture and to consider all elements of the work programme simultaneously. Delegates agreed to the organization of work (FCCC/KP/AWG/2008/6-7).

**OPENING STATEMENTS:** The G-77/CHINA expressed concern over slow progress and said conclusions on several agenda items should be adopted in Poznań. Tuvalu, for AOSIS, said the AWG-KP should establish emission reduction ranges, distribute responsibility, and apply simplicity and continuity to means and methodologies. The AFRICAN GROUP urged assessing the impact of mitigation measures on Africa, LDCs and SIDS.

The EU called for a global and comprehensive agreement in Copenhagen that builds on and broadens the architecture of the Kyoto Protocol. She expressed readiness to move to full negotiation mode while noting the need to maintain flexibility in planning work.

The UMBRELLA GROUP stressed critically relevant work on the AWG-LCA, the Article 9 review and REDD, and proposed joint sessions for the two AWGs.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION CONFEDERATION called for an international methodology to measure and analyze the impacts of mitigation measures. INTERNATIONAL INDIGENOUS PEOPLES FORUM ON CLIMATE CHANGE opposed the CDM as a violation of indigenous peoples' rights.

**ANALYSIS OF MEANS TO REACH EMISSION REDUCTION TARGETS:** Delegates agreed to hold informal consultations on the flexible mechanisms, co-chaired by Christiana Figueres (Costa Rica) and Nuno Lacasta (Portugal), and on LULUCF, co-chaired by Bryan Smith (New Zealand) and Marcelo Rocha (Brazil).

**SPILOVER EFFECTS:** SAUDI ARABIA said Protocol Articles 2.3 and 3.14 (adverse effects) should govern future actions, and that the AWG-KP should address possible funding, insurance and technology transfer arrangements to minimize adverse impacts on developing countries.

The EU, supported by BRAZIL, stressed that both positive and negative consequences should be considered. ARGENTINA and BRAZIL said mitigation measures should be compatible with WTO rules. BRAZIL also raised concerns about the robustness of the science on indirect effects of biofuels production. NEW ZEALAND highlighted, *inter alia*, effects on food production and competitiveness and noted that the outcome of the WTO Doha Round could have significant effects on climate change issues.

A contact group was established, co-chaired by Jennifer Kerr (Canada) and Kamel Djemouai (Algeria).

#### SBI 29

Delegates adopted the SBI agenda (FCCC/SBI/2008/9) with the item on information contained in non-Annex I national communications held in abeyance.

**OPENING STATEMENTS:** The G-77/CHINA said the Adaptation Fund must be fully operationalized with sufficient and predictable resources, and stressed the principle of direct access. She welcomed work on implications of response measures and urged reinstating the CGE.

The EU highlighted progress on technology transfer under the SBI and SBSTA. The UMBRELLA GROUP emphasized agenda items on national communications and guidance to the GEF.

The Bahamas, for AOSIS, called for enhancing a supporting framework for national communications, and a capacity building framework. The AFRICAN GROUP urged greater predictability of financial resources.

The LDCs supported a faster process for implementation of NAPA projects and called for adequate and predictable funding for non-Annex I communications. He said the GEF replenishment should be increased and LDCs should have access to the Adaptation Fund.

**NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS AND GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY DATA FROM ANNEX I PARTIES:** The SBI noted information on these issues (FCCC/SBI/2008/12, Corr.1 and FCCC/SBI/2008/INF.7).

#### SBSTA 29

The SBSTA adopted its provisional agenda (FCCC/SBSTA/2008/7).

**OPENING STATEMENTS:** Belize, for AOSIS, underlined the need to discuss risk assessment and management. The G-77/CHINA stressed capacity building and demonstration projects on technology transfer. The LDCs said the NWP should be advanced through accumulation of practical experience. The EU called for the continuation of the NWP, constructive work on REDD and consideration of technology transfer issues with the SBI. The AFRICAN GROUP expressed hope that the EGTT's activities would accelerate technology transfer to Africa. The UMBRELLA GROUP called for progress on methodological aspects of carbon capture and storage.

**NAIROBI WORK PROGRAMME:** SBSTA Chair Helen Plume (New Zealand) reported on the implementation of the NWP and relevant technical papers (FCCC/SBSTA/2008/9, 10, 12, INF.5, FCCC/TP/2008/3-4). UNEP described progress made on a global adaptation network to support the NWP and the CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY described the preliminary findings of the *Ad hoc* Technical Expert Group on Biodiversity and Climate Change.

The WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION highlighted its Third World Climate Conference to be held in August 2009. PANAMA, supported by CHINA and INDIA, proposed an expert group on vulnerability, impacts and adaptation. JAPAN said an expert group was not yet necessary. A contact group will be co-chaired by Kishan Kumarsingh (Trinidad and Tobago) and Don Lemmen (Canada).

**TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER:** EGTT Chair Jukka Uosukainen (Finland) reported on the EGTT's work (FCCC/SB/2008/INF.5-8). He highlighted the preliminary findings on performance indicators and the strategy paper on long-term perspectives.

#### IN THE CORRIDORS

Delegates were voicing a range of hopes, fears and expectations on the opening day of the Poznań conference. Many recognized that the meeting was a halfway point on the road from Bali to Copenhagen, meaning that few concrete outcomes could be expected. However, there was also a sense that some forward momentum would be needed. "Focus" and "urgency" were two commonly-used words, with many hoping for signs of progress in the AWG-KP talks on the "big picture" and in the AWG-LCA's discussions on the "assembly paper" and a shared vision.

Many delegates in the AWG-LCA opening session on Monday afternoon seemed singularly unimpressed by the dispute over whether to form a contact group to discuss a shared vision. "I thought we had agreed on this already," said one. "Can you believe that there was no shared vision on forming a contact group on shared vision?" asked another. However, several participants observed that the issue is already set to be discussed in a workshop and ministerial roundtable, asking whether it needed a contact group just yet.

The heavy agenda and multiple formal groups meeting in Poznań were also weighing on some delegates' minds. "I'm not ruling out a successful meeting, but it won't be easy with six formal bodies taking place here," said one observer.

## COP 14 HIGHLIGHTS: TUESDAY, 2 DECEMBER 2008

On Tuesday, the SBI and SBSTA resumed and concluded initial consideration of their respective agendas. In the afternoon, the AWG-LCA convened a workshop on a shared vision for long-term cooperative action.

### SBSTA 29

**TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER:** JAPAN and CANADA noted linkages between AWG-LCA and SBI discussions on technology transfer. CHINA proposed a separate subsidiary body for technology transfer, and a new multilateral fund. A joint SBSTA/SBI contact group will be co-chaired by Carlos Fuller (Belize) and Holger Liptow (Germany).

**REDD:** Chair Plume introduced the issue (FCCC/SBSTA/2008/11). SWITZERLAND, the EU and AUSTRALIA said a sufficient methodological basis now exists for REDD activities, and the EU and PAPUA NEW GUINEA supported a COP decision on methodological issues in Poznań. TUVVALU said further methodological work is needed on degradation and demand-side measures.

Many parties called for inclusion of countries with different rates of deforestation. PAPUA NEW GUINEA suggested that the Secretariat explore funding options for different national circumstances. A contact group was established, co-chaired by Lilian Portillo (Paraguay) and Audun Rosland (Norway).

### RESEARCH AND SYSTEMATIC OBSERVATION:

Parties were briefed by representatives of the Global Terrestrial Observing System, Committee on Earth Observation Satellites, and Global Climate Observing System (FCCC/SBSTA/2008/MISCs.11-12). Delegates agreed to Chair Plume's proposal to defer further discussion and prepare brief draft conclusions.

### METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES (CONVENTION):

**Technical review of Annex I inventories:** On this issue (FCCC/SBSTA/2008/INF.4), delegates agreed to hold informal consultations facilitated by Dominique Blain (Canada).

**Greenhouse gas data interface:** Consideration of this item was deferred to SBSTA 30.

### Emissions from international aviation and maritime transport:

The International Civil Aviation Organization and International Maritime Organization briefed delegates. Chair Plume will prepare conclusions and said the item would be taken up in more detail at SBSTA 32.

### METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES (PROTOCOL):

**HCFC-22:** Jeffery Spooner (Jamaica) will conduct informal consultations.

**Carbon capture and storage:** On this item (FCCC/SBSTA/2008/INFs.1 and 3 and MISC.10), SAUDI ARABIA, NORWAY, the EU, JAPAN and others supported including CCS under the CDM. JAMAICA, VENEZUELA and

MICRONESIA noted that although CCS has potential, it has not been fully tested or proven. BRAZIL said CCS is incompatible with the CDM. A contact group will be co-chaired by Gertraud Wollansky (Austria) and Mohammad Reazuddin (Bangladesh).

**IPCC Fourth Assessment Report:** On this item (FCCC/SBSTA/2008/8), Chair Plume will prepare draft conclusions.

**PROTOCOL ARTICLE 2.3 (ADVERSE EFFECTS):** A joint SBI/SBSTA contact group on Protocol Article 2.3 and Article 3.14 will be chaired by Kamel Djemouai (Algeria) and Kristin Tilley (Australia).

### OTHER MATTERS: Activities Implemented Jointly:

Chair Plume will prepare draft conclusions and a decision text.

**Ozone depleting substances:** The EU, opposed by CHINA, said SBSTA conclusions should include a reference to substitutes for ozone depleting substances, as contained in the report of the 20th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol. Chair Plume will hold informal consultations.

**Proposed new agenda item:** Brazil, for the G-77/CHINA, proposed including implications of using various metrics to calculate carbon dioxide equivalents on the SBSTA 30 agenda. NEW ZEALAND supported this, while the US opposed it. Chair Plume will consult informally.

### SBI 29

**FINANCIAL MECHANISM:** This agenda item covers the fourth review of the financial mechanism, report of the GEF to the COP and guidance to the GEF, and the LDC Fund (FCCC/CP/2008/2 and FCCC/SBI/2008/MISC.8).

The EU reaffirmed the GEF's role as the UNFCCC's financial mechanism. The Philippines, for the G-77/CHINA, said the GEF is not the financial mechanism but its operating entity. The AFRICAN GROUP said the selection of the GEF's chairpersons and CEOs should reflect its global character. A contact group on the fourth review, and the GEF report and guidance to the GEF will be co-chaired by Deborah Fulton (Australia) and Surya Sethi (India). A contact group on the LDC Fund will be co-chaired by Margaret Sangarwe (Zimbabwe) and Michelle Campbell (Canada).

**NON-ANNEX I COMMUNICATIONS:** The Secretariat introduced documents on the work of the CGE and on financial and technical support (FCCC/SBI/2007/10/Add.1, FCCC/SBI/2007/MISC.7, Add.1-2, FCCC/CP/2008/2, and FCCC/SBI/2008/INF.10). Emily Ojoo-Massawa (Kenya) and Ricardo Moita (Portugal) will co-chair a contact group.

**IMPLEMENTATION OF CONVENTION ARTICLE 4.8 AND 4.9: Progress on the implementation of decision 1/CP.10:** A contact group will be chaired by Leon Charles (Grenada).

**Matters relating to LDCs:** The LDC Expert Group (LEG) reported on its work (FCCC/SBI/2008/14). BANGLADESH suggested a mechanism to expedite prompt funding for implementing NAPAs. Informal consultations will be conducted by Margaret Sangarwe (Zimbabwe).

**TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER:** The Secretariat introduced the item (FCCC/SBI/2008/16-17 and INFs.5-8). Delegates established a SBSTA/SBI contact group co-chaired by Holger Liptow (Germany) and Carlos Fuller (Belize), and an SBI contact group co-chaired by Philip Gwage (Uganda) and Jukka Uoasukainen (Finland).

**CAPACITY BUILDING (CONVENTION):** The Secretariat introduced documents (FCCC/SBI/2008/11, 15, MISCs.5-6, FCCC/CP/2008/2 and FCCC/TP/2008/5). Tanzania, for the G-77/CHINA, called for development of performance indicators for monitoring and evaluating capacity building. PAPUA NEW GUINEA proposed establishing a CGE on monitoring activities to provide capacity building support to countries, especially on REDD issues. Crispin d'Auvergne (Saint Lucia) and Helmut Hojesky (Austria) will hold informal consultations.

**CAPACITY BUILDING (PROTOCOL):** The Secretariat introduced relevant documents (FCCC/SBI/2008/11, MISCs. 5-6, and FCCC/TP/2008/5). The G-77/CHINA called for enhanced capacity building to implement CDM projects. Crispin d'Auvergne (Saint Lucia) and Helmut Hojesky (Austria) will hold informal consultations.

**PROTOCOL ARTICLE 3.14:** The Secretariat introduced the item (FCCC/SBI/2006/27). A joint SBI/SBSTA contact group on Articles 3.14 and 2.3 was established and will be co-chaired by Kristin Tilley (Australia) and Kamel Djemouai (Algeria).

**ADMINISTRATIVE, FINANCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL MATTERS:** The Secretariat introduced this agenda item (FCCC/SBI/2008/13 and Add.1-2, FCCC/SBI/2008/10 and 18, FCCC/SBI/2008/INFs.1 and 9). Informal consultations will be chaired by Talieh Wogerbauer-Mamdouhi (Austria).

On privileges and immunities, parties supported considering the issue in the context of the second review under Article 9. TUVALU proposed a new legally-binding instrument and the EU said it should be part of a post-2012 agreement. Sebastian Oberthur (Germany) will hold informal consultations.

**COMPLIANCE:** The Chair will draft conclusions in consultation with interested parties.

**INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTION LOG:** The Secretariat introduced the relevant document (FCCC/SBI/2008/7). The Chair will draft conclusions in consultation with interested parties.

**REPORTING AND REVIEW OF INFORMATION FROM ANNEX I PARTIES TO THE PROTOCOL:** The Secretariat presented the relevant documents (FCCC/SBI/2008/INF.8 and MISC.7). Dominique Blain (Canada) will conduct informal consultations.

**OTHER MATTERS: Annual compilation and accounting report for Kyoto Protocol Annex B Parties:** The Secretariat presented the report (FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/9/Rev.1, Add.1 and Corr.1). The EU requested that information on emissions and accounting for Kyoto units be directly accessible on the Secretariat website.

#### AWG-LCA WORKSHOP

AWG-LCA Chair Machado explained that the workshop was an opportunity to develop a common understanding of a shared vision. The Bahamas, for AOSIS, said a shared vision should prevent further impacts on SIDS and LDCs. He supported stabilization at 350 ppm and limiting the temperature increase to 1.5°C, and called for mitigation by all parties. JAPAN proposed that parties adopt a global 50% reduction goal by 2050.

GHANA said a shared vision should address all elements of the Bali Action Plan, and not be temporarily limited in terms of actors and actions. BRAZIL said a shared vision should cover all building blocks, guided by the provisions and principles of the Convention. On mitigation, he supported 25-40% emission

reductions by Annex I countries, substantial deviation from the baseline by non-Annex I countries, and burden sharing based on historical responsibility and equity.

Bangladesh, for LDCs, said one of the key benchmarks for a shared vision should be that it minimizes the vulnerability of developing countries, LDCs and SIDS. The EU highlighted a pathway to below 2°C, which requires at least a 50% reduction by 2050 compared with 1990 levels, and for developing countries to deviate from business-as-usual by 15-30% by 2020.

Emphasizing historical responsibility, CHINA outlined criteria involving cumulative emissions and said developed countries should cut their emissions significantly to allow developing countries the space to develop. Speaking for a number of Latin American countries, ECUADOR said a shared vision should recognize the onus on all parties to step up their efforts, although developed countries must take the lead in mitigating climate change and provide adequate funding and technology transfer.

The BAHAMAS highlighted mitigation efforts by AOSIS. SAUDI ARABIA supported India and Brazil, noting that it would be unacceptable to renegotiate the Convention, and criticized proposals focusing on the energy sector. JAPAN highlighted growing support for sectoral approaches. SOUTH AFRICA said the EU's 30% emission reduction target by 2020 was not sufficiently ambitious and questioned the scientific basis for a 15-30% deviation from business-as-usual for developing countries by 2020.

#### INFORMAL CONSULTATIONS

**AWG-KP - FLEXIBLE MECHANISMS:** Parties generally expressed satisfaction with the Chair's note (FCCC/KP/ AWG/2008/INF.3) and discussed how to develop it further. Some parties expressed concerns that the option of maintaining the current rules had been relegated to a footnote. Discussions were largely procedural addressing ways to ensure that the note adequately reflects all parties' views.

**AWG-KP - LULUCF:** Parties discussed how to move forward based on the LULUCF Annexes to previous AWG-KP reports (FCCC/KP/ AWG/2008/3 and 5), and past and future party submissions. Parties then discussed, *inter alia*, natural disturbances, non-permanence under the CDM and further activities under Protocol Article 3.4 (additional activities). Further informal consultations will address submissions from the parties to clarify positions for next year.

#### IN THE CORRIDORS

The AWG-LCA workshop on a shared vision was a topic of conversation on Tuesday evening, with most participants apparently pleased with the event. While nobody claimed to have heard anything surprising, many felt that the workshop had fulfilled its objective. "It generated a lot of discussion and there seemed to be more substance than before," said one observer. While some worried that differences were becoming more apparent, a few non-Annex I negotiators seemed satisfied that developing countries had all expressed similar ideas. "We're all singing the same song," said one.

Meanwhile, delegates in the AWG-KP were wondering how to move from compilations of views to text on LULUCF and the flexible mechanisms. "LULUCF seems to be on its way to a negotiating text, but I'm not sure how that's going to happen in the mechanisms group," said one participant. "There's so much on the table and we aren't cutting any of it," said another. "The first text is going to be a sea of brackets."

On the SBI and SBSTA side, some participants seemed overwhelmed by the rapid pace of the discussions on Tuesday. A few were commenting on the Chairs' attempts to defer substantive consideration of many agenda items to later SB sessions. "They're trying to clear delegates' plates so they can focus on the post-2012 negotiations and the Copenhagen deadline," observed one veteran.

Finally, some delegates were noting the Bureau's decision to change the date for observing the Eid Al-Adha festival from Tuesday, 9 December to the previous day. "This means no official meetings on either Sunday or Monday – two days in a row – which must be a first for the UNFCCC," said one delegate.

## COP 14 HIGHLIGHTS:

### WEDNESDAY, 3 DECEMBER 2008

On Wednesday, the COP/MOP resumed initial consideration of its agenda and the AWG-LCA concluded the workshop on a shared vision. The AWG-KP held a workshop on mitigation potential and SBI Chair Asadi convened a round table on adverse effects and response measures. Contact groups were held on technology transfer, non-Annex I communications, REDD, the Nairobi Work Programme, the financial mechanism, decision 1/CP.10 (adaptation and response measures), and the second review of the Protocol under Article 9.

#### COP/MOP 4

**CDM:** On this issue (FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/4 and FCCC/AWG/2008/3), CHINA, JAPAN and others lamented delays in CDM project registration and an increase in review requests by the CDM Executive Board. CHINA and SOUTH AFRICA supported simplifying accreditation of Designated Operational Entities (DOEs) and CHINA and others called for more transparency.

ALGERIA, ZAMBIA, SENEGAL, BENIN and others urged considering distribution of CDM projects and methodological issues. TANZANIA identified the need for African DOEs and CAMBODIA suggested simplifying requirements for LDCs. SOUTH AFRICA supported guidance on post-2012 CDM projects. BINGOs called for an independent review of the CDM and institutional improvements. ENGOs highlighted concerns over additionality and sustainable development. Christiana Figueres (Costa Rica) and Georg Børsting (Norway) will co-chair a contact group.

#### ISSUES RELATING TO JOINT IMPLEMENTATION:

On this topic (FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/3 and FCCC/KP/AWG/2008/3), a contact group was established, co-chaired by William Agyemang-Bonsu (Ghana) and Pedro Barata (Portugal).

**ADAPTATION FUND BOARD:** On the report of the Adaptation Fund Board (FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/2), the AFRICAN GROUP, G-77/CHINA, AOSIS and others called for rapid operationalization of the Fund and URUGUAY and CUBA urged a decision in Poznań. Many parties underlined insufficient funds and the need to deal with monetization of CERs.

TUVALU proposed giving the Fund a legal personality. The Bahamas, for AOSIS, supported Tuvalu's concerns about a conflict of interest if the trustee were able to sell CERs as well as buy them.

The G-77/CHINA stressed the COP/MOP's authority over the Fund and direct access to resources. JAPAN suggested a COP/MOP decision on eligibility of economies in transition for these funds. A contact group will be co-chaired by Karsten Sach (Germany) and Surya Sethi (India).

**ARTICLE 9 REVIEW:** The second review of the Protocol under Article 9 (FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/6, INFs.1-3, MISCs.1-3, FCCC/SBI/2008/8 and Add.1, and FCCC/TP/2008/6) was taken up briefly on Wednesday morning with plenary statements scheduled to continue on Thursday afternoon. BRAZIL called for a concise review and stressed the importance of reaching a decision on extending the share of proceeds at this session, while the EU said resources for adaptation should be seen in the broader context of the AWG-LCA discussions. Ana Maria Kleymeyer (Argentina) and Adrian Macey (New Zealand) will co-chair a contact group.

#### AWG-LCA WORKSHOP ON A SHARED VISION

Delegates continued their discussions, with many interventions focusing on mitigation action by developed countries, as well as linkages between a shared vision and the objective and principles of the Convention. The provision of adequate financial resources and technology transfer, and prioritizing adaptation, were also emphasized.

South Africa, for the AFRICAN GROUP, noted that a shared vision should address all elements of the Bali Action Plan. The EU highlighted that a shared vision requires efforts by all parties.

The US said a shared vision should be optimistic, pragmatic and reflect evolving scientific and economic realities. ICELAND supported efforts to globalize the carbon market. BOLIVIA said the financing provisions should be on a par with developed countries' spending to rescue financial institutions during the current financial crisis. SINGAPORE and SAUDI ARABIA emphasized national circumstances. EGYPT, TANZANIA and GUATEMALA called for special attention to the most vulnerable countries.

#### AWG-KP WORKSHOP ON MITIGATION POTENTIALS

The Secretariat presented the updated technical paper (FCCC/2008/TP/10). Former IPCC Working Group III Co-Chair Bert Metz highlighted how assumptions about emission reductions by Annex I countries affect action by non-Annex I countries for different stabilization scenarios. He explained that 25-40% reductions by Annex I countries by 2020 would mean 15-30% deviation from the baseline for non-Annex I countries to achieve 450 ppm, and 0-20% deviation for 550 ppm.

Barbara Buchner, International Energy Agency, said the reference scenario without new policies is unsustainable and would result in 750 ppm and a 6°C temperature rise. She identified the need for "an enormous energy transformation" involving all regions and sectors. She said the additional cost would not be high but the real challenges are the scale and practicalities of the transformation.

CHINA, SAUDI ARABIA and ALGERIA stressed the AWG-KP's mandate and the need to limit discussions to Annex I countries.

The EU warned that reduction goals could be weakened depending on the rules adopted for LULUCF, carbon credits and bunker fuels. JAPAN proposed ensuring comparability of efforts by aggregating sectoral potentials and cross-checking with indicators, including greenhouse gas intensity, marginal abatement costs and percent of GDP.

The RUSSIAN FEDERATION identified three specific indicators: population-weighted heating degree days; population-weighted average distance between ten major cities; and the export-import balance of greenhouse gas intensive products.

Tuvalu, for AOSIS, urged including the costs of inaction as well as action, and said Annex I parties should focus on domestic emission reductions. He proposed that LULUCF not be expanded under the CDM, that 1990 remain as the base year to ensure comparability, and that the second commitment period run from 2013-2017.

CANADA said useful indicators for calculating mitigation potentials included the marginal costs of abatement, cost of emission reductions as a percentage of GDP, and the percentage of "welfare loss."

NEW ZEALAND highlighted national circumstances and detailed costs for mitigation. SOUTH AFRICA stressed cumulative responsibility and said mitigation potentials need to be converted into actual emission reductions. CHINA said mitigation potential is determined by political will.

#### **SBI ROUND TABLE ON ADVERSE EFFECTS AND RESPONSE MEASURES**

SBI Chair Asadi explained that this SBI-mandated round table aimed to exchange experiences, lessons and best practices in planning and implementing actions to address adverse effects of climate change and the impact of response measures.

On lessons learned, many supported country-led approaches and the full integration of adaptation into national planning. Multi-stakeholder involvement and activities at the regional and local levels were also stressed.

On the UNFCCC's role, speakers welcomed its work in catalyzing information sharing. Many suggested additional activities, including providing further support to governments and strengthening collaboration with other groups. A framework or mechanism to consider response measures under the SBI was proposed.

On gaps and constraints, several developing countries noted bureaucratic hurdles in accessing funding. Capacity building for monitoring and assessing the impact of response measures was discussed, as was data collection and economic modeling.

#### **CONTACT GROUPS**

**ARTICLE 9 (COP/MOP):** Co-Chairs Kleymeyer and Macey explained that the draft text would be circulated only after the plenary statements have been completed and said this session would focus on procedural issues.

Co-Chair Macey clarified the COP/MOP's decision to streamline work on issues considered under several agenda items. He explained that privileges and immunities would be discussed mainly under the SBI contact group while the Article 9 contact group would approve and incorporate the relevant text into its decision. On the flexible mechanisms, he said the Article 9 group would give priority to their scope, effectiveness and functioning while the CDM contact group would focus on the CDM's operational aspects and equitable distribution. CHINA and others raised concerns over the CDM being discussed in different groups and emphasized the need to avoid parallel meetings.

**REDD (AWG-KP):** Co-Chair Rosland suggested focusing on points of agreement in order to prepare a possible COP decision on methodologies. NEW ZEALAND cautioned that any COP decision should not prejudice policy discussions in other bodies.

On issues requiring further work, parties mentioned reference emission levels and degradation. On reference emission levels, MEXICO called for developing approaches that countries may choose from, according to national circumstances, and BOLIVIA proposed "development adjustment factors."

The US called for clarifying the policy/methodology distinction, while COLOMBIA and others said the two are interrelated.

**TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER (SBI/SBSTA):** In the SBI contact group, discussions focused on the GEF's report on the strategic programme to scale up investment for technology transfer (FCCC/SBI/2008/16). Parties expressed their support and stressed the need for speedy implementation of the programme. The G-77/CHINA said it was a good first step but that resources allocated towards implementation were insufficient, and that the programme lacked a long-term strategic vision. CHINA highlighted expedited access to funds.

Later in the day, a separate SBI/SBSTA contact group also met to discuss technology transfer. Co-Chair Fuller introduced the report of the EGTT for 2008 and three interim reports (FCCC/SB/2008/INFs.5-8). Delegates generally expressed satisfaction with the EGTT's work and noted that the interim reports would be a useful input to the AWG-LCA.

**NON-ANNEX I COMMUNICATIONS (SBI):** Co-Chair Moita invited general comments from parties. Most underlined the importance of the CGE's work and the need to renew its mandate. The G-77/CHINA and AOSIS opposed funding national communications through the GEF Resource Allocation Framework. GEORGIA said non-Annex I parties from Eastern Europe had been excluded from the process and requested their inclusion in the composition of the CGE.

**NAIROBI WORK PROGRAMME (SBSTA):** Co-Chair Kumarsingh invited comments on the possible need for an expert group under the NWP, and on issues to be forwarded to the SBI. AUSTRALIA and the US supported discussing the need for an expert group, but questioned the additional benefit of having such a group. INDIA underscored that the NWP is not an end in itself, but a means to support and promote adaptation and vulnerability reduction in developing countries. SAMOA and INDIA suggested that some issues could be forwarded to the SBI, including promoting the creation of an enabling environment for adaptation and the use of research networks.

**FINANCIAL MECHANISM (SBI):** In the contact group, delegates discussed the heavily bracketed text for a draft decision on the fourth review compiled at SBI 28. No brackets were removed. On co-financing, JAPAN and the US said a reference to the importance of co-financing for GEF projects should be retained. The G-77/CHINA disagreed and proposed to submit new text.

**DECISION 1/CP.10 (SBI):** Zimbabwe, for the AFRICAN GROUP, supported by the COOK ISLANDS, suggested a new work programme focused on specific adaptation actions. The US questioned the need for this in light of the Buenos Aires programme of work. The AFRICAN GROUP noted an improved understanding and acceptance of the need to address the impact of response measures, and suggested a broadening of its scope.

#### **IN THE CORRIDORS**

Participants at the workshop on shared vision seemed pleased as they left the event on Wednesday afternoon. "The most important achievement is that we all agree that a shared vision is not only about targets and that it should address all elements of the Bali Action Plan," said one developing country delegate. Another participant said he was "honestly encouraged" and was looking forward to further discussions in a contact group.

Meanwhile, the AWG-KP workshop on mitigation potentials seemed to elicit some strong responses. While some were impressed at the quality of presentations, more than one delegate seemed surprised that a few of the presentations focused on developing country action. "I thought the AWG-KP was all about Annex I commitments – what just happened?" asked one observer.

## COP 14 HIGHLIGHTS: THURSDAY, 4 DECEMBER 2008

On Thursday, the AWG-KP met to discuss various agenda items and the COP/MOP took up the review of the Protocol under Article 9 and the report of the Compliance Committee. The AWG-LCA held a workshop on risk management and risk reduction strategies. Contact groups and informal consultations were held on the AWG-KP, technology transfer, spillover effects, the CDM, AWG-LCA mitigation, carbon capture and storage (CCS) under the CDM, compliance, REDD, the financial mechanism, the Adaptation Fund Board, and Protocol Articles 2.3 and 3.14 (adverse effects).

### COP/MOP PLENARY

**ARTICLE 9 REVIEW:** Delegates resumed with general statements on the second review of the Protocol under Article 9. CHINA and SAUDI ARABIA stressed the need to complete the review in Poznań, while JAPAN, NORWAY and others supported continuing consideration of some issues beyond Poznań.

ARGENTINA, COLOMBIA, TANZANIA and others emphasized the need for adaptation funding and supported extending the share of proceeds. NORWAY highlighted links between this issue and his auctioning proposal under the AWG-LCA, while TUVALU opposed linking this issue to the AWG-LCA.

The AFRICAN GROUP called for a commitment from Annex I parties to refrain from using “hot air” AAUs. CANADA and the ENVIRONMENTAL INTEGRITY GROUP supported a COP/MOP decision improving institutional and procedural aspects of the CDM. NIGERIA and SRI LANKA proposed assigning percentages of CERs to specific regions or parties. CANADA, JAPAN and NORWAY stressed the need to consider the review of Annex I reporting.

**COMPLIANCE:** On this issue (FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/5), Sebastian Oberthür, Chair of the Compliance Committee’s Enforcement Branch, reported on the Committee’s activities in 2008, including the resolution of two questions of implementation concerning Canada and Greece. Highlighting due process considerations, he proposed that the COP/MOP adopt certain amendments to the Committee’s rules of procedure. A contact group was established, to be chaired by Eric Mugurusi (Tanzania) and Jürgen Lefevere (European Community).

### AWG-KP PLENARY

The AWG-KP agreed to discuss various agenda items together. Several parties identified the need to start negotiations on Annex I further commitments. The EU highlighted 25-40% emission reductions by Annex I countries through a combination of domestic and international measures, while BRAZIL stressed

that reductions using the mechanisms be additional to these Annex I reductions. NORWAY identified a national reduction target of 30% from 1990 levels by 2020.

NEW ZEALAND called for analyzing a range of factors and identifying varying national targets around the aggregate range, but the GAMBIA warned against allowing country-specific circumstances to delay progress. CANADA said technical and methodological issues must be understood before deciding commitments. SAUDI ARABIA and OMAN said sectoral targets should be restricted to Annex I parties, with OMAN stating that he would not accept further obligations beyond the UNFCCC. The RUSSIAN FEDERATION identified the need to simplify LULUCF rules.

**2009 WORK PROGRAMME:** NORWAY and AUSTRALIA identified the need to consider legal issues and, with NEW ZEALAND, stressed synergies between the AWG-KP and AWG-LCA. NORWAY said the work of the two AWGs forms the basis of a comprehensive package in Copenhagen and supported joint meetings. NEW ZEALAND proposed that a Committee of the Whole or similar body be created in 2009. CHINA opposed any major revision to how the AWG-KP and AWG-LCA conduct their work.

### AWG-LCA WORKSHOP ON RISK MANAGEMENT AND RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES

Leon Charles (Grenada) chaired the workshop, which sought to enhance understanding of risk management and risk reduction strategies. The Secretariat presented the relevant documents (FCCC/TP/2008/3, 4 and 9, and FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/INF.2).

Bekele Geleta, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, stressed risk reduction as the foundation for effective adaptation. He highlighted the 2005 Hyogo Framework for Action and said existing institutions should be strengthened. Julio Garcia Vargas, UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, discussed national planning for adaptation, sector-specific risk reduction plans, and risk assessments. Koko Warner, Munich Climate Insurance Initiative, proposed a focus on prevention and insurance, including climate insurance pools and support for micro- and macro-insurance systems. She estimated the cost of these initiatives at US\$10 billion.

Bangladesh, for LDCs, supported micro-insurance schemes. Micronesia, for AOSIS, proposed a new multi-window mechanism that would include insurance, rehabilitation and compensation, and risk management. CHINA said effective disaster response includes capacity building, infrastructure development, monitoring and early warning systems, international and regional cooperation, and insurance instruments.

The EU said insurance is a useful but context-dependent tool. She suggested strengthening the links between the Hyogo Framework for Action and the UNFCCC. PERU proposed

insurance schemes for agricultural protection to cover crops and cattle loss. SWITZERLAND focused on national examples of risk management relating to a flood protection strategy, and the agricultural and forestry sectors. The PHILIPPINES noted the need for technical support, climate models, maps and information to implement risk management strategies.

#### CONTACT GROUPS AND INFORMAL CONSULTATIONS

**ADAPTATION FUND (COP/MOP):** At the contact group, the Philippines, for the G-77/CHINA, highlighted the need to operationalize the Fund as soon as possible and noted three issues to be resolved: cost of GEF services; direct access to funds; and the World Bank's role as a trustee. The EU and SWITZERLAND said the Fund should be part of the post-2012 regime and able to attract additional funding.

**AWG-KP:** The co-facilitators reported on informal consultations on the flexible mechanisms and LULUCF, including efforts to prepare text for the next AWG-KP session.

On the type of further commitments, South Africa, for the G-77/CHINA, supported continuing the current approach but urged defining national targets based on objective criteria rather than political negotiation. CHINA highlighted the need for continuity and simplicity and, with TUVALU and the EU, supported retaining 1990 as the base year. JAPAN stated that further commitments should be expressed in absolute emission levels and that using a single base year gives unfair advantage to certain countries. AWG-KP Chair Dovland highlighted the need to concentrate on emission reductions and express them clearly.

The G-77/CHINA proposed that Annex I parties take on "at least" a 25-40% goal, and INDIA stressed that lifestyle changes could lead to greater reductions.

**CCS UNDER THE CDM (SBSTA):** In a contact group and informal consultations, delegates considered draft text setting out various options, including an EU proposal for a pilot phase. Some parties supported CCS under the CDM, while others said it should not be included in the current commitment period, but might be considered at a later stage.

**CDM (COP/MOP):** Co-Chair Børsting highlighted the contact group's focus on the CDM's operational aspects, including geographic distribution. He explained that the structure of the draft text is similar to that of previous COP/MOP decisions. He noted, *inter alia*, requests to the CDM Executive Board to: emphasize its executive and supervisory role; increase transparency; complete "as a highest priority" revision of the DOE accreditation process; and streamline procedures for countries with fewer than five projects. BRAZIL outlined his proposal to expand eligibility criteria for afforestation and reforestation activities.

**COMPLIANCE (COP/MOP):** Compliance Committee Co-Chair Oberthür explained proposed amendments to the Committee's rules of procedure. These amendments would introduce transparent rules for the calculation of time periods, clarify parties' right to be represented, and elaborate rules concerning the submission and assessment of compliance action plans. CANADA and JAPAN raised concerns about introducing new criteria concerning compliance action plans.

On the Committee's independent experts, NEW ZEALAND and the EU noted that privileges and immunities are also considered under the SBI. Co-Chair Lefevre said the contact group could, for instance, recommend the consideration of the issue under the SBI. The Co-Chairs will prepare a draft text and consult informally.

**FINANCIAL MECHANISM (SBI):** During informal consultations, delegates continued to discuss the draft decision on the fourth review of the financial mechanism. Disagreement persisted on the title for the first section, which concerns the assessment of funding to assist developing countries in fulfilling their commitments under the Convention. No text was agreed. Informal consultations will continue.

**MITIGATION AND MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION (AWG-LCA):** During the contact group, Brazil, for the G-77/CHINA, rejected proposals for differentiation among non-

Annex I parties. SINGAPORE and the BAHAMAS said diverse national circumstances should be taken into account. JAPAN suggested broadening Annex I on the basis of multiple criteria and differentiating among developing countries. Barbados, for AOSIS, said developed countries should take the lead and developing countries should pursue a clean development pathway. The ENVIRONMENTAL INTEGRITY GROUP noted that all parties to the Convention have to undertake actions and drew attention to South Korea's proposal to establish a registry of nationally appropriate mitigation actions.

**PROTOCOL ARTICLES 2.3 AND 3.14 (SBI/SBSTA):** Delegates responded to draft text on Articles 2.3 and 3.14. The EU noted the need to take into account ongoing, relevant discussions under other SBI agenda items, the AWG-LCA and AWG-KP.

Saudi Arabia, for the G-77/CHINA, observed that Annex I communications have provided little information on how policies and measures have impacted on developing countries. The EU explained that it was difficult to ascertain potential impacts and requested developing countries to provide information on impacts experienced. AUSTRALIA called for a focus on actual rather than potential impacts.

**REDD (SBSTA):** Parties met informally in the morning to identify areas of agreement, and in the evening to consider draft text seeking to clarify, *inter alia*, possible elements of agreed progress. Some parties sought a COP decision to demonstrate progress, while others wished to focus on further refining methodological advice.

Discussions also addressed interaction with the AWG-LCA, with some parties suggesting that progress is needed on the policy side to specify outstanding methodological work. Parties also considered future expert consultations and a possible request for submissions on capacity building needs.

**SPILLOVER EFFECTS (AWG-KP):** South Africa, for the G-77/CHINA, suggested a focus on scope, further analysis and possible solutions. JAPAN, CANADA, AUSTRALIA and the RUSSIAN FEDERATION noted the relevance of these issues to all parties, said both negative and positive implications should be considered, and highlighted co-benefits. CHINA said the AWG-KP must focus on Annex I parties and that this discussion should focus on adverse impacts. The EU disagreed, preferring a balanced view.

**TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER (SBI):** In informal consultations, delegates discussed the process for the review and assessment of the effectiveness of the implementation of Convention Articles 4.1(c) and 4.5. Parties were unable to agree on the timing of the review, with some preferring to postpone it until after COP 15. They discussed the frequency of the reviews and composition of the review body, with disagreements over whether it should include EGTT members. Parties also began consideration of a draft COP decision on the GEF strategic programme to scale up investment for technology transfer.

#### IN THE CORRIDORS

As delegates rushed from one group to another on Thursday, some were expressing concern at overlaps between the issues being addressed in different meetings. "The CDM is being discussed in three groups, and privileges and immunities is also coming up in various places," observed one negotiator. Similar issues were also reportedly being raised in the AWG-KP negotiations on spillover effects and on Protocol Articles 2.3 and 3.14 under the SBI/SBSTA.

"I guess some duplication is inevitable given how connected all these issues have become – especially since we have six formal bodies meeting here," said a delegate. "It's giving me a headache trying to keep track, although I can see the Chairs and Secretariat making a concerted effort to coordinate everything," she added.

Meanwhile, some participants from civil society seemed to have given up on trying to follow the contact groups. "This is too confusing. I'm going to wait until they come back to plenary," said one bewildered private sector participant.

## COP 14 HIGHLIGHTS: FRIDAY, 5 DECEMBER 2008

On Friday, contact groups and informal consultations took place on many issues, including a shared vision, adaptation, delivering on technology and financing under the AWG-LCA, the second review under Protocol Article 9, the financial mechanism, spillover effects, REDD, the LDC Fund, the Adaptation Fund, CCS under the CDM, the mechanisms, and non-Annex I communications. Groups also met to discuss Protocol Articles 2.3 and 3.14 (adverse effects) and decision 1/CP.10 (adaptation and response measures).

**CONTACT GROUPS AND INFORMAL CONSULTATIONS  
ADAPTATION AND MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION  
(AWG-LCA):** Co-Chair Kolly asked participants to identify areas of convergence and those requiring further elaboration in the “assembly text” (FCCC/AWG/2008/16).

The EU drew attention to its proposed framework for action on adaptation. Barbados, for AOSIS, said enhanced action on adaptation should deal first with current, then anticipated, climate change impacts. AUSTRALIA said the effectiveness of current activities should first be considered. SRI LANKA and PALAU, speaking also for Micronesia and the Marshall Islands, proposed an ecosystem approach to adaptation. NEW ZEALAND urged building on ongoing work such as under the NWP.

South Africa, for the AFRICAN GROUP, called for a shift to practical implementation of adaptation activities, and highlighted the need for early warning systems, vulnerability mapping and information exchange. The AFRICAN GROUP, INDIA, NORWAY and others supported establishment of regional adaptation centers. GUATEMALA, speaking for a group of Central American countries, underscored that though the region is as vulnerable as other regions, it lacks the support and recognition given to others. COLOMBIA said all developing countries are equally vulnerable to climate change and opposed differentiation among them. SWITZERLAND noted his proposed global carbon dioxide levy to generate resources for adaptation. CHINA proposed establishing an adaptation fund and adaptation committee under the Convention.

**ADAPTATION FUND (COP/MOP):** In the contact group, delegates addressed concerns raised in the previous session. On a possible conflict of interest with regard to multiple roles of the World Bank, its representative clarified that purchases and sales of CERs take place in two markets (primary and secondary) that do not overlap. He added that the Bank will take additional measures to minimize any apparent conflicts of interest. Delegates also discussed direct access to funds, particularly the issue of the legal status of the Fund. TUVALU presented his

proposal to give the Adaptation Fund Board the legal capacity to enter into certain legal agreements. BANGLADESH said funding criteria should be developed, such as a “vulnerability index.” Informal consultations will continue on Saturday.

**ARTICLE 9 REVIEW (COP/MOP):** In the contact group, parties continued discussing the Co-Chairs’ draft decision. The AFRICAN GROUP proposed adding preambular language on Annex I parties refraining from using “hot air” AAUs. UKRAINE and the RUSSIAN FEDERATION opposed this proposal, saying it would mean renegotiating the Protocol.

On procedures for inscribing commitments for Annex I parties under Protocol Annex B, BRAZIL, CHINA, INDIA, SINGAPORE and SAUDI ARABIA said the current provisions are sufficient. However, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION said they are cumbersome and, with the EU, AUSTRALIA and CANADA, supported their revision. SOUTH AFRICA proposed addressing the issue through a procedural annex.

Parties also commented on the section on the flexible mechanisms, especially on text addressing CDM governance and the delegation of technical work by the CDM Executive Board. Informal consultations will continue, focusing on the flexible mechanisms.

**CDM (COP/MOP):** Informal consultations were held on Friday to exchange views on the Co-Chairs’ draft text distributed at Thursday’s contact group meeting. Different views were put forward on, *inter alia*, the CDM’s regional distribution. Informal consultations will continue.

**CCS UNDER THE CDM (SBSTA):** During informal consultations, delegates discussed the various options set out in the Co-Chairs’ draft text. However, differences remained over including CCS under the CDM. Informal consultations will continue.

**DECISION 1/CP.10 (SBI):** During informal consultations, parties focused on exchanging experiences of adaptation activities, as well as sharing best practices and identifying gaps and challenges. Consultations will continue in a Friends of the Chair group.

**DELIVERING ON TECHNOLOGY AND FINANCING  
(AWG-LCA):** In the contact group, AWG-LCA Chair Machado invited comments to further clarify proposals and explore areas of convergence and difference. The EU, supported by NEW ZEALAND and CANADA, said any financial architecture should be based on principles of effectiveness, efficiency and equity. JAPAN suggested differentiating among countries for provision of financial and technological support and, with AUSTRALIA, supported focusing on the existing financial architecture.

Barbados, for AOSIS, said only the G-77/China’s proposal came close to providing the required level of resources. He highlighted that the current financial crisis demonstrated that

existing institutions do not work. BRAZIL said new options are needed to provide the vast resources required. The US, NORWAY and CANADA highlighted the importance of the private sector. The ENVIRONMENTAL INTEGRITY GROUP requested the Secretariat to undertake analytical work on proposals in a manner similar to work on share of proceeds under the Kyoto Protocol. The group will resume its work on Tuesday.

**FINANCIAL MECHANISM (SBI):** In informal consultations, delegates discussed the text for a draft decision on the fourth review. No brackets were removed. Informal consultations will continue.

**JOINT IMPLEMENTATION (COP/MOP):** Co-Chair Martins Barata explained that the contact group would focus on guidance to the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee (JISC) and that issues related to JI are also being considered under the Article 9 review and the AWG-KP. He proposed that the COP/MOP decision focus on the JISC's revised management plan and funding situation. No interventions were made by parties. IETA warned against turning JI Track 2 into "a second CDM," noting fundamental differences between the two mechanisms. Parties will consult informally.

**LDC FUND (SBI):** During informal consultations, Co-Chairs Campbell and Sangarwe distributed the text of a draft decision. Parties discussed options for expediting the process of implementing NAPAs. Informal consultations will resume on Tuesday.

**NON-ANNEX I COMMUNICATIONS (SBI):** During informal consultations, one party presented a proposal for non-Annex I Eastern European countries to be represented within the CGE. A group of developing countries proposed a draft COP decision on financial and technical support, requesting the GEF, *inter alia*, to establish an interim fund to enable non-Annex I countries to prepare their third and subsequent national communications. In addition, a developed country party presented a proposal to assess the progress of implementing Convention Article 10.2(a) (assessment of Convention implementation information), and to consider and discuss this at SBI 30.

**PROTOCOL ARTICLES 2.3 AND 3.14 (SBI/SBSTA):** During informal consultations on Protocol Articles 2.3 and 3.14 (adverse effects), debate centered on how to resolve the precedent established by holding a joint SBI/SBSTA contact group. Parties discussed whether Protocol Articles 2.3 and 3.14 should be addressed in one joint SBI/SBSTA conclusion, or whether there should be separate conclusions under each of the respective bodies. The Secretariat will give legal advice on this matter.

Several Annex I countries also contended that adverse effects and response measures should be discussed jointly, while others maintained that these items should be considered separately with equal time allocated to each, as agreed at SB 28. Informal consultations will continue.

**REDD (SBSTA):** Parties met informally to comment on the text. Discussions focused on the possible need for expert consultations on degradation methodologies and methodological aspects of financial flows, with some concerned that financial issues should be discussed in the AWG-LCA.

Parties also discussed a programme of work in the context of decision 2/CP.13 (REDD), and some mentioned the involvement of indigenous peoples in the formation of REDD methodologies.

**SHARED VISION (AWG-LCA):** During the contact group, AWG-LCA Vice-Chair Cutajar invited delegates to make comments on a conference room paper on the shared vision workshop report, focusing on guiding principles, scope and objectives. Costa Rica, for the G-77/CHINA, said efforts to address climate change should not be compromised by the current financial crisis. She also said adaptation and mitigation must be addressed as equal priorities, deep emission cuts should primarily be undertaken domestically by developed countries, and nationally appropriate mitigation actions for developing countries should be considered in the context of sustainable development.

ICELAND drew attention to the social dimension of climate change, taking account of gender considerations and participation of all sections of society. The US noted recent economic circumstances and countries' evolving capabilities to contribute to emission reductions. JAPAN emphasized the central role of innovative technologies.

Barbados, for AOSIS, highlighted safeguarding vulnerable countries as the central element of a shared vision. CHINA said industrialized countries need to make "space" for developing countries to develop.

On principles, several delegates sought clarification of terminology regarding *per capita* "accumulative emission convergence" and equal rights to common atmospheric resources. TUVVALU proposed the inclusion of the principle of state responsibility.

**SPILLOVER EFFECTS (AWG-KP):** In the contact group, Co-Chair Kerr introduced a draft text, which notes that spillover effects can be both positive and negative and could impact all parties, although impacts on the poorest and most vulnerable developing countries should be prioritized. The text also lists topics raised by parties and proposes a workshop in 2009.

On the list of issues, AUSTRALIA proposed removing the list. JAPAN sought to add some positive spillover effects. ARGENTINA said the list should be reclassified into three or four main categories, with specific issues included as examples.

On the focus of future discussions, South Africa, for the G-77/CHINA, said the group's mandate was to focus on minimizing adverse impacts, while CANADA said positive effects needed equal treatment and NEW ZEALAND observed that the group's mandate was sufficiently broad to accommodate both negative and positive effects. The EU proposed first deepening understanding of the magnitude of effects, both positive and negative, before deciding on next steps.

Several parties raised concerns over duplication of work under different agenda items. The G-77/CHINA said other bodies were focusing on the first commitment period, while this one was dealing with the second. Informal consultations will convene on Saturday.

### IN THE CORRIDORS

On another day full of informal consultations and contact groups, some observers were commenting on what they saw as an apparent lack of urgency. "We're all busy, but I don't hear many people acknowledging the sheer magnitude of our task over the next year, or worrying about the closing window of opportunity here in Poznań," said a delegate. "This is the last COP before Copenhagen, and we're already halfway through, with little achieved," said another.

Some suggested that negotiators are not yet willing to make many commitments. "Since it's not a 'deadline' meeting, we're still in a bit of a waiting game – no one is going to play any part of their hand yet," explained a veteran. This sentiment appeared to be reflected in the AWG-LCA discussions, where some were complaining about a lack of discussion on existing proposals and too many general statements.

Meanwhile, many participants were still fretting about the duplication of work under different negotiating groups. The flexible mechanisms, for instance, were discussed on Friday in the CDM, JI, AWG-KP and Article 9 review groups. Some developing country delegates were concerned that the question of geographic distribution was not moving forward in either the CDM or Article 9 group, and kept pushing for it under both groups to ensure an outcome.

"While some parties have been trying to get their issues into multiple bodies in the hope of getting traction somewhere, this tactic might just backfire if we end up making progress nowhere," warned a participant. Others were less concerned, however, with an old hand in the process noting that such maneuvers are just part of the usual diplomatic game.

## COP 14 HIGHLIGHTS:

### SATURDAY, 6 DECEMBER 2008

On Saturday, the AWG-LCA convened a workshop on research and development of current, new and innovative technology. Contact groups and informal consultations also took place on many issues, including the Adaptation Fund, the AWG-KP, CCS under the CDM, decision 1/CP.10 (adaptation and response measures), the financial mechanism, adaptation and mitigation under the AWG-LCA, non-Annex I national communications, privileges and immunities, Protocol Articles 2.3 and 3.14 (adverse effects) and spillover effects.

#### **AWG-LCA WORKSHOP ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGY**

Kunihiko Shimada (Japan) chaired the workshop, explaining that the aim was to enhance understanding of cooperation in technology research and development.

EGTT Chair Jukka Uosukainen proposed options for cooperation, such as a global pooling of funds, increased public sector investment, and incentives for greater private sector investment.

The Philippines, for the G-77/CHINA, highlighted the need for adequate financing to cover all stages of the technology development cycle, and for options to manage intellectual property rights (IPRs), such as exemptions from patenting.

The EU outlined means to enhance cooperation, including: building climate technology centers; creating new, technology-oriented agreements and enhancing current ones; and focusing on specific technologies and barriers to their deployment.

AUSTRALIA highlighted some collaborative initiatives, such as the Global Carbon Capture and Storage Institute and the Asia-Pacific Partnership. He outlined lessons learned, including the need for a strong enabling environment at the national level.

BANGLADESH said cooperation should focus on priority areas such as agriculture and energy security, and underscored support for development of endogenous technologies, risk management and insurance.

CHINA proposed a special panel on research and development cooperation within a proposed UNFCCC subsidiary body for the development and transfer of environmentally-sound technologies, as well as a multilateral technology fund.

INDIA said technological innovation must be shaped by local needs. He supported stronger collaboration between technology developers, companies that bring technologies to the market, and regulators and policy makers.

JAPAN identified lessons for the UNFCCC from the Montreal Protocol, including developed country leadership in technology development and mitigation actions by developing countries supported by appropriate technology transfer.

NORWAY supported diffusion of existing best available technologies in the short term, and work to develop and deploy new technologies in the longer term. She highlighted CCS as an option to allow a “climate-friendly transition to a low carbon society.”

The US highlighted technology as critical for lowering the costs of emission reductions. He highlighted substantial roles for a range of technologies, since there would probably be no single “silver bullet” solution.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA spoke about the transfer of publicly-funded technologies, noting governments’ major role in research and development, as market regulators, and as end users. He argued that governments should relax current legal and administrative restrictions on the sharing of publicly-funded technologies and should promote joint ventures between developed and developing countries.

In the ensuing discussion, several interventions focused on IPRs, with some participants calling for greater regulation to ensure that IPRs are not a barrier to technology transfer. The US said IPRs are an incentive for the orderly transfer and innovation of technologies, rather than a barrier. Another participant highlighted that technologies for adaptation, particularly in SIDS, are not always perceived as win-win outcomes for the private sector and would require government intervention for their development.

#### **CONTACT GROUPS AND INFORMAL CONSULTATIONS ADAPTATION AND MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION**

**(AWG-LCA):** During the contact group, AUSTRALIA emphasized the role of the UNFCCC process in determining a method for prioritizing support to vulnerable countries based, *inter alia*, on physical impacts and adaptive capacity. Cook Islands, for AOSIS, stressed the need for practical adaptation activities, in addition to adaptation planning. The Gambia, for LDCs, said that although integration of adaptation into development planning is important, implementation of NAPAs must not be delayed by this process.

SOUTH AFRICA noted the difference between short-term and long-term adaptation needs, and stressed the importance of both integrated and stand-alone adaptation activities. INDIA, supported by MICRONESIA and others, proposed a group or committee of experts and regional centers. The US noted the importance of using existing institutions.

On incentivizing adaptation and creating enabling environments, BANGLADESH underlined the need to involve and incentivize the private sector and the US highlighted that recipient countries, not just donors, must play a role in providing incentives for adaptation.

**ADAPTATION FUND (COP/MOP):** During informal consultations, delegates continued to discuss issues related to direct access to and legal status of the Adaptation Fund, while a small group of legal experts also met to address the issue of the legal status.

On access, one developing country noted that there are two tracks to access funds under decision 1/CMP.3 – direct access by parties, and access through implementing or executing entities. He also stated that the Board must have legal capacity to operationalize the first track. A developed country cautioned against making decisions on legal status in Poznań and, with other developed countries, supported a feasibility study and an accreditation procedure for legal entities at the national level.

On necessary pre-conditions for the World Bank to start monetization of CERs, a Bank representative explained that the Bank is ready to start monetization once it is approved as the trustee and after relevant steps by the Board.

Parties also discussed the Board's report to the COP/MOP and draft rules of procedure. Several developed countries agreed to accept all the draft documents. A group of developing countries sought clarification, particularly on whether legal arrangements between the COP/MOP and the Secretariat referred to in paragraph 31 of decision 1/CMP.3 should have a general scope or be made specifically with the GEF. Parties also discussed, *inter alia*, staggering of Board membership. Informal consultations will resume on Tuesday.

**AGENDA ITEMS 3, 4, 6 AND 7 (AWG-KP):** Informal consultations were held throughout Saturday and an AWG-KP contact group convened briefly in the evening. Co-Facilitator Rocha outlined three agreed paragraphs on LULUCF for inclusion in the AWG-KP's conclusions. The text invites submissions from parties and requests the Chair to elaborate text for AWG-KP 7.

Co-Facilitator Lacasta presented three agreed paragraphs on the flexible mechanisms for inclusion in the AWG-KP's conclusions. The text requests the Chair to further elaborate on possible improvements to the mechanisms for AWG-KP 7, invites submissions from parties, and requests the Secretariat to compile them.

Informal and Friends of the Chair consultations were also held on other aspects of the AWG-KP's draft conclusions, with language on, *inter alia*, the IPCC Working Group III contribution to the AR4, and ranges of emission reductions. Informal consultations will continue on Tuesday.

**CCS UNDER THE CDM (SBSTA):** In an informal session, delegates continued to discuss whether to include or exclude CCS under the CDM. Previous positions remained unchanged and the draft text was heavily bracketed. Discussions will continue in a contact group on Tuesday.

**DECISION 1/CP.10 (SBI):** Informal consultations focused on the impact of response measures. Parties discussed current and potential impacts on their economies, such as on their tourism and agriculture sectors, and the difficulties faced in addressing these impacts. The need for economic diversification was also discussed. Noting the complexities involved in determining and measuring impacts, parties underscored the need for more information.

**FINANCIAL MECHANISM (SBI):** In informal consultations, Co-Chairs Fulton and Sethi suggested preparing a new draft decision text. Parties discussed what should be included in the new document. Informal consultations will continue on Tuesday.

**MITIGATION AND MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION (AWG-LCA):** AWG-LCA Vice-Chair Zammit Cutajar opened the second contact group meeting, suggesting a focus on "measurable, reportable and verifiable" (MRV).

AUSTRALIA called for economy-wide targets by developed countries, effective policies by advanced economies, and a long-term global goal. INDONESIA stressed the need for deeper cuts by developed countries and said developing countries must pursue a sustainable development strategy. MALAYSIA emphasized that mitigation in developing countries should take place in the context of economic development. EGYPT supported efforts by all countries. SOUTH AFRICA highlighted their national stakeholder consultations on nationally appropriate mitigation. The PHILIPPINES lamented conditionalities attached to financing for nationally appropriate mitigation actions in developing countries.

On MRV, AUSTRALIA called for standardized reporting by both developed and developing countries and, with INDONESIA, highlighted their joint submission on REDD. MEXICO lamented that many developing countries have submitted only one national communication and called for specific timetables. JAPAN stressed the need to improve the quality of developing country inventories and consider REDD. The EU explained that reporting by developing countries should be more frequent and based on international guidance, and that verification should take place internationally, building on existing experience.

SOUTH AFRICA said MRV must be applied to legally-binding mitigation commitments by developed countries, mitigation action in developing countries based on technological and financial assistance, and implementation of financing, technology and capacity building commitments by developed countries.

SAUDI ARABIA proposed a new developing country action mechanism, similar to the CDM, whereby resource commitments by developed countries and action pledges by developing countries are pooled together. The mechanism would then match the resources to the action pledges, and would involve reporting and verification. The contact group will reconvene on Tuesday.

**NON-ANNEX I COMMUNICATIONS (SBI):** In informal consultations, parties made general statements on the CGE's mandate. Responding to the draft text prepared by the Co-Chairs on the provision of financial and technical support, some parties expressed willingness to base discussions on it, while others requested more time to coordinate. Parties also discussed reference to the fifth GEF replenishment as it relates to national communications. Some parties opposed inclusion of such a reference, stating that it would be covered under the SBI agenda item on the financial mechanism.

**PROTOCOL ARTICLES 2.3 AND 3.14 (SBI/SBSTA):** During informal discussions, delegates considered some elements of the draft conclusions without finalizing matters. Procedural issues relating to whether there should be a separate conclusion under each of the respective bodies, or a joint SBI/SBSTA conclusion, remained unresolved. Informal discussions will continue on Tuesday.

**PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES (SBI):** In informal consultations, parties discussed elements of a draft decision. The document contained draft text to be forwarded to the contact group on Article 9, and draft text that will be forwarded to the COP/MOP on agenda item 21 (other matters).

**SPILLOVER EFFECTS (AWG-KP):** During informal consultations, parties reacted to the draft text. A revised draft text will be prepared and informal consultations will continue on Tuesday.

## IN THE CORRIDORS

The corridors seemed somewhat empty on Saturday, with many delegates in other parts of Poznań for the well-attended "Forest Day 2" and "Development and Climate Days." In spite of the lack of buzz around the COP 14 corridors, there was still plenty of activity in the smaller meeting rooms as negotiators hunkered down for contact groups and informal consultations on a multitude of issues.

The mood was far from upbeat on Saturday evening, though, as many negotiators emerged complaining of "slow" or "stalled" discussions on issues ranging from CCS to the financial mechanism. "There were bits of good news on LULUCF and the mechanisms under the AWG-KP, but all-in-all I don't think we're as far along as I'd like," said one observer.

With no formal meetings on Sunday or Monday, many delegates were worried about the lack of time to conclude their work. "The AWGs and SBs are supposed to end on Wednesday. How will we find time to do everything?" asked one. Others suggested that some "very late nights" might be needed. "We're going to have to work hard to salvage this meeting," opined a veteran delegate.

## COP 14 HIGHLIGHTS: TUESDAY, 9 DECEMBER 2008

On Tuesday, contact groups resumed on adaptation, mitigation, and delivering on technology and financing under the AWG-LCA. There were also contact groups and informal consultations on the Adaptation Fund, CDM, CCS under the CDM, the financial mechanism, LDC Fund, Nairobi Work Programme, privileges and immunities, Protocol Articles 2.3 and 3.14 (adverse effects), REDD, and review of the Protocol under Article 9.

### CONTACT GROUPS AND INFORMAL CONSULTATIONS ADAPTATION AND MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

**(AWG-LCA):** Co-Chair Kolly invited comments on risk management and risk reduction strategies; disaster reduction strategies; economic diversification; and strengthening the catalytic role of the Convention as contained in the “assembly text” (FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/16).

On risk management, the EU emphasized strengthening resilience, improving preparedness, enhancing the role of the private sector, and creating an enabling environment. Micronesia, for AOSIS, regretted the limited availability of insurance tools. AUSTRALIA underscored the need for a clear understanding of impacts, vulnerability and insurance mechanisms to encourage positive adaptive actions. SOUTH AFRICA emphasized tools, early warning systems, vulnerability mapping and access to data at the national, regional and global levels. COLOMBIA discussed the role of territorial planning and proposed a regional center for adaptation, while MALAWI emphasized local knowledge.

Regarding economic diversification, SAUDI ARABIA highlighted links to risk management and AOSIS supported identification of options to enhance capacity for diversification.

On the catalytic role of the Convention, PERU suggested enhancing synergies with the UNCCD and CBD.

**ADAPTATION FUND (COP/MOP):** During informal consultations, parties continued to clarify issues related to direct access and the legal status of the Fund. Delegates also sought clarification from the World Bank on whether there could be impediments to disbursing funds to parties or accredited entities. A Bank representative responded that the Bank as the trustee does not have operational responsibility and that its main concern is that international fiduciary standards are in place ensuring appropriate use of funds.

Parties also continued discussing the draft documents annexed to the Board’s report to the COP/MOP. Developing countries asked to postpone consideration of most of the annexes to a later

stage, when questions have been resolved regarding legal status and whether the Secretariat serves the Fund or the Board. Parties then began initial consideration of a Co-Chairs’ draft text. A group of developing countries and a developed country also presented their suggestions. Informal consultations will continue on Wednesday.

**AGENDA ITEMS 3, 4, 6 AND 7 (AWG-KP):** Friends of the Chair consultations on the AWG-KP’s draft conclusions continued late into Tuesday evening with discussions focusing on, *inter alia*, bracketed text referring to emission ranges and mitigation potential.

**ARTICLE 9 REVIEW (COP/MOP):** Informal consultations continued on the second review of the Protocol under Article 9, with slow progress reported. Delegates met on Tuesday afternoon to consider a new draft text, which contains, *inter alia*: three different options on extending the share of proceeds to JI and emissions trading; two options on procedures for inscribing commitments for Annex I parties in Protocol Annex B; and four options on other issues, including reporting and review under the Protocol.

Delegates also addressed overlaps between the Article 9 group and the CDM contact group. Informal consultations are scheduled to continue on Wednesday morning, and a smaller break out group focusing on technical aspects of the CDM will meet in the afternoon.

**CDM (COP/MOP):** Informal consultations focusing on the operational aspects and distribution of CDM projects continued on Tuesday, based on a new draft text addressing, *inter alia*, transparency of the CDM Executive Board’s decision making, accreditation of DOEs and application of financial penalties to non-complying DOEs. The draft decision also considers the CDM’s regional and sub-regional distribution, and includes text on: simplifying and streamlining the process and requirements; facilitating development of methodologies; and supporting identification and development of project design documents in certain countries and regions. Discussions continued late into Tuesday night.

**CCS UNDER THE CDM (SBSTA):** Informal consultations on this issue ended without agreement on draft decision text, which remained bracketed. Delegates then considered whether to forward the bracketed text to the COP/MOP or to SBSTA 31. However, they were unable to agree on where to forward the text.

Parties subsequently met in a contact group, and approved short draft conclusions that will be forwarded to SBSTA. The text notes that SBSTA considered the conclusions and draft decision proposed by the Chair, but that no agreement was reached.

**DELIVERING ON TECHNOLOGY AND FINANCING**

**(AWG-LCA):** During the contact group, AWG-LCA Chair Machado suggested focusing on technology development and transfer. The US said the issue should be considered as part of a broader strategy on mitigation and adaptation. AUSTRALIA suggested that the UNFCCC should play a facilitative role and that the focus should be on capacity building, enabling environments and technology needs. MEXICO emphasized North-South and South-South cooperation.

ARGENTINA proposed a new subsidiary body on technology issues under the Convention, which would include a strategic planning committee, technical panels focused on different sectors, and a verification group. JAPAN proposed establishing sectoral sub-groups, with the participation of the private sector. MEXICO, CHINA and TURKEY highlighted the need for a financial mechanism for development and transfer of technologies. INDIA, the EU and ICELAND underlined the need to enhance regional capacity.

The EU said national mitigation plans and adaptation policies should have a technology component and that the institutional structure should be effective, flexible and innovative. The REPUBLIC OF KOREA said a fundamental change was needed in the IPR regime, and in public research and development policy. Several developing parties underlined experience on IPR in other international regimes.

**FINANCIAL MECHANISM (SBI):** During informal consultations, parties started discussing new draft text on the fourth review and on guidance to the GEF proposed by Co-Chairs Fulton and Sethi. A group of developing countries also proposed text. No progress was reported. Informal consultations continued into the evening.

**MITIGATION (AWG-LCA):** In the contact group, AWG-LCA Vice-Chair Cutajar identified clear differences on mitigation, including on differentiation among countries. He proposed focusing on recognizing and registering mitigation actions.

On registries, SOUTH AFRICA proposed a registry of nationally appropriate mitigation actions in developing countries and setting targets for financial flows to support such actions. The REPUBLIC OF KOREA said a registry should be voluntary. MADAGASCAR highlighted uncertainty over impacts of a voluntary registry. AOSIS proposed also registering support measures and said financing could come from auctioning of AAUs. BRAZIL agreed that the registry should bring actions and resources together. JAPAN stressed the importance of MRV in relation to the registered actions. The EU suggested also registering outcomes of actions. INDIA stressed that there should be no review of adequacy of developing country actions.

The US identified the need to consider the spectrum of countries' national circumstances and said the registry approach should be considered for both developed and developing countries, while BRAZIL said developed countries must take on commitments and stressed the need to consider comparability of efforts. BOLIVIA called for deeper cuts by developed countries than the range noted by IPCC Working Group III.

The EU identified three types of mitigation actions by developing countries: low-cost and win-win actions, with some international support to address barriers; appropriate additional actions supported by international resources; and further mitigation through international crediting mechanisms. PAPUA NEW GUINEA called attention to countries' respective capabilities. PAKISTAN highlighted lack of agreement that developing countries' emissions should "substantially deviate" from baseline levels.

**LDC FUND (SBI):** During informal consultations, parties discussed a draft text proposed by Co-Chairs Campbell and Sangarwe. No agreement was reached, and discussions are expected to continue on Wednesday.

**NAIROBI WORK PROGRAMME (SBSTA):** In informal consultations, parties concluded consideration of the draft text, which contains draft conclusions and an annex. Parties agreed to have an expanded roster of experts, rather than a group of experts, and agreed to invite submissions on names for the roster. Parties also agreed on the issues to be forwarded to the SBI for its consideration. A contact group was subsequently convened, and the group agreed to the text.

**PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES (SBI):** During informal consultations, delegates agreed on short-term measures, including encouraging the Executive Secretary to implement Decision 9/CMP.2 and encouraging parties, where feasible, to provide adequate protection for individuals serving on constituted bodies established under the Kyoto Protocol, until appropriate treaty provisions come into force.

On long-term measures, delegates agreed on text to be included in a draft decision on the second review of the Protocol under Article 9. The text would require the SBI to prepare appropriate treaty arrangements for privileges and immunities for consideration at COP/MOP 5. It would further agree that Article 6 of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations should serve as a basis for the development of appropriate treaty provisions.

**PROTOCOL ARTICLES 2.3 AND 3.14 (SBI/SBSTA):** During a contact group chaired by Kamel Djemouai (Algeria), delegates considered the merits of convening a workshop in 2009 on adverse effects and response measures. Several parties raised the issue of duplication with the proposed workshops on spillover effects under the AWG-KP, and on economic and social consequences of response measures under the AWG-LCA. Micronesia, for AOSIS, reiterated that discussions on response measures should be distinct from discussions on adaptation and called for the proposed workshop to have a narrow focus. SAUDI ARABIA highlighted the lack of capacity in developing countries to assess how measures taken by developed countries impact them. A Friends of the Chair group was convened to consider outstanding issues.

**REDD (SBSTA):** Following lengthy informal consultations, delegates made progress on text regarding indigenous peoples, monitoring, and readiness, with provisional agreement reported on Tuesday evening.

**IN THE CORRIDORS**

Some delegates were talking about the AWG-LCA discussions on mitigation, particularly the proposal for a registry of nationally appropriate mitigation actions. "It feels like we're putting some meat on the bones of our discussions," said one delegate optimistically. There were also some smiling faces at the end of the negotiations on the Nairobi Work Programme as the group completed its work on Tuesday afternoon.

Elsewhere, the mood seemed less upbeat, with some frustration expressed after talks bogged down on the financial mechanism, Adaptation Fund and LDC Fund. Negotiators in the carbon capture and storage talks also seemed disappointed not to have achieved any substantive outcome, although some suggested that the issue might be taken up during the high-level segment. Meanwhile, some were speculating that there might not be much substance in the AWG-KP's conclusions on agenda items 3, 4, 6 and 7, and that the reference to emission ranges for Annex I parties would be omitted.

Looking ahead to the next few days, "complexity" and "workload" were two prominent words being repeated in the corridors. With the official end of the meeting fast approaching, many were wondering how they would finish all their outstanding work. "We have the COP, COP/MOP, AWG-LCA, AWG-KP and the two SBs, plus the high-level segment all supposed to finish by Friday. My question is: How?" asked one participant. Many were already pointing to a possible Saturday morning extension to the meeting.

## COP 14 HIGHLIGHTS:

### WEDNESDAY, 10 DECEMBER 2008

On Wednesday afternoon and evening, the AWG-LCA, AWG-KP, SBI and SBSTA reconvened in plenary sessions in order to conclude their work. The plenary sessions followed numerous informal consultations and contact groups aimed at finalizing negotiations on individual agenda items. By late Wednesday evening, all four subsidiary bodies had concluded their work in Poznań.

#### AWG-LCA

**LONG-TERM COOPERATIVE ACTION:** Chair Machado noted that a number of contact groups had met to discuss the “assembly document,” which deals with a shared vision, mitigation, adaptation, and delivering on technology and financing. He indicated that there had been 164 submissions in total for the assembly text, amounting to more than 1000 pages of input. He said this demonstrates the active interest and engagement of parties, and that this updated text will provide a strong basis for work in 2009 (FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/16/Rev.1).

**WORK PROGRAMME FOR 2009:** Parties adopted conclusions developed during informal consultations convened by AWG-LCA Vice-Chair Cutajar (FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/L.10).

**REPORT TO COP 14 ON THE AWG-LCA’S PROGRESS:** The AWG-LCA adopted conclusions (FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/L.11).

**STATEMENTS FROM OBSERVER ORGANIZATIONS:** The INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR SUSTAINABLE ENERGY called for, *inter alia*: quantifiable mid- and long-term emission reduction targets for industrialized countries; actions by developing countries to reduce emissions below business-as-usual scenarios; and incentive structures for technology transfer. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES expressed concern over REDD and proposed an expert group on indigenous peoples and climate change.

**REPORT OF THE SESSION:** Chair Machado thanked delegates and all involved in the AWG-LCA’s work, and parties adopted the report of the session (FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/L.9).

Many parties thanked Chair Machado and Vice-Chair Cutajar for their guidance, and expressed hope for constructive talks in 2009. Chair Machado declared AWG-LCA 4 closed at 4:55 pm.

#### SBSTA

**ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS:** SBSTA agreed to elect A.H.M. Mustain Billah (Bangladesh) as Vice-Chair and Purushottam Ghimire (Nepal) as Rapporteur.

**NAIROBI WORK PROGRAMME:** Delegates adopted conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2008/L.22).

**TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER:** Delegates adopted conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2008/L.16).

**REDD:** Contact group Co-Chair Rosland reported on intense negotiations and some “difficult moments” over the past week, including a “marathon session” on Tuesday. However, he noted that the group had now completed its work. PAPUA NEW GUINEA suggested that the SBSTA had “undershot” what could have been achieved and that the AWG-LCA had moved too slowly to address the necessary policy issues. The SBSTA adopted the conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2008/L.23).

**RESEARCH AND SYSTEMATIC OBSERVATION:** The SBSTA adopted conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2008/L.18).

**METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES (CONVENTION): Greenhouse gas inventories:** Parties adopted the SBSTA conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2008/L.20).

**Greenhouse gas data interface:** SBSTA Chair Plume informed the plenary that consideration of this item would continue at SBSTA 30.

**Bunker fuels:** Parties adopted conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2008/L.15).

**METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES (PROTOCOL): HCFC-22/HFC-23:** Co-Chair Spooner reported that parties had been unable to agree. The item will be taken up again at SBSTA 30.

**CCS under the CDM:** Co-Chair Wollansky reported that parties had considered two bracketed options, but that differences remained on forwarding bracketed text to the COP/MOP or to a later SBSTA session. Parties adopted short draft conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2008/L.21) and this matter will be taken up in SBSTA 30. The EU, SAUDI ARABIA, AUSTRALIA, NORWAY and JAPAN expressed regret that agreement had not been reached. JAMAICA noted that CCS technology is not ready for use in an offset mechanism such as the CDM. BRAZIL highlighted concerns relating to long-term permanence and host-country liabilities.

**IPCC:** SBSTA adopted conclusions on IPCC AR4 (FCCC/SBSTA/2008/L.17).

**PROTOCOL ARTICLE 2.3:** The SBSTA took this matter up in plenary following a joint SBI/SBSTA contact group session on Protocol Articles 2.3 and 3.14 held earlier in the day. In the contact group, parties had been unable to agree on forwarding substantive draft conclusions to SBI and SBSTA. Instead, they accepted a short text acknowledging the importance of addressing matters related to Protocol Articles 2.3 and 3.14, and agreeing to continue discussions in a joint contact group at SB 30. During the closing plenary, Co-Chair Tilley reported that more time was needed to address these issues. Parties adopted the brief conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2008/L.24).

**OTHER MATTERS:** The SBSTA adopted conclusions on activities implemented jointly (AIJ) and on cooperation with the Secretariat of the Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol (FCCC/SBSTA/2008/L.19 and Add.1).

**STATEMENTS FROM OBSERVER ORGANIZATIONS:** TRADE UNIONS urged increased financial support for adaptation. YOUTH said REDD must not be used as a mechanism by which Annex I countries avoid their domestic emission reduction obligations.

**REPORT OF THE SESSION:** The Secretariat outlined cost implications of SBSTA outcomes, noting that most would be covered through core resources or the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities. He noted that a request for a technical paper on REDD would require voluntary contributions amounting to US\$100,000. The SBSTA then adopted its report of the session (FCCC/SBSTA/2008/L.14), and Chair Plume closed the meeting at 6:15 pm.

### SBI

**ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS:** The SBI re-elected Nataliya Stranadko (Ukraine) as Vice-Chair, and elected Kadio Ahossane (Côte d'Ivoire) as Rapporteur.

**NON-ANNEX I COMMUNICATIONS:** The SBI adopted conclusions on the CGE and on financial and technical support (FCCC/SBI/2008/L.23 and L.24).

### ADVERSE EFFECTS AND RESPONSE MEASURES:

**Decision 1/CP.10:** Several parties expressed regret at the lack of agreement on this issue, while others noted some progress. Chair Asadi said the issue would be on SBI 30's agenda.

**LDCs:** Delegates adopted conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2008/L.22).

**CAPACITY BUILDING:** The SBI adopted conclusions on capacity building under the Convention and the Protocol (FCCC/SBI/2008/L.25 and L.26).

**ANNEX I COMMUNICATIONS:** The SBI adopted conclusions on reporting and review of information submitted by Annex I parties to the Convention that are also parties to the Protocol (FCCC/SBI/2008/L.19).

**COMPLIANCE:** SBI agreed to continue consideration of this item at its next session.

### ADMINISTRATIVE, FINANCIAL AND

**INSTITUTIONAL MATTERS:** Chair Asadi presented draft "omnibus" texts covering a range of financial and institutional matters, including audited financial statements for 2006-2007, budget performance for 2008-2009, status of contributions, and authorization to prepare the budget for 2010-2011. The SBI adopted conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2008/L.17) and draft decisions for the COP and COP/MOP (FCCC/SBI/2008/L.17/Add.1/Rev.1 and Add.2/Rev.1), with a minor oral amendment to a footnote by JAPAN.

**TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER:** Parties were briefed on the two contact groups that had considered different elements of this topic: the SBI group and the joint SBI/SBSTA group. The SBI adopted draft conclusions relating to the EGTT, GEF strategic programme, and the terms of reference for the review of implementation of Convention Articles 4.1(c) and 4.5 (FCCC/SBI/2008/L.28 and Add.1).

**PROTOCOL ARTICLE 3.14:** Co-Chair Djemouai reported on a joint SBI/SBSTA contact group on this issue, noting agreement that the joint group was the appropriate context to continue discussions at SB 30. Parties adopted draft conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2008/L.27).

**INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTION LOG:** Parties adopted conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2008/L.18).

**PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES:** Co-Chair Oberthür reported agreement on SBI draft conclusions, as well as on a draft COP/MOP decision, which was forwarded to the contact group on the second review of the Protocol under Article 9. Parties adopted conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2008/L.20 and Add.1).

**OTHER MATTERS:** Parties adopted conclusions on the annual compilation and accounting report for Annex B parties under the Kyoto Protocol (FCCC/SBI/2008/L.16).

**FINANCIAL MECHANISM: Fourth review of the financial mechanism:** The Philippines, for the G-77/CHINA, expressed disappointment at the lack of a substantive outcome. The SBI adopted brief conclusions (SBI/FCCC/2008/L.29).

**Report of the GEF to the COP and guidance to the GEF:** Chair Asadi noted lack of agreement on draft text and said bracketed text (SBI/FCCC/2008/L.30) would be forwarded to the COP Chair for his consideration. The G-77/CHINA expressed disappointment, stating that the Group has spent 15 years trying to make the GEF as an operating entity more responsive to the concerns of developing countries.

**LDC Fund:** The SBI adopted conclusions, including an annex with further guidance on operation of the Fund (FCCC/SBI/2008/L.21 and Add.1).

**REPORT OF THE SESSION:** The Secretariat noted minor budgetary and administrative implications of the SBI outcomes. The SBI then adopted its report on the session (FCCC/SBI/2008/L.15). Reflecting on the session, Chair Asadi said the formal outcome left much to be desired, due in part to lack of time. However, he also noted some positive outcomes, including a modest but encouraging start to the joint contact group on Protocol Articles 2.3 and 3.14. He urged a "collective endeavor to find common solutions to our common problems," and closed the meeting at 9:02 pm.

### AWG-KP

**AGENDA ITEMS 3, 4, 6, AND 7:** Following informal consultations and a contact group earlier on Wednesday, the AWG-KP adopted its conclusions (FCCC/KP/AWG/2008/L.18).

### SPILLOVER EFFECTS / POTENTIAL

**CONSEQUENCES:** Following a contact group earlier in the day, Co-Chair Kerr reported on the progress of the group, noting that work on this agenda item will continue at a 2009 workshop, as described in the conclusions. She added that the group will henceforth refer to itself as the "potential consequences" group. The AWG-KP adopted the conclusions (FCCC/KP/AWG/2008/L.17).

**WORK PROGRAMME:** Vice-Chair Konate reported on consultations on the AWG-KP's work programme for 2009, and AWG-KP Chair Dovland highlighted the work programme's importance for reaching agreement on further commitments in Copenhagen. He characterized the consultations as "somewhat challenging," also noting the lack of time. The AWG-KP adopted conclusions (FCCC/KP/AWG/2008/L.19).

### STATEMENTS FROM OBSERVER ORGANIZATIONS:

**TRADE UNIONS** called for a "green new deal" and programmes for workers who may be affected by restructuring to a low-carbon future. **CLIMATE ACTION NETWORK EUROPE** called for accelerated progress on developed country targets, stating that these targets should be at least 40%.

**REPORT OF THE SESSION:** Delegates adopted the AWG-KP's report of the resumed sixth session (FCCC/KP/AWG/2008/L.16). Chair Dovland said the AWG-KP had completed a "very ambitious agenda" in a very short period of time. Reflecting on his term as AWG-KP Chair, he said progress had been made during the past 12 months but that the AWG-KP is behind schedule. He urged focusing on new QELROs for Annex I parties.

Several parties thanked Chair Dovland for his leadership. While thanking Chair Dovland, CHINA expressed deep disappointment at slow progress regarding Annex I parties' further commitments.

Chair Dovland thanked the parties, his Vice-Chair and the Secretariat, expressing hope that a robust basis had been laid for the AWG-KP's work in 2009. He declared AWG-KP 6 closed at 10:05 pm.

### IN THE CORRIDORS

Delegates emerged from the final plenary of the subsidiary bodies on Wednesday evening with seemingly mixed feelings. Most appeared to feel that the AWGs and SBs had achieved at least the minimum that was needed. "We got what we came here for, although many might have wanted more," said one delegate. "There were some 'small wins' here but no big breakthroughs. Still, few expected any," said another.

Some were pleasantly surprised that the AWG-KP had finished its work at a reasonable hour, especially since some sections of the work programme had apparently not been agreed when the text was brought to plenary. There was a range of views on the work programme in particular, depending on which delegation was speaking.

Meanwhile, in some of the remaining COP/MOP negotiations, the Article 9 review group was reporting "slow progress" at 11:00 pm Wednesday night. However, delegates leaving the Adaptation Fund talks at a similar hour were reporting some forward momentum, with the legal status of the Board as the only major outstanding issue.

**COP 14 HIGHLIGHTS:****THURSDAY, 11 DECEMBER 2008**

On Thursday, the high-level segment of the COP and COP/MOP began, with statements from more than 50 ministers and other heads of delegation continuing into the evening. An informal ministerial round table was also held, with participants discussing a shared vision for long-term cooperative action. In addition, contact groups and informal consultations took place throughout the day on a variety of issues, including the CDM, Joint Implementation, compliance, the Adaptation Fund, and the second review of the Protocol under Article 9. On Thursday evening, an informal meeting of ministers took place to give high-level consideration to outstanding issues.

**COP AND COP/MOP HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT**

**OPENING CEREMONY:** The high-level segment began with presentations from invited speakers.

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon highlighted opportunities to address climate change and the current global financial crisis simultaneously, through green investments, the creation of millions of jobs and a “green new deal” for all nations.

Lech Kaczyński, President of Poland, underscored the need to alleviate poverty and address climate change, and highlighted the EU’s leading role in combating climate change as one of the best expressions of solidarity.

Bharrat Jagdeo, President of Guyana, said international efforts to address climate change remain “woefully inadequate.” He emphasized the need for greater efforts to incentivize low-carbon economies and for a properly-designed REDD mechanism.

Apisai Ielemia, Prime Minister of Tuvalu, urged operationalization and accessibility of the Adaptation Fund, labeling it as the “survival fund” for SIDS. He urged action by all major emitting countries, arguing that Tuvalu must not be allowed to sink for other countries to rise.

Prime Minister Fredrik Reinfeldt of Sweden said the world has the economic and technical capability to mitigate climate change and that his government has allocated US\$500 million over the next three years for adaptation.

UNFCCC Executive Secretary Yvo de Boer underlined that “the clock is ticking down towards Copenhagen” and urged ministers to send a clear signal from Poznań.

AWG-KP Chair Harald Dovland reported on progress since Bali, observing that the AWG-KP has agreed on a 2009 work programme.

AWG-LCA Chair Luis Machado highlighted the “assembly document” as an overview of ideas and proposals submitted to the AWG-LCA, and said the group would shift to full negotiating mode in 2009.

**COUNTRY STATEMENTS:** More than 50 ministers and heads of delegation made statements. Many reaffirmed their commitment to an equitable and comprehensive post-2012 framework, and said the global financial crisis should be viewed as an opportunity rather than an impediment to action. Many also spoke about the importance of mid- and long-term targets and shifting to a low-carbon economy. Some outlined domestic mitigation and adaptation actions, and highlighted the need for technology transfer and financial support.

Antigua and Barbuda, for the G-77/CHINA, expressed regret that expectations for Poznań had not been met, calling for a radical change in approach.

France, for the EU, reaffirmed the EU’s emission target for 2020, urged a reaffirmation of multilateral will in Poznań, and highlighted linkages between climate change, biodiversity, poverty and inequality.

Grenada, for AOSIS, expressed disappointment at lack of progress on issues such as the Adaptation Fund. Maldives, for the LDCs, said a 2°C temperature rise would take the world into the “danger zone.” Both AOSIS and LDCs urged a limit of 1.5°C temperature rise and greenhouse gas concentrations of no more than 350 ppm, as well as 40% emission reductions by developed countries by 2020 compared with 1990 levels.

Australia, for the UMBRELLA GROUP, said Copenhagen should produce a robust and resilient foundation to steer collective efforts, and welcomed discussions on a shared vision. Algeria, for the AFRICAN GROUP, said two decades of negotiations had not produced the expected results, and developed countries were not meeting even the modest goals agreed in Kyoto.

SWITZERLAND said that, like the EU, his country would reduce emissions by 20% by 2020 unilaterally, and by 30% if other developed countries take comparable action. INDONESIA proposed a workshop on MRV and urged concrete actions on REDD.

GERMANY said current resources for the Adaptation Fund are not adequate. He warned industrialized countries that they must stop “playing word games” and accept the IPCC’s findings, or they would become a “laughing stock.”

JAPAN said it would announce a quantified national mid-term target at “an appropriate time” in 2009, based on scientific findings. The REPUBLIC OF KOREA said it wished to host a Rio+20 conference in 2012. The US said a post-2012 agreement must reflect global changes since the 1990s.

CHINA outlined various domestic mitigation efforts and said any attempt to merge the dual negotiating tracks agreed in Bali would be detrimental and lead to a “fruitless” Copenhagen conference. The UK drew attention to a statement of intent on REDD by various developing and developed countries planned

for Friday, and highlighted the UK's contribution of £100 million for forestry activities. FINLAND endorsed enhancing women's role as agents for change.

SAUDI ARABIA highlighted CCS and the impact of response measures on oil-exporting developing countries. NEW ZEALAND proposed focusing first on the rules governing commitments before focusing on the commitments themselves, and urged further consideration of land management and forestry.

PERU offered to host COP 16. PAKISTAN called for a UNFCCC-led commission on innovation to address IPR barriers to technology transfer.

Complete webcast records of the high-level segment will be available online at: <http://copportal1.man.poznan.pl>

### INFORMAL MINISTERIAL ROUND TABLE

On Thursday afternoon and evening, ministers met for an informal round table on a shared vision for long-term cooperative action. Three clusters were considered: long-term cooperation on mitigation; preparing for unavoidable climate change; and the architecture to deliver on finance and technology transfer.

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon underscored the need to agree on a shared vision to generate critically-needed momentum for a deal in Copenhagen.

On long-term cooperation, SOUTH AFRICA said a shared vision should include stabilizing atmospheric emissions and promoting sustainable development, as well as balancing mitigation and adaptation. He called on developed countries to commit to emission reductions of 80-90% by 2050, as well as a mid-term target, in order for developing countries to consider deviation from the baseline by 2020.

AUSTRALIA outlined a shared vision reflecting the need for all countries to decouple emissions growth from economic development. CHINA supported mid-term mitigation targets by developed countries as the basis for determining long-term mitigation goals, and stressed the right to develop as a "fundamental and inalienable human right." COSTA RICA discussed nationally appropriate mitigation actions and its intention to achieve carbon neutrality by 2021.

ICELAND announced a goal of being a carbon neutral society by 2050, while JAPAN set out a goal of 60-80% reductions by 2050, and CANADA stated the objective of meeting 90% of electricity needs from non-emitting sources by 2020.

The EU urged all developed countries to announce their reduction targets before the next AWG sessions in March 2009. SAUDI ARABIA opposed differentiating among developing countries, while SWITZERLAND proposed a global carbon tax.

On adaptation, PANAMA and others stressed the need to operationalize the Adaptation Fund. IRELAND described the Fund as "exciting" and innovative because direct access makes it unique and responsive. The BAHAMAS highlighted the need for early warning systems and environmentally-sound technologies, insurance and scaled-up international cooperation supported by a multilateral technology fund. VIET NAM urged support from industrialized countries to combat sea-level rise. SAUDI ARABIA highlighted adaptation to adverse effects and response measures. BHUTAN said polluters should pay for adaptation financing. EGYPT proposed an adaptation committee of experts and NEPAL suggested a climate research center in the Himalayas.

On the architecture to deliver on finance and technology transfer, the NETHERLANDS suggested combining the Mexican (Green Fund) and Norwegian (auctioning of AAUs) proposals, and said countries should pay according to capacity and contribution to global emissions. With BELGIUM and SWITZERLAND, the NETHERLANDS underscored equity, effectiveness and efficiency. BRAZIL supported non-market based financial mechanisms, while POLAND supported enhancing the role of forests in global carbon markets.

### CONTACT GROUPS AND INFORMAL CONSULTATIONS

**ADAPTATION FUND (COP/MOP):** During informal consultations and a contact group, parties continued to discuss the issue of direct access by parties. A group of developing countries insisted on operationalizing direct access by parties in Poznań by endowing the Board with legal capacity. No agreement was reached. Informal consultations continued into the evening.

**ARTICLE 9 REVIEW (COP/MOP):** Morning informal consultations focused on the issue of extending the share of proceeds, based on new text proposed by the Co-Chairs. Alternative proposals were put forward by one developing country, proposing a two percent levy upon issuance of AAUs, and one group of developed countries, offering more general language. A contact group was held in the afternoon, and an expert drafting group worked throughout the day on the scope, effectiveness and functioning of the flexibility mechanisms, with the Co-Chairs reporting "quite a bit of progress."

**CDM (COP/MOP):** Parties met in a contact group and informal consultations throughout the day. Areas of disagreement included enhancing objectivity concerning emission baselines. COLOMBIA, INDIA and SOUTH AFRICA opposed reference to "benchmarks," with INDIA and others highlighting the need to avoid external standards. The EU, NEW ZEALAND, ARGENTINA and others eventually agreed to CHINA's proposal to request the CDM Executive Board to simply enhance objectivity in the determination of emission baselines.

Disagreement also persisted on bracketed text supported by BRAZIL on extending the eligibility criteria for afforestation/ reforestation project activities and bracketed text supported by SAUDI ARABIA on the inclusion of CCS under the CDM.

Parties also disagreed on the CDM's regional and sub-regional distribution. COLOMBIA and SAUDI ARABIA opposed reference to LDCs, SIDS and Africa in text on facilitating work on methodologies in certain countries, while the EU and others supported it. SAUDI ARABIA rejected compromise language on "significantly under-represented countries and areas." He also opposed differentiating among countries that have fewer than ten CDM projects. Further attempts at reaching a compromise were not successful and informal consultations continued late into the evening.

**COMPLIANCE (COP/MOP):** In a brief contact group, parties agreed to forward draft decision text for adoption by the COP/MOP.

**JOINT IMPLEMENTATION (COP/MOP):** In a brief contact group, parties agreed to forward draft decision text to the COP/MOP for adoption.

### IN THE CORRIDORS

An infusion of new arrivals for the high-level segment added energy to the corridors on Thursday morning. However, some of the enthusiasm seemed to have waned by Thursday evening, at least among those following the plenary discussions. The much-anticipated ministerial on a shared vision did not garner as much praise as some had hoped. While several participants were buzzing about the strong calls to operationalize the Adaptation Fund, others seemed to find it relatively uninspiring: "In spite of the best efforts of the Chair and some others, the discussions seemed a bit flat and repetitive," was the verdict of one delegate.

"Today was still a remarkable networking and relationship-building opportunity, which will be useful when we meet again next year," said one more upbeat observer.

Meanwhile, security was tight late on Thursday evening around the ministerial group meeting to help finalize agreement on outstanding issues. As of 10:30 pm, there was little activity in the corridors, as ministers remained locked in discussions.

**ENB SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:** The *Earth Negotiations Bulletin* summary and analysis of COP 14 will be available on Monday, 15 December 2008, online at: <http://www.iisd.ca/climate/cop14>

## SUMMARY OF THE FOURTEENTH CONFERENCE OF PARTIES TO THE UN FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND FOURTH MEETING OF PARTIES TO THE KYOTO PROTOCOL: 1-12 DECEMBER 2008

The United Nations Climate Change Conference in Poznań, Poland, was held from 1-12 December 2008. The conference involved a series of events, including the fourteenth Conference of the Parties (COP 14) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and fourth Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (COP/MOP 4).

In support of these two main bodies, four subsidiary bodies convened: the fourth session of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA 4); the resumed sixth session of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP 6); and the twenty-ninth sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 29) and Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA 29).

These events drew over 9250 participants, including almost 4000 government officials, 4500 representatives of UN bodies and agencies, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, and more than 800 accredited members of the media.

These meetings resulted in the adoption of COP decisions, COP/MOP decisions and a number of conclusions by the subsidiary bodies. These outcomes covered a wide range of topics, including the Adaptation Fund under the Kyoto Protocol, the 2009 work programmes of the AWG-LCA and AWG-KP, and outcomes on technology transfer, the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), capacity building, national communications, financial and administrative matters, and various methodological issues.

The main focus in Poznań, however, was on long-term cooperation and the post-2012 period, when the Kyoto Protocol's first commitment period expires. In December 2007, negotiators meeting in Bali had approved the Bali Action Plan and Roadmap setting COP 15 in December 2009 as the deadline for agreeing

on a framework for action after 2012. Poznań therefore marked the halfway mark towards the December 2009 deadline. While the Poznań negotiations did result in some progress, there were no significant breakthroughs, and negotiators face a hectic 12 months of talks leading up to the critical deadline of December 2009 in Copenhagen, Denmark.

This report summarizes the discussions, decisions and conclusions based on the agendas of the COP, COP/MOP and the subsidiary bodies. It includes sections on the COP and COP/MOP, also covering the reports of the SBI and SBSTA (which contribute to the COP and COP/MOP's work). It also includes separate sections on the AWG-KP and the AWG-LCA, which focused on work under the Bali Roadmap and Action Plan.

### A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE UNFCCC AND THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

The international political response to climate change began with the adoption of the UNFCCC in 1992. The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) sets

#### IN THIS ISSUE

A Brief History of the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol	1
Report of COP 14	2
Report of COP/MOP 4	8
Report of AWG-LCA 4	12
Report of the AWG-KP	14
High-Level Segment	16
Closing COP and COP/MOP Plenary	17
A Brief Analysis of COP 14 & COP/MOP 4	17
Upcoming Meetings	19
Glossary	20

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out a framework for action aimed at stabilizing atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases to avoid “dangerous anthropogenic interference” with the climate system. The UNFCCC entered into force on 21 March 1994, and now has 192 parties.

In December 1997, delegates at the third Conference of the Parties (COP 3) in Kyoto, Japan, agreed to a Protocol to the UNFCCC that commits industrialized countries and countries in transition to a market economy to achieve emission targets. These countries, known under the UNFCCC as Annex I parties, agreed to reduce their overall emissions of six greenhouse gases by an average of 5.2% below 1990 levels between 2008-2012 (the first commitment period), with specific targets varying from country to country. The Kyoto Protocol entered into force on 16 February 2005, and now has 180 parties.

The first Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (COP/MOP 1) took place in Montreal, Canada in 2005. This meeting established the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP), to consider commitments by Annex I countries after the Protocol’s first “commitment period” concludes in 2012. In addition, COP 11 agreed to consider long-term cooperation under the Convention through a series of four workshops constituting a “Dialogue” until COP 13.

COP 13 and COP/MOP 3 took place in December 2007, in Bali, Indonesia. The focus of the Bali conference was on long-term issues, and negotiators spent much of their time seeking agreement on a two-year process, or “Bali Roadmap,” to conclude negotiations by COP 15 in December 2009 in Copenhagen, Denmark. This roadmap includes “tracks” under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol. Negotiations on the follow-up to the Convention Dialogue resulted in agreement on a Bali Action Plan that established the AWG-LCA, which was mandated to launch a comprehensive process on long-term cooperative action under the Convention. The Bali Action Plan identifies four key elements: mitigation, adaptation, finance and technology. The Plan also contains a non-exhaustive list of issues to be considered under each of these areas and calls for articulating a “shared vision for long-term cooperative action.”

The first session of the AWG-LCA and fifth session of the AWG-KP took place from 31 March to 4 April 2008, in Bangkok, Thailand. Further sessions were held in June 2008 in Bonn, Germany and in August 2008 in Accra, Ghana. For additional history of the process, see [http://www.iisd.ca/process/climate\\_atm-fccintro.htm](http://www.iisd.ca/process/climate_atm-fccintro.htm)

## REPORT OF COP 14

COP 13 President Rachmat Witoelar (Indonesia) opened COP 14 on Monday, 1 December, describing it as an important “bridge from Bali to Copenhagen.” Delegates then elected Maciej Nowicki, Minister of Environment of Poland, as COP 14 President. He stated that the key goal in Poznań was to articulate a “shared vision.”

Poland’s Prime Minister Donald Tusk urged “global solidarity” and said the economic crisis should not dampen countries’ determination to combat climate change.

Anders Fogh Rasmussen, Prime Minister of Denmark, said combating climate change was the right choice both from an environmental and economic perspective.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Chair Rajendra Pachauri highlighted scientific realities and urged consideration of whether limiting temperature rise to 2°C from pre-industrial levels would be sufficient.

UNFCCC Executive Secretary Yvo de Boer highlighted recent progress and the “assembly paper” of the AWG-LCA Chair summarizing parties’ views.

Antigua and Barbuda, speaking for the Group of 77 and China (G-77/China), lamented that the negotiations have not reflected a sense of urgency about climate change and called for progress on the AWG-KP and developed country commitments.

France, for the European Union (EU), said the fight against climate change could not wait for a recovery from the economic recession and stressed that the EU’s goals are clear even if internal debate is taking place on legislation to implement the target of a 20% reduction by 2020.

Grenada, for the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), said the AWG-LCA must expedite its work and AWG-KP 6 should agree on emission reduction ranges for industrialized countries as a group.

Australia, for the Umbrella Group (a loose coalition of non-European Union developed countries) called for effective work programmes for 2009, and underscored the importance of the Article 9 review for Protocol parties.

The Maldives, for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), supported enhancing the financial mechanism under the COP, and highlighted the importance of national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs) and the need for progress on the Nairobi Work Programme (NWP).

Switzerland, for the Environmental Integrity Group, highlighted the need to move to negotiating mode in 2009 and underlined Switzerland’s proposal on financing.

Algeria, for the African Group, said the financial crisis should not delay action and welcomed efforts to improve distribution of CDM projects.

## ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

On 1 December, parties agreed to continue applying the draft rules of procedure with the exception of draft rule 42 on voting (FCCC/CP/1996/2). They also adopted the COP agenda (FCCC/CP/2008/1 and Add.1), with the exception of the item on the second review of the adequacy of UNFCCC Article 4.2(a) and (b) (policies and measures on emissions and removals from sinks), which has been held in abeyance since COP 4.

On 12 December, the COP (and COP/MOP) elected officers other than the President. The COP Vice-Presidents are: Mohammad Al-Sabban (Saudi Arabia), Mohammed Barkindo (Nigeria), Colin Beck (Solomon Islands), Christiana Figueres (Costa Rica), Eric Mugurusi (Tanzania), Vlad Trusca (Romania), and Philip Weech (Bahamas). Gertraud Wollansky (Austria) was elected Rapporteur. Liana Bratasida (Indonesia) was elected Chair of SBI, Helen Plume (New Zealand) was re-elected as SBSTA Chair, and Michael Zammit Cutajar (Malta) was elected AWG-LCA Chair for 2009.

In addition, delegates approved the list of organizations admitted as observers (FCCC/CP/2008/3) and the report on credentials submitted by parties (FCCC/CP/2008/4).

On 12 December, the COP also adopted a decision on the dates of future COPs.

**COP Decision:** In its decision (FCCC/CP/2008/L.6), the COP decides to change by one week the dates for COP 15 in Copenhagen in 2009 (to avoid overlap with the Eid Al-Adha Islamic festival). The dates will now be 7-18 December 2009. Also, the COP invites offers to host COP 16 (which should come from Latin America and the Caribbean), and accepts South Africa's offer to host COP 17 in 2011, subject to confirmation by the COP Bureau. Finally, the COP adopts the dates of 3-14 June and 11-22 November for the sessional periods in 2013.

#### **REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMITMENTS AND OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION**

Under this agenda item, the COP reviewed implementation of commitments and other provisions relating to the financial mechanism, national communications, technology transfer, capacity building, and adverse effects and response measures.

**FINANCIAL MECHANISM:** This agenda item, which includes sub-items on the fourth review of the financial mechanism, on the report of, and guidance to, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) (FCCC/CP/2008/2) and on the LDC Fund (FCCC/SBI/2008/MISC.8), was first introduced in SBI plenary on 2 December. Sub-items on the fourth review and on the report of and guidance to the GEF were then taken up in a contact group and in informal consultations chaired by Deborah Fulton (Australia) and Surya Sethi (India). Informal consultations on the LDC Fund were facilitated by Margaret Sangarwe (Zimbabwe) and Michelle Campbell (Canada).

**Fourth review of the financial mechanism:** Parties discussed the heavily bracketed text for a draft decision on the fourth review, which was compiled at SBI 28. Developed countries generally expressed their satisfaction with the GEF's performance, while developing countries had numerous concerns, particularly with regard to the GEF's fifth replenishment, complementarity of the financial mechanism to other sources of financing, proliferation of funds outside of the Convention and outcomes of the mid-term review of the Resource Allocation Framework (RAF). A short compromise text was eventually agreed, and on 10 December the SBI adopted conclusions and forwarded a draft decision to the COP for its consideration. The COP adopted the decision on 12 December.

**COP Decision:** In its decision (FCCC/SBI/2008/L.29), the COP, *inter alia*: calls upon developed country parties and invites other parties that make financial contributions to secure a successful fifth replenishment of the GEF and to ensure that the findings of the mid-term review of the RAF are fully taken into account; and requests the SBI to recommend a draft decision on the review for adoption by COP 15.

**GEF report and guidance to the GEF:** Discussions on this sub-item were also difficult. Developing countries stressed their concerns with the RAF, access to funds, in particular by LDCs, small island developing states (SIDS) and African countries, co-financing requirements for GEF projects, and transparency of the GEF process. No agreement was reached, and SBI

conclusions and a draft COP decision, containing bracketed text, were adopted on 10 December. This was then brought forward to COP President Nowicki and additional consultations resulted in agreement on a compromise text. A draft decision was adopted by the COP on 12 December.

**COP Decision:** In its decision (FCCC/CP/2008/L.5), the COP, *inter alia*, requests the GEF to: fully address issues raised over the implementation of the RAF; provide information on a regular basis on the composition and objective of co-financing for projects funded by the GEF; continue to improve access for all developing countries, in particular LDCs, SIDS and countries in Africa, to the GEF's resources; and continue to encourage its implementing and executing agencies to perform their functions as efficiently and transparently as possible, in accordance with guidance from the COP.

**LDC Fund:** In informal consultations, LDCs expressed concerns with insufficient resources and the long and complicated process of implementing NAPAs, and parties discussed options for expediting this process. The SBI adopted conclusions on 10 December and forwarded a draft decision on further guidance for the operation of the LDC Fund to the COP for its consideration. The COP adopted the decision on 12 December.

**SBI Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2008/L.21), the SBI, *inter alia*, welcomes information submitted by parties and intergovernmental organizations on the implementation of NAPAs, and notes with appreciation that donors have provided US\$172 million to the LDC Fund.

**COP Decision:** In its decision (FCCC/SBI/2008/L.21/Add.1), the COP, *inter alia*: requests the GEF to work with its agencies to improve communication with LDCs and speed up the process through, for instance, establishing a time frame within which LDCs can access funding and other support for the preparation and implementation of projects identified in NAPAs; invites the GEF to raise awareness of the need for adequate and predictable resources under the LDC Fund; and requests SBI 33 to review progress.

#### **NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS: Annex I**

**Communications:** On 1 December, the SBI plenary noted information on national communications and greenhouse gas inventory data from parties included in Annex I to the Convention (FCCC/SBI/2008/12, Corr.1 and FCCC/SBI/2008/INF.7). The COP took note of this action.

**Non-Annex I Communications:** Three specific issues were originally under the SBI's draft agenda relating to non-Annex I parties' national communications. These addressed the work of the Consultative Group of Experts (CGE) on non-Annex I communications, the provision of financial and technical support, and information contained in non-Annex I communications. However, due to objections from developing countries, the item on information from non-Annex I communications was not considered, and will be held in abeyance until SBI 30. An account of the discussions and outcomes on the other two matters is contained in the section below.

**CGE:** The SBI first considered this item (FCCC/SBI/2007/10/Add.1, FCCC/SBI/2007/MISC.7, Adds.1-2) in plenary on 2 December and then in contact groups and informal

consultations co-chaired by Ricardo Moita (Portugal) and Arthur Rolle (Bahamas). The main item for consideration was the review of the CGE's mandate and terms of reference. The CGE's mandate expired at COP 13, and parties were unable to agree on the renewed mandate. During discussions at SBI 28, parties were still unable to agree, but adopted SBI conclusions containing draft bracketed text and agreed to base discussions at SBI 29 on this text. During the consultations at this session, parties expressed willingness to base discussions on this text. The US also presented a proposal to assess the progress of implementing Convention Article 10.2(a) (assessment of Convention implementation information), and to consider and discuss this at SBI 30.

The G-77/China said it needed time to coordinate before making a decision on this proposal, and also expressed concern about possible linkage with the issue of the review of non-Annex I communications being held in abeyance. The US said it would be unable to make any final decision on the draft bracketed text. Parties were therefore unable to agree on the mandate and revised terms of reference of the CGE and reflected this in SBI conclusions, which were adopted on 10 December. The COP took note of the lack of agreement in its closing plenary on 12 December.

**SBI Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2008/L.23), the SBI indicates its inability to reach conclusions on the mandate and revised terms of reference of the CGE and agrees to continue its deliberations at SBI 30.

**Financial and Technical Support:** The SBI first considered this item on 2 December, when the GEF reported on financial support provided for non-Annex I communications (FCCC/CP/2008/2 and FCCC/SBI/2008/INF.10). The item was then taken up in contact groups and informal consultations co-chaired by Ricardo Moita (Portugal) and Arthur Rolle (Bahamas). Parties considered the information provided by the GEF. Their recommendations are contained in SBI conclusions adopted by SBI on 10 December.

**SBI Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2008/L.24), the SBI invites the GEF to continue to provide detailed and complete information on its activities relating to preparation of non-Annex I communications, including information on the dates of approval of funding and disbursement of funds, for consideration at SBI 30. The SBI also recommends that COP 14 request the GEF to ensure sufficient financial resources to meet the agreed full costs incurred by developing countries in complying with their obligations under Convention Article 12.1 (national communications), noting and welcoming the fact that a number of non-Annex I parties plan to initiate the preparation of their third or fourth communications by the end of the fourth GEF replenishment.

**TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER:** The SBSTA took up this issue in plenary on 1 December and the SBI addressed it on 2 December, when the Chair of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT), Jukka Uosukainen (Finland), reported on the EGTT's work (FCCC/SB/2008/INFs.5-8). Matters relating to the EGTT were subsequently considered in a joint SBI/SBSTA contact group chaired by Carlos Fuller (Belize) and Holger

Liptow (Germany). Discussions were not controversial and the group finished its work early. SBSTA and SBI conclusions were adopted on 9 December.

Other matters under the SBI agenda item on this issue (FCCC/SBI/2008/16-17) were taken up in a contact group chaired by Philip Gwage (Uganda) and Jukka Uosukainen (Finland), with a focus on the GEF strategic programme to scale up investment in technology transfer, and the development of the terms of reference for the review of the implementation of Convention Article 4.1(c) and 4.5. SBI conclusions containing an annex and draft COP decision were adopted by the SBI on 10 December, and the COP adopted the draft decision on 12 December. During adoption of the COP decision, the strategic programme was renamed the "Poznań strategic programme on technology transfer."

**SBSTA Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2008/L.16), the SBSTA notes progress made in the EGTT's work and the interim reports by its Chair on performance indicators, financing options and a long-term strategy to facilitate the development, deployment, diffusion and transfer of technologies (FCCC/SB/2008/INFs 6-8). The SBSTA also requests the EGTT to take into consideration the deliberations among parties at this session when preparing the final versions of these reports.

**SBI Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2008/L.28), the SBI requests the EGTT to take into consideration the deliberations among parties at this session when preparing the final versions of the reports on performance indicators, financing options and a long-term strategy. The SBI also agrees on terms of reference for the review and assessment of the effectiveness of the implementation of Convention Article 4.1(c) and 4.5, contained in an annex that sets out the mandate, objectives, scope, areas of focus, and approach and timing of the review.

**COP Decision:** In its decision (FCCC/SBI/2008/L.28/Add.1), the COP welcomes the Poznań strategic programme on technology transfer, and requests the GEF to:

- promptly initiate and facilitate the preparation of projects for approval and implementation under the programme;
- collaborate with its implementing agencies to provide technical support to developing countries to prepare or update their technology needs assessments, using the updated handbook;
- consider the long-term implementation of the strategic programme, including addressing gaps in current GEF operations relating to technology transfer, leveraging private sector investment, and promoting innovative project development; and
- provide interim reports to SBI 30 and 31 and a report to COP 16 on progress to date.

The COP also invites parties and relevant organizations to make submissions to the Secretariat based on the areas of focus set out in the terms of reference for the review of implementation of Convention Article 4.1(c) and 4.5. The deadline for submissions is 16 February 2009.

**CAPACITY BUILDING UNDER THE CONVENTION:** This agenda item (FCCC/SBI/2008/11, 15, MISCs.5-6, FCCC/CP/2008/2 and FCCC/TP/2008/5) was first considered by the SBI in plenary on 2 December, and subsequently in informal

consultations facilitated by Crispin D'Auvergne (Saint Lucia) and Helmut Hojesky (Austria). During consultations, disagreements persisted on language relating to support provided by the GEF in the implementation of the capacity building framework, and the use of performance indicators for monitoring and evaluation. The G-77/China preferred language expressing disappointment with implementation of the framework and particularly the support provided by the GEF. Most developed countries opposed this, stating that no review had been carried out and such language was inappropriate. In addition, the G-77/China supported the development of performance indicators for monitoring and evaluating capacity building, which developed countries opposed as unnecessary. Parties finally agreed on compromise language and SBI conclusions were adopted on 10 December. A COP decision, which was agreed at SBI 28, was adopted by the COP on 12 December.

**SBI Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2008/L.25), the SBI:

- notes the concern expressed by some parties regarding lack of progress in implementing the capacity-building framework;
- recommends that the COP reiterate its request to the GEF to continue efforts to provide adequate financial resources to support the implementation of capacity-building activities;
- invites submissions on experiences and lessons learned on the use of performance indicators for monitoring and evaluation; and
- requests the Secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on this issue, including the possible use of performance indicators, for consideration at SBI 30.

**COP Decision:** In its decision (FCCC/SBI/2008/8/Add.1), the COP requests SBI 30 to prepare a draft decision for adoption at COP 15, on the outcome of the second comprehensive review of the implementation of the capacity-building framework in developing countries.

**CONVENTION ARTICLE 4.8 AND 4.9 (ADVERSE EFFECTS AND RESPONSE MEASURES):** Parties considered a number of issues in relation to the adverse effects of climate change and impacts of response measures. These included the Buenos Aires programme of work on adaptation and response measures (decision 1/CP.10), the Nairobi Work Programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation and the needs of LDCs.

**Decision 1/CP.10:** This agenda item was considered by the SBI on 2 December, and subsequently in contact groups and informal consultations chaired by Leon Charles (Grenada). The two main tasks were: assessment of the implementation of Convention Article 4.8 and decisions 5/CP.7 and 1/CP.10; and identification of actions that could be carried out to further implement decision 1/CP.10. A round table was organized on 3 December as part of the assessment, for parties to exchange experiences, lessons and best practices, and parties continued this exchange during informal consultations, together with discussions on identifying further actions. However, parties were unable to agree on the further actions to be carried out, and were also unable to agree on text on the status of the implementation of decision 1/CP.10, due mainly to disagreement over the

treatment of the impact of response measures. No outcome was reached and the COP took note of this during its closing plenary on 12 December. The item will be included on SBI 30's agenda.

**Nairobi Work Programme:** This agenda item (FCCC/SBSTA/2008/9, 10, 12, INF.5, FCCC/TP/2008/3-4) was first considered by SBSTA on 1 December. Discussions continued in contact groups and informal consultations chaired by Kishan Kumarsingh (Trinidad and Tobago) and Don Lemmen (Canada). The main issues for discussion were: identification of recommendations from implementation of the NWP to be forwarded to the SBI for its consideration; and consideration of the need for a group of experts and its possible role. On the second issue, most developing countries were in support of a group of experts to support implementation of the NWP, while most developed countries, while not directly opposing establishment of such a group, questioned its benefit considering that many experts already participate in the NWP. Parties eventually agreed to have an expanded roster of experts, rather than a group of experts, and agreed to invite submissions on names for the roster. The SBI adopted conclusions and an annex on 10 December.

**SBSTA Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2008/L.22), the SBSTA, *inter alia*: invites parties to expand the roster of experts to ensure that all areas of expertise relevant to the NWP are represented; agrees to continue consideration of this matter at SBSTA 32; and provides the SBI, for its possible consideration, as appropriate, information and advice emerging from the implementation of the first phase of the NWP, as contained in the annex. The annex covers relevant information and advice to the SBI relating to methods and tools, data and observations; climate modeling, scenarios and downscaling; climate-related risks and extreme events; socioeconomic information; adaptation planning and practices; research; technologies for adaptation; and economic diversification.

**Least Developed Countries:** The SBI first considered this issue on 2 December, when the Chair of the LDC Expert Group (LEG) delivered a report on the 14th meeting of the LEG (FCCC/SBI/2008/14). The issue was subsequently taken up in informal consultations facilitated by Margaret Sangarwe (Zimbabwe), and proved straightforward. The SBI adopted conclusions on 10 December.

**SBI Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2008/L.22), the SBI notes that 39 NAPAs had been submitted by 10 December, that only one project is under implementation, and that 18 others have been approved for development. The SBI also, *inter alia*, invites the LEG to assess the support needed to implement NAPA projects, and encourages the LEG to provide technical support and training in development of NAPA projects for implementation.

**OTHER MATTERS REFERRED TO COP BY SUBSIDIARY BODIES: Activities implemented jointly (AIJ) under the pilot phase:** Joint climate mitigation activities between parties were envisaged under Convention Article 4.2, and a pilot phase for AIJ was agreed at COP 1 in 1995 to give interested parties experience in the joint implementation of projects. Unlike the Protocol's flexible mechanisms, however, AIJ pilot phase activities do not result in credits for parties.

At COP 12, parties agreed to continue the pilot phase, and to consider the eighth synthesis report of submissions at SBSTA 29. However, because no new information on AIJ projects was received, the Secretariat did not produce a synthesis report. As a result, SBSTA 29 decided to change the deadline for the eighth synthesis, and on 12 December the COP adopted a short decision text confirming this recommendation.

**SBSTA Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2008/L.19), the SBSTA notes that the eighth synthesis report on AIJ has not yet been prepared because no new information was submitted.

**COP Decision:** In its decision (FCCC/SBSTA/2008/L.19/Add.1), the COP decides to continue the pilot phase and sets a deadline of 1 June 2010 for the submission of information for inclusion in the eighth synthesis report.

#### **ADMINISTRATIVE, FINANCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL MATTERS**

This agenda item concerns audited financial statements for the biennium 2006-2007 (FCCC/SBI/2008/13 and Add.1 and 2), performance for the biennium 2008-2009 (FCCC/SBI/2008/10 and INF.9) and continuing review of the functions and operations of the Secretariat. The item was taken up in SBI plenary on 2 December, and then addressed jointly with COP/MOP-related administrative, financial and institutional matters in informal consultations coordinated by Talieh Wogerbauer-Mamdouhi (Austria). The item proved uncontroversial, and SBI conclusions and a draft COP decision were adopted on 10 December. The COP adopted the decision on 12 December 2008.

**SBI Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2008/L.17), the SBI takes note of the auditors' reports and information on income, budget performance and status of contributions, and notes with satisfaction the efforts of the Secretariat to ensure equitable geographic distribution among staff, and encourages continued efforts to improve gender balance.

**COP Decision:** In its decision (FCCC/SBI/2008/L.17/Add.1/Rev.1), the COP, *inter alia*: urges parties to further contribute to the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process and to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities; urges parties to make contributions to help cover the shortfall due to exchange rate fluctuations; and invites the UN Secretary-General to undertake an independent review of the Secretariat's structure.

#### **VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS FOR KAZAKHSTAN FOR 2008-2012**

The item on information on voluntary quantitative commitments for Kazakhstan for the period of 2008-2012 was taken up by the COP on 2 December, when COP President Nowicki said he would consult informally. The issue had arisen as a result of notification by Kazakhstan that it intends to take on voluntary quantitative commitments for the period 2008-2012.

The COP President's consultations resulted in a short COP decision, which was adopted on 12 December.

**COP Decision:** In its decision (FCCC/CP/2008/L.2), the COP recalls that, upon ratifying the Protocol, Kazakhstan will become an Annex I party for the purposes of the Protocol, while remaining a non-Annex I party for the purposes of the

Convention. The COP welcomes information from Kazakhstan on its voluntary commitment to limit its emissions for 2008-2012 at the same level as its 1992 emissions.

#### **REPORTS OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODIES**

The SBI and SBSTA met for their twenty-ninth sessions from 1-10 December. SBI was chaired by Bagher Asadi (Iran), while SBSTA was chaired by Helen Plume (New Zealand). On 12 December, the COP took note of the reports of the twenty-ninth and twenty-eighth sessions of the SBSTA (FCCC/SBSTA/2008/L.14 and FCCC/SBSTA/2008/6) and SBI (FCCC/SBI/2008/L.15 and FCCC/SBSTA/2008/8 and Add.1). These reports include numerous items that were subsequently taken up by the COP and/or COP/MOP. All of these issues are taken up in this summary under their respective COP and COP/MOP agenda items.

However, there were also several items on which conclusions were adopted by the SBSTA but not directly addressed by the COP or COP/MOP. These items included reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries (REDD), research and systematic observation, various methodological issues, the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report, and cooperation with the Montreal Protocol Secretariat. This section provides details on Convention-related issues taken up in the report of the SBSTA that were not included on the COP's agenda.

**Reducing Emissions from Deforestation in Developing Countries (REDD):** This issue was first addressed in SBSTA plenary on 2 December (FCCC/SBSTA/2008/11), and subsequently in numerous contact groups and informal consultations co-chaired by Audun Rosland (Norway) and Lilian Portillo (Paraguay). Early discussions focused on assessing progress made and additional methodological work needed, including whether to hold additional expert consultations or request further party submissions.

Extended consultations focused on the presence of a semicolon in text recommending methodological guidance on "issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries." This text, present in early drafts, was drawn from paragraph 1(b)(iii) of the Bali Action Plan. India and others, seeking a more central role for conservation and other activities, sought removal of the semicolon, which would give these issues more prominence in the text. The final text included a comma in place of the semicolon, a move many interpreted as a small victory for inclusion of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in any possible future REDD mechanism.

Further discussions focused on the language on indigenous peoples, with some parties seeking to include reference to the rights of indigenous peoples, or the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and others suggesting that these issues would be better dealt with in the AWG-LCA.

After lengthy discussions on these matters, the SBSTA adopted conclusions on a compromise text on 10 December.

**SBSTA Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2008/L.23) SBSTA, *inter alia*:

- requests its Chair to organize an expert meeting to focus on methodological issues relating to reference emission levels for deforestation and degradation, the relationship among the reference emission levels and relevant reference levels, and the role and contribution of conservation, sustainable management of forests, changes in forest cover and associated carbon stocks and greenhouse gas emissions and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks to enhance action on mitigation of climate change and to the consideration of reference levels;
- recommends methodological guidance noting the importance of, *inter alia*, promoting readiness of developing countries, and further mobilization of resources, in relation to decision 2/CP.13 (REDD), as well as recognizing the need to promote the full and effective participation of indigenous people and local communities, taking into account national circumstances and noting relevant international agreements;
- recommends taking into account methodological guidance, including, *inter alia*: the use of the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, and encouraging the use of the Good Practice Guidance for LULUCF, as appropriate.
- requests the Secretariat to prepare a technical paper on the cost of implementing methodologies and monitoring systems;
- invites parties and accredited observers to submit, if appropriate, their views on issues relating to indigenous people and local communities for the development and application of methodologies; and
- concludes that guidance from the AWG-LCA would facilitate further progress on methodological issues.

**Research and Systematic Observation:** Parties were briefed by representatives of the Global Terrestrial Observing System, Committee on Earth Observation Satellites, and Global Climate Observing System (FCCC/SBSTA/2008/MISCs.11-12). The SBSTA then agreed to defer a more detailed consideration of this issue until SBSTA 30, and adopted brief conclusions on 10 December.

**SBSTA Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2008/L.18), the SBSTA agrees to defer further consideration of this issue to SBSTA 30, when it will consider the implementation plan of the Global Climate Observing System. In this regard, it encourages parties to provide additional information on their national activities by 30 January 2009.

**Methodological Issues:** A number of methodological issues were taken up by SBSTA, including matters relating to greenhouse gas inventories, the greenhouse gas data interface, and emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport (also known as “bunker fuels”).

**Greenhouse gas inventories:** The SBSTA first took up this issue on 2 December (FCCC/SBSTA/2008/INF.4), followed by informal consultations facilitated by Dominique Blain (Canada). These consultations resulted in agreement on SBSTA conclusions, which were adopted by the SBSTA on 10 December.

**SBSTA Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2008/L.20), the SBSTA notes with concern difficulties experienced by the Secretariat in organizing reviews with complete expert review teams and reiterates its request to parties to nominate experts to the roster of experts, update the roster at

least once a year and try to ensure that invited experts are able to participate in reviews. The SBSTA notes the importance of the training for inventory review experts and requests the Secretariat to update this programme for the period up to 2014. The SBSTA also notes the need to enhance consistency of the reviews.

**Greenhouse gas data interface:** Consideration of this item was deferred until SBSTA 32.

**Bunker fuels:** The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and International Maritime Organization (IMO) briefed parties in the SBSTA plenary on 2 December. SBSTA Chair Helen Plume prepared conclusions mandating consideration of this item in more detail at SBSTA 32. The SBSTA adopted the conclusions on 10 December.

**SBSTA Conclusions:** In the conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2008/L.15), the SBSTA notes the information received from the ICAO and IMO Secretariats and invites them to report at future sessions of the SBSTA on outcomes of their work on this issue.

**IPCC Fourth Assessment Report:** The Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was first taken up by SBSTA on 2 December, when Chair Helen Plume noted agreement at SBSTA 28 to conclude consideration of this matter at the 29th session. Chair Plume prepared SBSTA conclusions on this matter, which were adopted on 10 December.

**SBSTA Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2008/L.17), the SBSTA stresses the importance of keeping parties informed about findings from the AR4 and notes plans for a Fifth Assessment Report and the invitation to parties to inform the IPCC about scientific and technical questions and information they would like considered in support of the UNFCCC process.

**Other SBSTA Matters: Cooperation with the Secretariat for the Vienna Convention and its Montreal Protocol:** This matter was taken up briefly on 2 December and subsequently on 10 December, when SBSTA conclusions were adopted.

**SBSTA Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2008/L.19), the SBSTA notes the decisions of the 20th meeting of the parties to the Montreal Protocol on the environmentally-sound management of banks of ozone-depleting substances and on convening an open-ended dialogue on high global warming potential alternatives for ozone-depleting substances. The SBSTA notes the planned workshops and encourages the UNFCCC Secretariat to attend.

#### REPORT OF THE AWG-LCA

On 12 December, the COP took note of the report of AWG-LCA 4 in Poznań, as well as the reports of the sessions held earlier in the year in March-April, June and August (FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/L.9 and FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/9, 12 and Corr.1). The COP also adopted a decision on this process, entitled “Advancing the Bali Action Plan” (FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/L.4), which notes progress and welcomes the Chair’s determination to shift into full negotiating mode in 2009. For a full account of the discussions and outcomes from the AWG-LCA in Poznań, see the AWG-LCA section of this report on page 12.

## REPORT OF COP/MOP 4

COP and COP/MOP President Maciej Nowicki opened COP/MOP 4 on Monday, 1 December.

### ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

On 1 December, delegates adopted the COP/MOP agenda (FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/1) and approved the proposed organization of work.

On 12 December, the COP/MOP approved its report on credentials (FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/8) and nominations for membership of the CDM Executive Board and Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee (FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/L.1). COP/MOP Chair Nowicki informed parties that, because discussions on the AWG-KP Bureau had not been completed, the incumbent Chair (Harald Dovland, Norway) and Vice-Chair (Mama Konate, Mali) would continue in their posts.

### CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM

Under this agenda item (FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/4), parties focused on the operation of the CDM and its regional distribution. The issue was first taken up by the COP/MOP plenary on 3 December and then considered in a contact group and informal consultations co-chaired by Christiana Figueres (Costa Rica) and Georg Børsting (Norway). The COP/MOP plenary adopted the decision on 12 December (FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/L.6).

Negotiations were lengthy, with outstanding issues addressed at the ministerial level. The main issues discussed included CDM governance, issues related to accreditation of Designated Operational Entities (DOEs), methodologies and the CDM's regional and subregional distribution.

On governance, China, Japan and others expressed concern over recent delays in project registration and increase in review requests by the CDM Executive Board, as well as over unpredictability in the Board's decision making. Delegates therefore agreed to text on governance noting delays and requesting the Board to speed up the "completeness check process." Parties also agreed to request the Board to take several specific actions to improve transparency and consistency of its decision-making and refrain from retroactive application of its decisions.

China, Japan and others highlighted the need to simplify accreditation of Designated Operational Entities (DOEs) and delegates agreed, *inter alia*, to request the Board to complete "as its highest priority" revision of the accreditation process for DOEs and develop, by COP/MOP 5, a policy framework for addressing non-compliance by DOEs.

One of the last issues to be resolved related to methodologies and a proposal by Brazil to consider extending the eligibility criteria for afforestation/reforestation activities under the CDM to cover lands with forests in exhaustion. As of 11 December, the paragraph remained in brackets. It also contained bracketed text supported by Saudi Arabia on the inclusion of CCS in geological formations under the CDM. Ministers eventually agreed to refer both issues to the Executive Board for further consideration and requested the Board to report back to COP/MOP 5. In the COP/MOP closing plenary, Venezuela proposed that the Board set

up a working group to study the technical and legal aspects of CCS, and delegates agreed to reflect Venezuela's statement in the meeting's record.

Another controversial issue concerned regional and subregional distribution of the CDM. The African Group and others highlighted the need to consider Africa's interests, including by facilitating methodological work. Cambodia and others proposed simplifying the CDM procedures for LDCs. The EU and others supported simplifying CDM procedures and facilitating work on methodologies for Africa, LDCs and SIDS. However, Colombia, Saudi Arabia and some other developing countries opposed giving preference to LDCs, SIDS and Africa, especially regarding methodologies, and called for equal treatment for all non-Annex I countries with few CDM projects. After lengthy negotiations, text was agreed including special reference to Africa, LDCs and SIDS regarding streamlining of the CDM process. The paragraph on facilitating methodological work, however, only refers to "countries underrepresented" in the CDM.

**COP/MOP Decision:** In its decision (FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/L.6), the COP/MOP notes with serious concern delays in project registration and CER issuance and urges the Board to take effective action to speed up the completeness check process.

The COP/MOP also requests the Board to:

- classify, index and publish decisions, clarify their hierarchy, demonstrate the relationship between new and previous decisions, and further substantiate decisions as soon as possible in 2009;
- summarize systematically the major issues that trigger review requests and compile and make publicly available the major criteria for decision-making during the review process;
- adhere to the principle that any decision, guidance, tool and rule shall not be applied retroactively;
- complete, as its highest priority, its revision of the DOE accreditation process and complete its accreditation standard;
- develop and apply, as a priority, a system for continuous monitoring of DOEs and improving their performance;
- facilitate accreditation of DOEs from developing countries;
- finalize prior to COP/MOP 5 work on a policy framework to address non-compliance by DOEs in a systematic manner, including transparent criteria for sanctions; and
- analyze possible arrangements for ensuring that projects under validation or verification by suspended DOEs are not prejudiced by suspension.

On methodologies and additionality, the COP/MOP requests the Board to further enhance the objectivity regarding approaches to demonstrating additionality and determination of emission baselines. It also requests the Board to provide, as a matter of urgency, guidance on the programme of activities, and asks the Board to assess the implications of the possible inclusion of CCS in geological formations as CDM activities, taking into account technical, methodological and legal issues, and report back to COP/MOP 5. Additionally, it requests the Board to assess the implications of the possible inclusion of lands "with forests in exhaustion" as afforestation and reforestation CDM activities, taking into account technical, methodological and legal issues, and report back to COP/MOP 5.

- On regional and subregional distribution, the COP/MOP:
- encourages bilateral cooperation, and further private sector engagement in the CDM and DOEs to establish offices and partnerships in developing countries;
  - requests the Board to develop, in cooperation with DOEs, ways to streamline the CDM process in countries hosting fewer than 10 projects, especially in LDCs, SIDS and Africa, without compromising environmental integrity;
  - requests the Board, taking into account its workload, to facilitate the development and approval of methodologies based on the specific needs, and potential for, application in countries underrepresented in the CDM; and
  - encourages parties and the private sector to support the identification and development of project design documents in countries hosting fewer than ten registered CDM projects, especially in LDCs, SIDS and Africa, and to meet the cost of validating these projects.

### JOINT IMPLEMENTATION

This issue was first addressed in the COP/MOP on 3 December, and subsequently in contact groups and informal consultations co-chaired by William Agyemang-Bonsu (Ghana) and Pedro Martins Barata (Portugal). The group focused discussion on issues related to the JI Supervisory Committee (JISC), with other JI-related discussions occurring under the agenda item on the second review of the Kyoto Protocol under Article 9. The COP/MOP adopted conclusions on 12 December.

**COP/MOP Decision:** In its decision (FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/L.4), the COP/MOP, *inter alia*: encourages the JISC to continue enhancing the implementation of the verification procedure, taking into account the distinct characteristics of JI, and to emphasize that approaches specific to JI are available; encourages independent entities to continue to build and improve their capacity; and notes with concern that the income to date from charging of fees to cover administrative costs is significantly lower than the level required to cover the estimated costs.

### COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE

The Compliance Committee's annual report (FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/5) was taken up by the COP/MOP in plenary on 4 December, and then considered in a contact group and informal consultations co-chaired by Eric Mugurusi (Tanzania) and Jürgen Lefevere (European Community). The COP/MOP adopted the decision (FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/L.2) on 12 December.

The key issue discussed concerned the Committee's proposal on amendments to its rules of procedures. Sebastian Oberthür, Chair of the Compliance Committee's Enforcement Branch, explained that the motivation was to: introduce transparent rules for the calculation of time periods; clarify parties' right to be represented; and clarify rules concerning the submission and assessment of compliance action plans. Some developed countries stressed the need to avoid introducing new obligations. After informal consultations, parties agreed to adopt most of the modifications proposed by the Committee, with some further amendments.

**COP/MOP Decision:** In its decision (FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/L.2), the COP/MOP, *inter alia*, adopts amendments to the Compliance Committee's rules of procedure. The decision

also contains an annex with the amended rules of procedure. These rules specify the calculation of time periods and set out situations where a party is entitled to designate one or more persons to represent it. The rules also identify issues to be addressed in compliance action plans, and set out the indicative timeframe for the consideration of such plans by the Enforcement Branch, as well as issues to be included in the review and assessment of the plan by the Enforcement Branch.

### AMENDMENT TO THE PROTOCOL RELATING TO COMPLIANCE

This issue relates to a proposal by Saudi Arabia at COP/MOP 1 to amend the Protocol to entail legally binding consequences for non-compliance. It was briefly taken up by the SBI plenary on 2 December and SBI Chair Asadi said he would consult informally. On 10 December, the SBI closing plenary agreed to continue consideration of the issue at SBI 30 without adopting formal conclusions and the COP/MOP closing plenary took note of this action on 12 December.

### ADAPTATION FUND BOARD REPORT

The issue was taken up in the COP/MOP plenary on 3 December and further discussed in a contact group and informal consultations co-chaired by Karsten Sach (Germany) and Surya Sethi (India). The issue concerns operationalization of the Adaptation Fund through adopting or taking note of the recommendations by the Adaptation Fund Board contained in the Board's report (FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/2).

There was broad agreement among parties that the Adaptation Fund needs to become operational as soon as possible in 2009. However, extensive discussions took place on enabling direct access of parties to the Fund, which is one of the three tracks under the decision 1/CMP.3. The two other tracks are access through implementing entities and through accredited executing entities at the national level.

The G-77/China insisted on operationalizing parties' direct access to funding by giving the Board the legal capacity to undertake contracts and fund projects. The EU cautioned against making decisions on the legal status at this time. With other developed countries, the EU also supported a feasibility study on the legal issues identified in the Board's report. However, agreement was not reached and the issue was forwarded for consideration at the ministerial level. Ministers finally agreed to confer on the Board legal capacity to enable direct access by parties to the Fund.

**COP/MOP Decision:** In its decision (FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/L.7), the COP/MOP, *inter alia*, adopts: the rules of procedure of the Adaptation Fund Board; the memorandum of understanding between the COP/MOP and the GEF Council regarding secretariat services to the Adaptation Fund Board, on an interim basis; the terms and conditions of services to be provided by the World Bank as trustee for the Adaptation Fund, on an interim basis; and the strategic priorities, policies and guidelines of the Adaptation Fund.

The COP/MOP also decides that the Adaptation Fund Board be conferred such legal capacity as necessary for the discharge of its functions with regard to direct access by eligible parties and implementing and executing entities. In addition, the COP/MOP determines that these provisions will be reviewed as part of the

review envisaged in decision 1/CMP.3, paragraph 33, taking into account the feasibility study commissioned by the Adaptation Fund Board.

### **INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTION LOG**

On the international transaction log (ITL) for the flexible mechanisms, the Secretariat introduced the relevant document (FCCC/SBI/2008/7) during the SBI plenary on 2 December. SBI Chair Asadi undertook to draft conclusions in consultation with interested parties. The SBI adopted conclusions on 10 December, with the COP/MOP adopting these on 12 December.

**COP/MOP Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2008/L.18), the COP/MOP notes that the Secretariat has completed the connection of the JI information system with the ITL. The COP/MOP also requests the ITL administrator to compile sufficient information on transactions in the ITL and provide it in its annual reports for 2009 and 2010.

### **NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS**

This issue was first addressed in the SBI plenary on 2 December (FCCC/SBI/2008/INF.8 and MISC.7), and subsequently in informal consultations held by Dominique Blain (Canada). The SBI adopted conclusions on 10 December.

**SBI Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2008/L.19), the SBI, *inter alia*: requests the Secretariat to organize a meeting of the lead reviewers in the first half of 2009, and to prepare a note describing plans and priorities for 2010-2011, including resource requirements.

### **COMPILATION AND ACCOUNTING REPORT FOR ANNEX B PARTIES**

This issue was first addressed in SBI plenary on 2 December under the agenda item on other matters (FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/9/Rev.1, Add. 1 and Corr. 1). The matter proved uncontroversial and the COP/MOP adopted a decision on 12 December.

**COP/MOP Decision:** In its decision (FCCC/SBI/2008/L.16), the COP/MOP, *inter alia*: acknowledges that the outcomes of the initial review demonstrate the capacity of Annex B parties to account for their emissions and assigned amounts in the first commitment period and to meet eligibility requirements for participation in the flexibility mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol.

### **2ND REVIEW OF THE PROTOCOL UNDER ARTICLE 9**

This agenda item relates to the second review of the Kyoto Protocol under Article 9. The first review took place at COP/MOP 2 where delegates also agreed on the timing and preparatory process for the second review.

During sessional and intersessional discussions held prior to COP/MOP 4, several issues had been identified for consideration during the second review, including: facilitating procedures for countries to take on emission targets under Protocol Annex B; improving the governance and distribution of the CDM; privileges and immunities; and extending the share of proceeds for adaptation to JI and emissions trading.

At COP/MOP 4, the issue (FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/6; FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/INF.1-3; FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/MISC.1-3; FCCC/SBI/2008/8 & Add.1 and FCCC/TP/2008/6) was first taken up in plenary on 3 and 4 December. From 3-12 December it was considered in contact groups and numerous informal

consultations co-chaired by Ana Maria Kleymeyr (Argentina) and Adrian Macey (New Zealand). In the COP/MOP plenary on 13 December, following late-night Friends of the Chair and ministerial consultations, COP/MOP President Nowicki announced that these consultations had not resulted in agreement on a comprehensive review.

On the review process, Saudi Arabia, China and others said the review should be completed in Poznań, while the EU, Australia and others identified the need to continue considering some issues under other bodies, such as the SBI. Consultations on the different aspects of the review took place separately, with an expert drafting group producing what was reported to be agreed text on the scope, effectiveness and functioning of the flexible mechanisms.

On the share of proceeds, many developing countries highlighted the importance of the issue and supported its finalization in Poznań. Some countries with economies in transition, however, opposed the proposal. South Africa proposed specific text on a two percent levy on the issuance of assigned amount units (AAUs) and removal units, to be monetized by the Adaptation Fund Board. The EU put forth less specific text noting the need to develop improved understanding of the financial potentials of available and new mechanisms. Parties were ultimately unable to reach agreement on the share of proceeds issue, with many developing countries expressing disappointment. In the early hours of Saturday, 13 December, the COP/MOP agreed to conclude the review without any substantive outcome or document.

### **CAPACITY BUILDING UNDER THE PROTOCOL**

This agenda item (FCCC/SBI/2008/11, MISCs. 5-6, and FCCC/TP/2008/5) was first considered by the SBI on 2 December, when the G-77/China highlighted gaps in implementing capacity building, particularly in relation to enhancing capacity for implementing CDM projects in Africa, LDCs and SIDS. The item was subsequently taken up in informal consultations facilitated by Crispin D'Auvergne (Saint Lucia) and Helmut Hojesky (Austria), where the issue of performance indicators for monitoring and evaluating capacity building, and barriers to distribution of CDM projects were discussed. SBI conclusions were adopted on 10 December and the COP/MOP decision forwarded from the SBI was adopted by the COP/MOP on 12 December.

**SBI Conclusions:** The SBI conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2008/L.25) under this agenda item are similar to those on capacity building under the Convention, particularly on expertise and gaps in monitoring and evaluating capacity building, and the use of performance indicators. In addition to these conclusions, the SBI also notes the synthesis report on the implementation of the capacity-building framework and acknowledges the barriers to the equitable regional distribution of CDM projects.

**COP/MOP Decision:** In its decision (FCCC/SBI/2008/8/Add.1), the COP/MOP requests SBI 30 to prepare a draft decision for adoption at COP/MOP 5, on the outcome of the second comprehensive review of the implementation of the capacity-building framework in developing countries, and decides to take account of recommendations made by SBI 30 on further steps to regularly monitor and review the implementation of capacity building.

**ARTICLES 3.14 AND 2.3**

During SB 28, delegates agreed to establish a joint SBSTA/SBI contact group at SB 29 on the SBSTA agenda item on Protocol Article 2.3 (adverse effects of policies and measures) and the SBI item on Protocol Article 3.14 (adverse effects and response measures). Disagreement on considering these items jointly had resulted in the issue being deferred to successive SBI and SBSTA sessions.

This matter was first considered on 2 December in the SBI and SBSTA plenary. Kamel Djemouai (Algeria) and Gertraud Wollansky (Austria) subsequently co-chaired several joint contact group sessions and informal consultations. Procedural issues were the subject of debate, in terms of how to resolve the precedent established by holding a joint SBI/SBSTA contact group. Parties discussed whether Protocol Articles 2.3 and 3.14 should be addressed in one joint SBI/SBSTA conclusion or whether there should be separate conclusions under each of the respective bodies. Parties eventually agreed on joint SBSTA/SBI conclusions under each of the respective bodies. Several Annex I countries also contended that adverse effects and response measures should be discussed jointly, while others maintained that these items should be considered separately with equal time allocated to each, as agreed at SB 28.

The issue of duplication was raised in the context of ongoing relevant discussions under other SBI agenda items, the AWG-LCA and AWG-KP and also in relation to a proposed workshop on adverse effects and response measures proposed for 2009. Potential overlaps with scheduled workshops on spillover effects under the AWG-KP and on economic and social impacts of response measures under the AWG-LCA were raised. Micronesia, for AOSIS, reiterated that discussions on response measures should be distinct from discussions on adaptation and called for the proposed workshop to have a narrow focus. SBSTA conclusions were adopted on 12 December.

**SBSTA Conclusions:** In the conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2008/L.24), the SBSTA acknowledges the importance of addressing matters relating to Article 3.14 and Article 2.3 of the Protocol and establishes a joint contact group to address these matters. The SBSTA and SBI welcome the initial exchange of views on these matters and on opportunities for further action and agrees to continue these actions in a joint contact group at SB 30.

**ADMINISTRATIVE, FINANCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL MATTERS**

This issue was taken up in SBI plenary on 2 December, and then addressed jointly with COP-related administrative, financial and institutional matters in informal consultations. The item proved uncontroversial, and the COP/MOP adopted a short decision on the matter during its closing plenary on 13 December.

**COP/MOP Decision:** In its decision (FCCC/SBI/2008/L.17/Add.2/Rev.1), the COP/MOP, *inter alia*: urges parties to further contribute to the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process to ensure the widest possible participation in the negotiations in 2009, and to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities, particularly in view of increased number of sessions in 2008-2009.

**REPORTS OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODIES**

On 12 December, the COP/MOP took note of the reports of the twenty-ninth and twenty-eighth sessions of the SBSTA (FCCC/SBSTA/2008/L.14 and FCCC/SBSTA/2008/6) and SBI (FCCC/SBI/2008/L.15 and FCCC/SBSTA/2008/8 and Add.1). These reports include numerous items that were subsequently taken up by the COP and/or COP/MOP and are summarized here under their respective COP and COP/MOP agenda items.

However, there were also two Protocol-related methodological issues on which conclusions were adopted by the SBSTA that were not directly addressed by the COP/MOP. This section provides details on these Protocol-related issues taken up in the report of the SBSTA that were not included on the COP/MOP's agenda.

**SBSTA: Methodological issues under the Protocol: Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-22 (HCFC-22) / Hydrofluorocarbon-23 (HFC-23):** This issue was first addressed in plenary on 2 December, and in various informal consultations facilitated by Jeffery Spooner (Jamaica). It concerns the implications of crediting emission reductions for the destruction of HFC-23 under the CDM and, in so doing, providing a perverse incentive for the increased production of HCFC-22 – an ozone-depleting substance regulated under the Montreal Protocol. Parties were not able to reach agreement on this item and it will be taken up again at SBSTA 30.

**Carbon capture and storage under the CDM:** This issue (FCCC/SBSTA/2008/INFs.1 and 3 and MISC.10), was first introduced in plenary on 2 December and considered in contact group sessions and informal consultations facilitated by Gertraud Wollansky (Austria) and Mohammad Reazuddin (Bangladesh). Delegates considered various options, including an EU proposal for a CCS pilot phase under the CDM. Throughout discussions, views remained polarized among parties such as Saudi Arabia, Norway, the EU, Japan and others who supported including CCS under the CDM and Jamaica, Venezuela, Micronesia and Brazil who, while noting the potential of CCS maintained that the technology has not been fully tested or proven, but could be considered at a later stage. Draft text was heavily bracketed and differences remained on forwarding bracketed text to the COP/MOP or to a later SBSTA session.

During the SBSTA closing plenary, the EU, Saudi Arabia, Australia, Norway and Japan expressed regret that agreement had not been reached. Jamaica noted that CCS technology is not ready for use in an offset mechanism such as the CDM, while Brazil highlighted concerns relating to long-term permanence and host-country liabilities. The SBSTA adopted conclusions on 10 December. Informal ministerial consultations conducted on 12 December were not able to reach agreement on this matter. The item will therefore appear on the agenda at the SBSTA's next session.

**SBSTA Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2008/L.21), the SBSTA takes note of the synthesis of views on issues relevant to the consideration of CCS in geological formations as CDM project activities and the views of parties and NGOs. The SBSTA, having considered the conclusions and the draft decisions proposed by the Chair, does not agree to adopt these conclusions and, therefore, cannot conclude its consideration of this issue.

## REPORT OF THE AWG-KP

On 12 December, the COP/MOP took note of the report of the resumed AWG-KP 6 in Poznań, as well as the reports of the sessions held earlier in the year in March-April, June and August (FCCC/KP/AWG/2008/L.16 and FCCC/KP/AWG/2008/2, 3, and 5). The COP/MOP also adopted a decision forwarded by the AWG-KP on “Advancing the work of the AWG-KP” (FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/L.5), which looks forward to the development of texts that support the AWG-KP completing its work at COP/MOP 5. For a full account on the discussions and outcomes from the AWG-KP in Poznań, see the AWG-KP section of this report on page 14.

## OTHER MATTERS

**PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES:** This item was first considered in the SBI plenary on 2 December, when parties supported considering this issue in the context of the second review of the Protocol under Article 9. Tuvalu proposed a new legally-binding instrument and the EU said it should be part of a post-2012 agreement.

Sebastian Oberthür (Germany) undertook informal consultations that resulted in three draft texts. One of these texts was intended for further consideration by the contact group undertaking the second review of the Protocol under Article 9, since the issue of privileges and immunities is connected to this wider review. This text addressed both short- and long-term arrangements, and was to be included in a draft decision under the Article 9 review. However, this draft decision was never adopted due to lack of agreement on other aspects of the review.

Two other texts were also developed during the informal consultations facilitated by Oberthür. One was an SBI conclusion and the other was a COP/MOP decision focused on short-term measures. These texts were approved by the SBI on 10 December, and the COP/MOP adopted the decision on 12 December under the agenda item on “Other Matters.”

**SBI Conclusions:** In the conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2008/L.20), the SBI encourages the constituted bodies established under the Kyoto Protocol to review their rules of procedure relating to breaches of conditions of service.

**COP/MOP Decision:** In the decision (FCCC/SBI/2008/L.20/Add.1), the COP/MOP encourages the Executive Secretary to continue to convene meetings of the constituted bodies at the seat of the Secretariat or at other venues where host country agreements or MoUs contain provisions for privileges and immunities for individuals serving on constituted bodies established under the Protocol. The COP/MOP encourages parties where feasible, to provide for adequate protection of the individuals serving on constituted bodies established under the Protocol until appropriate treaty provisions come into force.

## REPORT OF AWG-LCA 4

On Monday, 1 December, AWG-LCA Chair Luiz Machado (Brazil) opened the session. The G-77/China highlighted its proposals on financing and technology. Australia, for the Umbrella Group, highlighted the need to move to full negotiation mode and discuss legal issues in 2009. Barbados, for AOSIS, called for serious negotiations and a focused work programme with concrete milestones. France, for the EU, stressed synergies between the AWG-LCA and AWG-KP and the importance of

a shared vision as a statement of political will that translates the Convention’s ultimate objective into a vision of sustainable development.

Delegates adopted the agenda (FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/14) and agreed on the organization of work. The following section reports the discussions and outcome of this work, based on the agenda, which was focused on a shared vision for long-term cooperative action, mitigation, adaptation, technology transfer and financing, as well as on the work programme for 2009.

## ENABLING THE FULL, EFFECTIVE AND SUSTAINED IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION THROUGH LONG-TERM COOPERATIVE ACTION

Discussions on this agenda item focused on the key elements outlined in the Bali Action Plan (decision 1/ CP.13), including a shared vision for long-term cooperative action, mitigation, adaptation, technology and financing. Three in-session workshops were held on: a shared vision for long-term cooperative action; risk management and risk reduction strategies, including risk sharing and transfer mechanisms such as insurance; and cooperation on research and development of current, new and innovative technology, including win-win solutions. An informal ministerial round table on a shared vision was also held. For more details of these workshops and the round table see: <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12387e.html>, <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12388e.html>, <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12389e.html>, <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12391e.html> and <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12394e.html>

When this item was introduced on 1 December, Chair Machado explained that when the AWG-LCA concluded its third session in Accra, he had been invited to prepare an “assembly document” (FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/16) bringing together the ideas and proposals presented by parties (FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/MISC.5 and Add.1) on the elements contained in paragraph 1 of the Bali Action Plan, taking into account the ideas and proposals presented by accredited observer organizations (FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/MISC.6), and to make this assembly document available for the fourth session of the AWG-LCA in Poznań. Chair Machado also explained that he would update this assembly document before the close of the session in Poznań, taking into account a new round of submissions requested by 6 December, as well as the discussions held in Poznań.

Chair Machado subsequently proposed four contact groups on a shared vision, mitigation and means of implementation, adaptation and means of implementation, and delivering on technology and financing (including institutional arrangements). A lengthy debate ensued on the merits of establishing a contact group on a shared vision. Algeria, with Saudi Arabia, Bolivia, China, Malaysia and Egypt, opposed this as being premature. The general sentiment was that the contact group was unnecessary taking into account the in-session workshop on a shared vision and the informal ministerial round table on the same matter. Several parties said discussions on a shared vision should therefore be informed by outcomes of the round table and workshop. However, Japan, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Barbados, the EU, Ghana and Australia supported the establishment of the shared vision contact group maintaining that this had been agreed at AWG-LCA 3. After informal

consultations, delegates agreed to establish all four contact groups, with only one session scheduled for the shared vision group. These discussions are outlined in the relevant sections below.

On 10 December, Chair Machado introduced the updated assembly document (FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/16/Rev.1), indicating that there had now been 164 submissions in total, amounting to more than 1000 pages of input. He suggested that this demonstrates the active interest and engagement of parties, and said the text would provide a strong basis for work in 2009. The AWG-LCA then approved a draft COP decision that welcomes the assembly document. This decision was adopted by the COP on 12 December (FCCC/CP/2008/L.4).

The in-depth discussions in plenary and contact groups held on a shared vision, mitigation, adaptation, and technology and financing, are set out in the section below, followed by a summary of the COP decision.

### A SHARED VISION FOR LONG-TERM

**COOPERATIVE ACTION:** This item was considered in an in-session workshop, contact group session and an informal ministerial round table. Discussion during the contact group, chaired by AWG-LCA Vice-Chair Michael Zammit Cutajar, focused on reactions to the shared vision workshop report, in relation to guiding principles, scope and objectives. Costa Rica, for the G-77/China, said efforts to address climate change should not be compromised by the current financial crisis. She also noted that adaptation and mitigation must be addressed as equal priorities, deep emission cuts should primarily be undertaken domestically by developed countries, and nationally appropriate mitigation actions for developing countries should be considered in the context of sustainable development.

The US noted recent economic circumstances and countries' evolving capabilities to contribute to emission reductions. Barbados, for AOSIS, highlighted safeguarding vulnerable countries as the central element of a shared vision. Tuvalu proposed the inclusion of the principle of state responsibility.

### MITIGATION AND MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION:

Issues related to mitigation and associated means of implementation were introduced in AWG-LCA plenary on 1 December. They were then taken up in a contact group chaired by AWG-LCA Vice-Chair Cutajar. Discussions focused on: who has to take actions, MRV and recognizing and registering mitigation actions.

Differentiation among developing countries was one of the areas where parties' views diverged. Japan suggested broadening the scope of developed countries and differentiating among developing countries with the possibility of graduation, while Brazil, for the G-77/China, firmly rejected any proposals for differentiation among non-Annex I parties. Singapore said that diverse national circumstances should be taken into account.

Parties also discussed monitoring, reporting and verifying (MRV), in particular, its scope of application and mechanism for implementation. The EU explained that reporting by developing countries should be more frequent and based on international guidance, and that verification should take place internationally, building on existing experience. South Africa said MRV must be applied to legally-binding mitigation commitments by developed countries, mitigation actions in developing countries based on

technological and financial assistance, and implementation of financing, technology and capacity-building commitments by developed countries. Saudi Arabia proposed a new developing country action mechanism, whereby resource commitments by developed countries and action pledges by developing countries are pooled together.

In addition, parties addressed the idea of establishing a registry of nationally appropriate mitigation actions in developing countries. Brazil agreed that the registry should bring actions and resources together, and the Republic of Korea said it should be voluntary. The EU suggested also registering outcomes of actions while India stressed that there should be no review of adequacy of developing country actions. The US identified the need to consider the spectrum of countries' national circumstances and said the registry approach should be considered for both developed and developing countries, while Brazil said developed countries must take on commitments and stressed the need to consider comparability of their efforts.

### ADAPTATION AND MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION:

The contact group on adaptation and its associated means of implementation, co-chaired by Thomas Kolly (Switzerland) and William Kojo Agyemang-Bonsu (Ghana), met three times.

Several parties made specific proposals. The EU reiterated its proposed framework for action on adaptation. Sri Lanka and Palau, speaking also for Micronesia and the Marshall Islands, proposed an ecosystem approach to adaptation. The African Group, India, Norway and others supported establishment of regional adaptation centers. Switzerland noted his proposed global carbon dioxide levy to generate resources for adaptation and China suggested establishing a Convention adaptation fund and adaptation committee. Micronesia, for AOSIS, proposed a new multi-window mechanism that would include insurance, rehabilitation and compensation, and risk management.

Barbados, for AOSIS, said enhanced action on adaptation should deal first with current, then anticipated, climate change impacts. South Africa, for the African Group, highlighted the need for early warning systems, vulnerability mapping and information exchange. The Gambia, for LDCs, said that although integration of adaptation into development planning is important, implementation of NAPAs must not be delayed by this process.

On incentivizing adaptation and creating enabling environments, Bangladesh underlined the need to involve and incentivize the private sector and the US highlighted that recipient countries, not just donors, must play a role in providing incentives for adaptation. On the issue of risk management, the EU emphasized strengthening resilience, improving preparedness, enhancing the role of the private sector, and creating an enabling environment. Regarding economic diversification, Saudi Arabia highlighted links to risk management and AOSIS supported identification of options to enhance capacity for diversification. On the role of the Convention, Peru suggested enhancing synergies with the UNCCD and CBD and Australia emphasized the role of the UNFCCC process in determining a method for prioritizing support to vulnerable countries based, *inter alia*, on physical impacts and adaptive capacity.

**DELIVERING ON TECHNOLOGY AND FINANCING:**

The issues related to technology and financing were introduced in the plenary on 1 December and discussed in a contact group chaired by AWG-LCA Chair Machado.

Parties discussed principles of financing, with the EU, supported by New Zealand and Canada, suggesting that any financial architecture should be based on principles of effectiveness, efficiency and equity. South Africa, with the EU, noted a country-driven approach and programmatic financing.

On mobilization of financial resources, Australia underlined the importance of sources both inside and outside the Convention, enabling environments to mobilize private investments and addressing barriers to public investment flows. Barbados, for AOSIS, highlighted that mixed resources are the best approach and that the state's role is vital for financing for adaptation. Japan said that private sector investments are an absolute necessity and that some non-Annex I countries should contribute financial resources based on the "polluter pays" principle.

On institutional arrangements, discussions centered on existing or new institutions and on a technology mechanism. The US, EU, Canada and Australia said that the new financial framework should be built on existing institutions, while many developing countries highlighted the need for new financial architecture. The Bahamas, for AOSIS, noted that the current financial crisis demonstrates that existing institutions do not work.

On a technology mechanism, Canada supported maximizing existing institutions inside and outside of the Convention. Argentina proposed a new subsidiary body on technology issues under the Convention, which would include a strategic planning committee, technical panels focused on different sectors, and a verification group. Japan proposed establishing sectoral sub-groups, with the participation of the private sector.

Regarding technology development and transfer, the US said the issue should be considered as part of a broader strategy on mitigation and adaptation. India, the EU and Iceland underlined the need to enhance regional capacity.

Intellectual property rights (IPRs) was another issue on which many parties commented. The G-77/China underlined IPRs as a barrier to technology transfer and highlighted experiences in the public health sector. To this, Japan noted that in many industries IPRs constitute a small part of the total cost and that there are other barriers to technology transfer, while Switzerland said IPRs are insignificant in the housing and transport sectors.

**COP Decision:** In the decision (FCCC/CP/2008/L.4), the COP welcomes the progress achieved by the AWG-LCA in addressing all the elements contained in paragraph 1 of decision 1/CP.13 (the Bali Action Plan), and takes note of the report of the AWG-LCA on progress made. The COP welcomes the assembly by the AWG-LCA Chair of the ideas and proposals on the elements contained in paragraph 1 of the Bali Action Plan and takes note of the conclusions of the AWG-LCA on its work programme for 2009 and the invitation to its Chair to help focus the negotiating process by preparing further documents, including a negotiating text. The COP welcomes the determination of the AWG-LCA to

shift into full negotiating mode in 2009 and its invitation to all parties to put forward further proposals regarding the content and form of the agreed outcome as early as possible.

**2009 WORK PROGRAMME**

This issue was first taken up in plenary on 1 December, when AWG-LCA Chair Machado noted that the issue of convening an additional session in 2009 would have to be decided in Poznań. Informal consultations were subsequently conducted, facilitated by AWG-LCA Vice-Chair Cutajar.

The informal consultations resulted in agreement on the AWG-LCA's work programme in 2009. The AWG-LCA adopted its conclusions on 10 December.

**AWG-LCA Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/AWG/LCA/2008/L.10), the AWG-LCA invites the Chair to prepare, under his own responsibility, and building upon the ideas and proposals of parties, and upon the assembly document (FCCC/AWG/LCA/2008/16/Rev.1): a document for consideration at AWG-LCA 5, taking account of further submissions received from parties by 6 February 2009, that would further focus the negotiating process on the fulfilment of the Bali Action Plan; and a negotiating text for consideration at AWG-LCA 6, taking account of the proceedings of AWG-LCA 5 and further submissions received from parties by 24 April 2009. The AWG-LCA also requests the Chair to keep the need for additional meeting time in 2009 under review in consultation with parties, the COP Bureau and the Executive Secretary, and to propose any action that might need to be taken by the AWG-LCA in a manner that would ensure the effective participation of all parties, particularly developing country parties.

**REPORT OF THE AWG-KP**

On Monday, 1 December, AWG-KP Chair Harald Dovland (Norway) reconvened AWG-KP 6, which had started its sixth session in Accra, Ghana, in August 2008, and was due to conclude this session in Poznań. Chair Dovland proposed holding a strategic discussion in Poznań on the broader picture and to consider most elements of the work programme simultaneously.

In an opening statement, Antigua and Barbuda, for the G-77/China, expressed concern over slow progress and said conclusions on several agenda items should be adopted in Poznań. Tuvalu, for AOSIS, said the AWG-KP should establish emission reduction ranges, distribute responsibility, and apply simplicity and continuity to means and methodologies. France, for the EU, called for a global and comprehensive agreement in Copenhagen and expressed readiness to move to full negotiation mode. Australia, for the Umbrella Group, stressed relevant work under the AWG-LCA, the Article 9 review and REDD, and proposed joint sessions for the AWG-KP and AWG-LCA.

Delegates agreed to the organization of work (FCCC/KP/AWG/2008/6-7). The following section summarizes the discussions and outcome of this work, which was focused in particular on means to reach emission reduction targets, relevant methodological issues, the "spillover effects" of policies and measures used by Annex I parties, "mitigation potentials," and the range of further commitments for Annex I parties, as well as the work programme for 2009.

**MEANS, METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES, MITIGATION POTENTIAL AND RANGES OF EMISSION REDUCTION OBJECTIVES, AND CONSIDERATION OF FURTHER COMMITMENTS**

These issues were first taken up by the AWG-KP plenary on 1 December. On 3 December, parties held an in-session workshop on mitigation potentials (for more details on this workshop, see: <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12388e.html>). Based on AWG-KP Chair Dovland's scenario note (FCCC/KP/AWG/2008/7), which proposed a strategic discussion on the elements of the AWG-KP's work programme, parties agreed to consider jointly the agenda items on: means to reach emission reduction targets; methodological issues; analysis of mitigation potentials and identification of ranges of emission reduction objectives of Annex I parties; and further commitments by Annex I parties. These issues were then considered in a contact group and informal and Friends of the Chair consultations chaired by AWG-KP Chair Dovland. The AWG-KP plenary adopted conclusions (FCCC/KP/AWG/2008/L.18) on 10 December 2008.

Early discussions focused on elaborating the relationship between climate science, a possible aggregate range of emission reductions for Annex I parties, and individual targets. Developing countries highlighted the IPCC AR4 and called for a mid-term aggregate emission reduction range for Annex I parties of 25-40% by 2020. They sought agreement on this point before moving to individual country commitments, in the form of quantified emission limitation and reduction objectives (QELROs). Some developed countries, however, rejected setting an overall range as a basis for individual commitments, emphasizing their national circumstances, and preferred instead to pledge their individual emission reduction targets.

In the final compromise, both the scale of Annex I emission reductions in aggregate and individual party commitments are addressed, but the relationship between the two is not clearly laid out. On the aggregate range, the outcome contains language similar to the AWG-KP's previous conclusions noting that further consideration of this issue should be informed by recent scientific information, including the AR4, and referring to the 25-40% range. On the nature of commitments, parties agreed after extended discussions that these should "principally" take the form of QELROs. However, instead of describing how these QELROs might be derived from the overall range, as initially sought by developing countries, parties note existing pledges for emission reduction targets, and invite submission of information on possible QELROs.

**AWG-KP Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/KP/AWG/2008/L.18), the AWG-KP, *inter alia*:

- agrees that future commitments for Annex I parties under the Protocol should, for the next commitment period, principally take the form of QELROs;
- initiates the consideration of the scale of emission reductions to be achieved by Annex I parties in aggregate as a contribution of these parties to the overall efforts to meet the ultimate objective of the Convention, and notes that further consideration of this issue should be informed by recent scientific information, including the AR4;
- notes that the contributions of Annex I parties to the scale of emission reductions to be achieved by Annex I parties

in aggregate should be informed by consideration of, *inter alia*, the analysis of the mitigation potential, effectiveness, efficiency, costs and benefits of current and future policies, measures and technologies at the disposal of Annex I parties, appropriate in different national circumstances; and recognizes that this may lead to a spread of values for QELROs among individual Annex I parties;

- notes that emissions trading and the project-based mechanisms, as well as LULUCF, should continue to be available to Annex I parties, and recalls that use of the mechanisms should be supplemental to domestic actions; and
- takes note of the pledges for emission reduction targets made to date, and invites other Annex I parties, in a position to do so, to submit information on their possible QELROs before the next session of the AWG-KP.

**POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES, INCLUDING SPILLOVER EFFECTS, OF TOOLS, POLICIES, MEASURES AND METHODOLOGIES AVAILABLE TO ANNEX I PARTIES**

This issue was first taken up in plenary on 1 December, and subsequently in contact groups and informal consultations co-chaired by Jennifer Kerr (Canada) and Kamel Djemouai (Algeria). In plenary and contact group sessions, parties disagreed on whether to refer to positive as well as negative potential consequences, with the EU, Canada, Japan and others supporting the inclusion of both, India opposing, and others suggesting a focus on negative effects with positive effects potentially discussed in the future. Parties also discussed prioritizing parties or referencing the most vulnerable parties, with Argentina, China, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and others initially opposed. The AWG-KP plenary adopted conclusions (FCCC/KP/AWG/2008/L.17) on 10 December 2008.

**AWG-KP Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/KP/AWG/2008/L.17), the AWG-KP, *inter alia*: notes that there could be both negative and positive potential consequences; recognizes that the level of impact of potential consequences will vary among parties and that attention should be given to the negative consequences on developing countries; and notes that parties will continue discussing these issues at the workshop referred to in its work programme for 2009.

**WORK PROGRAMME 2009**

This issue was first taken up by the AWG-KP plenary on 4 December, and subsequently in informal consultations by AWG-KP Chair Dovland.

Given the agreement at COP/MOP 3 that the AWG-KP will report the results of its work to COP/MOP 5 in Copenhagen, the work programme for 2009 was one of the key issues for the AWG-KP in Poznań. During the informal consultations, developed countries generally supported coherence between the AWG-KP and AWG-LCA and an iterative approach to discussing issues included in the AWG-KP's work programme. Developing parties generally sought clear sequencing of tasks, focusing first on identifying the aggregate range of emission reductions for Annex I parties and then determining individual targets. The conclusions affirm the programme's iterative nature and agree to maintain a coherent approach between the Convention and the Protocol.

Included in the work programme were also outcomes from informal consultations under the agenda item on means to reach emission targets. These consultations focused on two sub-items: the flexibility mechanisms, with discussions co-chaired by Christiana Figueres (Costa Rica) and Nuno Lacasta (Portugal); and LULUCF, with discussions co-chaired by Marcelo Rocha (Brazil) and Bryan Smith (New Zealand). The main outcome from these consultations was agreement to continue considering these issues, request new submissions and request the AWG-KP Chair to further elaborate the possible improvements to the flexibility mechanisms and options, elements and issues related to LULUCF by AWG-KP 7. The AWG-KP adopted conclusions (FCCC/KP/AWG/2008/L.29) on 10 December.

**AWG-KP Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/KP/AWG/2008/L.19), the AWG-KP, *inter alia*:

- decides that, if required, it will hold an additional session in 2009;
- recognizes the need for work to be conducted on consideration of the scale of emission reductions to be achieved by Annex I parties in aggregate, and consideration of the contribution of Annex I parties to the scale of emission reductions to be achieved by Annex I parties in aggregate, among other issues;
- invites party submissions in these areas, and requests the Secretariat to organize a workshop on these matters before or during the AWG-KP 7;
- agrees to continue its deliberations on possible improvements to the flexible mechanisms, and definitions, modalities, rules and guidelines for LULUCF, with the aid of further party submissions and additional elaboration of options by the Chair;
- invites party submissions on potential consequences (spillover effects), and requests the Secretariat to organize a workshop on this issue during the AWG-KP 7;
- requests its Chair to prepare notes on: possible elements for amendments to the Kyoto Protocol, pursuant to Article 3.9; and possible elements of a text regarding further commitments for Annex I parties; and
- will seek, noting the iterative nature of its work programme, to: adopt conclusions on the aggregate scale of Annex I emission reductions at its seventh session; adopt conclusions on the contribution of Annex I parties to the scale of emission reductions to be achieved by Annex I parties in aggregate at its eighth session; consider issues relating to rules and modalities of possible improvements relating to means to reach emission reduction targets; methodological issues, and potential consequences, at its ninth and tenth sessions; and consider a draft text on further commitments by Annex I parties at its tenth session.

**COP/MOP Decision:** As well as the AWG-KP conclusions, the COP/MOP adopted a short decision on the work of the AWG-KP during its closing plenary. In its decision (FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/L.5), the COP/MOP, *inter alia*: looks forward to the development of texts regarding further commitments for Annex I parties, and possible elements for amendments to the Kyoto Protocol pursuant to Article 3.9.

## HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT

The joint high-level segment of COP 13 and COP/MOP 3 took place from 11-12 December. During the segment, four heads of state or government delivered statements, along with more than 100 ministers and other high-level government officials, senior representatives of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, UN bodies and specialized agencies, and a range of stakeholders. Speakers reflected on a wide range of issues relating to climate change, the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol.

**COUNTRY STATEMENTS:** Many parties spoke about the Bali Action Plan and Roadmap leading towards the Copenhagen Conference in late 2009. Many also reaffirmed their commitment to an equitable and comprehensive post-2012 framework, and said the global financial crisis should be viewed as an opportunity rather than an impediment to action. A number of speakers addressed mid- and long-term targets and shifting to a low-carbon economy. Some outlined domestic mitigation and adaptation actions, and highlighted the need for technology transfer and financial support.

Antigua and Barbuda, speaking for the G-77/China, expressed regret that expectations for Poznań had not been met, calling for a radical change in approach. France, for the EU, reaffirmed the EU's emission target for 2020, urged a reaffirmation of multilateral will in Poznań, and highlighted linkages between climate change, biodiversity, poverty and inequality.

Maldives, for the LDCs, said a 2°C temperature rise would take the world into the "danger zone." Both AOSIS and LDCs urged a limit of 1.5°C temperature rise and greenhouse gas concentrations of no more than 350 ppm, as well as 40% emission reductions by developed countries by 2020 compared with 1990 levels.

Australia, for the Umbrella Group, said Copenhagen should produce a robust and resilient foundation to steer collective efforts, and welcomed discussions on a shared vision. Algeria, for the African Group, said two decades of negotiations had not produced the expected results, and developed countries were not meeting even the modest goals agreed in Kyoto.

Colombia said his country was the victim of climate change caused by industrialized countries. He advocated flexibility in market-based mechanisms, including a REDD mechanism. Belgium supported guaranteed funding for REDD.

Ireland said science tells us that even the IPCC AR4 is out of date. He said we should be trying to achieve global carbon neutrality in the second half of the century. Chile offered to host a round of talks in 2009, if needed. Egypt said sectoral actions should be country driven and rejected any attempt to impose developing country commitments. Nigeria supported progress on CCS.

The Russian Federation proposed differentiating among countries using GDP *per capita* and other objective criteria, and stated his opposition to setting ranges for Annex I targets, noting that this should be done at the national level. Mongolia highlighted subregional cooperation.

India underscored government-led action on technology and finance and a mechanism that procures the required technologies for developing countries. He also proposed a regional technology innovation center.

Iran discouraged differentiation among developing countries through the creation of new country categories. Belarus encouraged parties to ratify the Belarus amendment to Protocol Annex B to enable his country to participate in the Protocol's flexible mechanisms.

Burkina Faso called on Annex I countries to change their attitudes concerning patents, intellectual property, technology transfer and worldwide solidarity.

Seychelles said Annex I parties have stalled and "backpedalled" and must agree on a progressive deal in Copenhagen. Solomon Islands said its people are in danger of becoming climate refugees.

#### STATEMENTS FROM OBSERVER ORGANIZATIONS:

As well as the presentations by parties, there were also statements by a number of intergovernmental and civil society organizations. IUCN warned that a 2°C temperature rise would destroy 85 percent of corals, and dangerously raise sea levels.

Indigenous Peoples called for suspension of all REDD initiatives and carbon market regimes, supporting instead cutting emissions at the source.

The Women's Caucus opposed the use of nuclear energy to mitigate climate change, stating that these activities can never be safe, and the World Council of Churches urged parties to share the responsibility of being conscious caretakers of the world.

Youth representatives expressed outrage and anger at the lack of progress in talks, arguing that if developed countries do not take the lead in combating climate change it would represent the most unconscionable act in the history of humanity.

As well as delivering statements, ministers and other high-level government officials also met for an informal ministerial round table on a shared vision for long-term cooperative action. This took place on 11 December.

For a more detailed written report on the high-level segment, see: <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12394e.html>.

Complete webcast records of these speeches are available online at: <http://copportal1.man.Poznań.pl>

#### CLOSING COP AND COP/MOP PLENARY

Late on Friday night, 12 December, President Maciej Nowicki held the closing meetings of the COP and COP/MOP. Parties adopted the reports of the COP (FCCC/CP/2007/L.1/Add.1) and COP/MOP (FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/L.1). Parties also adopted a decision expressing their gratitude to the Government of Poland for hosting the conference and to the people of Poland for their hospitality (FCCC/CP/2008/L.3 and FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/L.3).

The Czech Republic, speaking as the incoming EU presidency, noted the agreement among EU leaders on measures to combat climate change reached earlier in the day at a meeting in Brussels, Belgium, and emphasized the EU's commitment to a Copenhagen agreement.

President Nowicki stated that, despite disappointment over the lack of a result on the share of proceeds under the second review of the Protocol under Article 9, the meeting had still been productive and provided momentum towards Copenhagen. He noted that Poznań had set out work programmes and plans for 2009. He also highlighted the informal ministerial round table on a shared vision, and hoped that it had established a spirit of cooperation for the year ahead.

President Nowicki highlighted the resolution of the issue of the legal capacity of the Adaptation Fund Board, which, he said, will help move forward on adaptation action. He also highlighted agreement on the Poznań Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer, and progress in discussions on REDD and the LDC Fund.

Wishing delegates well for the next year's negotiations, he declared the meeting closed at 2:59 am on Saturday, 13 December.

#### A BRIEF ANALYSIS OF COP 14 & COP/MOP 4

##### *POZNAŃ AND THE (LONG) ROAD TO COPENHAGEN*

A year after the historic Bali Climate Change Conference, negotiators are now at the halfway point on the Bali Roadmap, which launched a two-year process to strengthen international climate change cooperation. Looking back, progress has been achieved in 2008 through four sessions and discussions on the key elements of the future regime. However, pressure is mounting for the remaining 12 months: serious negotiations must begin as soon as possible in 2009 to secure an agreement in Copenhagen next December.

This analysis takes stock of progress made at the Poznań Climate Change Conference and analyzes the key remaining issues for the critical year ahead. It will first discuss the political context in which the Poznań Conference took place. It will then review the main expectations for the meeting and analyze the results, asking whether they are sufficient for a successful outcome in Copenhagen next year.

##### *(POLITICAL) CLIMATE AT THE END OF 2008*

The political context for the Poznań Conference was somewhat different from the Bali negotiations in 2007. In Bali, the atmosphere was characterized by the strong international reaction to the Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and a sense of urgency about climate change. In Poznań, by contrast, the negotiations took place against the backdrop of a rapidly worsening global financial situation. Many were concerned about climate policy falling victim to the crisis – and even the most optimistic were expecting the financial crisis to have some impact on the process.

The European Union and others at the Conference tried to stress their ongoing commitment to combating climate change, arguing that a transition to a low carbon society entails not only costs but also important economic opportunities. However, at the same time as the Poznań Conference, protracted negotiations were taking place on the EU's climate and energy policy package to implement a 20% emission reduction target by 2020, causing some to question whether the EU's leadership on climate policy is faltering. On the last day of the Poznań Conference, delegates were pleased to hear news that agreement had been reached in Brussels on the EU package, even though some NGOs criticized the concessions made to secure the compromise. The package, covering the period from 2013 to 2020, lays down rules for the third phase of the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS), details individual emission targets for EU Member States in sectors not

covered by the ETS, and contains a 20% target for renewable energy, a 10% target for biofuels and a 20% target for increasing energy efficiency by 2020.

At the same time, Barack Obama's victory in the US Presidential elections was a reason for optimism in Poznań. Obama has promised to make climate change a high priority and highlighted a green energy economy as a remedy for the ongoing economic crisis. In Poznań, the US was still represented by the Bush administration and remained relatively subdued during the official negotiations. Some felt that uncertainty about the US position in 2009 caused other countries to refrain from making significant political advances in Poznań, and few expect developing countries to make significant moves before developed countries have clarified their positions on emission reductions and financing. Overall, most felt that the political circumstances surrounding the Poznań Conference were not ideal for major political breakthroughs, which could justify its modest results. "One of those less exciting in-between COPs," was how some veterans characterized the meeting.

### **(VARIED) EXPECTATIONS AND OUTCOMES**

The agenda in Poznań was exceptionally full, with six bodies considering more than 90 agenda items and sub-items. This put a strain on many delegations and highlighted the importance of prioritizing work. This meant that some of the less urgent agenda items were not given as much attention as usual, leading to a focus on issues related to the Bali Roadmap: the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action (AWG-LCA), *Ad Hoc* Working Group on Further Commitments by Annex I Countries under the Protocol (AWG-KP) and the second review of the Kyoto Protocol under Article 9. Delegates also focused on a few other agenda items included the operationalization of the Adaptation Fund and the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).

**AWG-LCA:** At its fourth meeting, the AWG-LCA spent a lot of time considering "a shared vision for long-term cooperative action," which was the subject of an in-session workshop, contact group and a ministerial round table. According to the Bali Action Plan, "a shared vision" includes a global goal for emission reductions. While some optimists had hoped for an agreement in Poznań on a long-term global emission goal to guide the negotiations in 2009, there were no serious attempts to achieve such an outcome. Instead, many veterans are predicting that this question will not be resolved until Copenhagen, since it seems likely to be a key part of whatever package deal is reached. They took it as a positive sign, however, that a common understanding seemed to be emerging in Poznań that "a shared vision" covers all the key building blocks of the Action Plan, namely mitigation, adaptation, technology and finance. Many also felt that progress was made on the concept of monitoring, reporting and verifying (MRV) and the idea of a registry for nationally appropriate mitigation actions in developing countries.

In contrast, suggestions for differentiation among developing countries were firmly rejected by some groups within the G-77/China – while being endorsed by many industrialized countries. Some proposals on adaptation were also made more concrete, including the insurance mechanism proposed by AOSIS. These and many other ideas were incorporated in the "assembly

document," a collection of submissions and proposals, which was one of the key outcomes of AWG-LCA 4 and is expected to evolve into a formal negotiating text during the first half of 2009.

**AWG-KP:** For the AWG-KP, the focus was on a strategic discussion of all the key items on its agenda and on the work programme for 2009, with a view to agreeing on further actions required to finalize Annex I countries' post-2012 commitments in Copenhagen. Some observers and developing countries were hoping for a clear decision on the aggregate range of mid-term emission reductions by industrialized countries. However, while the 25-40% range by 2020 from the AR4 once again appears in the AWG-KP's conclusions, the language is similar to that used in previous conclusions and falls short of a definitive commitment. According to some negotiators, this was mostly due to the reluctance of some Umbrella Group countries to commit to a mid-term range at this point. However, many also noted the lack of serious attempts to reach an agreement on this issue in Poznań, possibly because delegates realized the political climate was not yet ripe for such discussions. Overall, most felt that the outcomes from the AWG-KP were modest, limited to the 2009 work programme and to agreement that Annex I countries' further commitments should "principally" take the form of quantified emission limitation and reduction objectives (QELROs). Those with lower expectations for the meeting noted that little more than this might have been expected, as parties wait for the bottom of the market downturn and the arrival of the new US administration.

**ADAPTATION FUND:** Along with the Poznań work programme on technology transfer, the only concrete outcome of the Poznań conference was the operationalization of the Adaptation Fund. The COP/MOP adopted several decisions to make the Fund operational, including on arrangements with the Global Environment Facility and World Bank. Importantly, all three tracks to access funds – through implementing entities, accredited national entities, and direct access by parties – have been enabled. The Fund is, therefore, expected to start financing adaptation projects and programmes in developing countries in the next year.

The success on the Adaptation Fund was tempered by the inability to secure additional resources for the Fund due to lack of agreement on extending the share of proceeds (or "adaptation levy") to Joint Implementation and emissions trading under the second review of the Protocol under Article 9. As many had predicted, these consultations were difficult and were unable to produce an agreement, leading COP/MOP 4 to conclude the second review of the Protocol without any substantive outcome. Most developing countries expressed deep disappointment at the failure to increase adaptation funding.

While many parties and private sector representatives had also hoped for improvements to the CDM under the Article 9 review, the lack of outcome on the review meant that the improvements negotiated in Poznań were not adopted. The AWG-KP, however, agreed to further consider issues related to the mechanisms in the post-2012 period in its March/April session.

## FROM POZNAŃ TO COPENHAGEN: KEY TASKS FOR THE YEAR AHEAD

Leaving Poznań, there was little doubt in participants' minds that plenty of critical work remains for 2009 under the Bali Roadmap. For both the AWG-KP and AWG-LCA, one of the first key tasks is generating formal negotiating texts that must be communicated to the parties at least six months before Copenhagen to comply with legal formalities. The Poznań Conference was widely seen as a successful step in that direction as the Chairs of both AWGs were mandated to prepare documents for the March/April meeting in Bonn.

The task of the AWG-LCA for 2009 will not be easy. The group will have to finalize an agreement on all four building blocks and a shared vision. It is the only body where all countries, including the US and developing countries, participate in discussions on mitigation. Thus, negotiations on a global long-term goal, comparability of mitigation efforts by developed countries and MRV in the context of nationally appropriate developing country mitigation actions are expected to be central. Importantly, MRV also applies to developed country support to developing countries through technology, finance and capacity-building, so ways of doing this will have to be identified. With regard to financing and technology, the AWG-LCA faces the challenge of reaching agreement on the architecture to both finance mitigation and adaptation actions, and facilitate technology development and transfer. Evaluation of proposals contained in the assembly document will be part of this task.

The AWG-KP has a clear objective for 2009: to agree on further commitments for Annex I countries in the post-2012 period. Some developing countries were therefore somewhat disappointed at the lack of clear sequencing of tasks in the AWG-KP's 2009 work programme. Many developed countries were, however, pleased with text reaffirming the programme's iterative nature and agreement to "maintain a coherent approach" between the Convention and the Protocol in relation to Annex I parties' commitments.

Based on some signals in Poznań, some are predicting that the relationship between the Convention and Protocol tracks could become increasingly relevant in 2009. Many developed countries maintain that the work of the two AWGs should be coordinated given that both, for instance, address mitigation by developed countries. In Poznań, Norway, the EU and others also alluded to a "package" and "comprehensive agreement" in Copenhagen, and New Zealand proposed forming a Committee of the Whole and proceeding on the basis of a single negotiating text in June 2009. However, many developing countries and the US have sternly opposed attempts to link the Convention and Protocol tracks, with many developing countries concerned that this could take focus away from new emission reduction targets for industrialized countries under the Protocol, and the US seeking to avoid any proposals that would draw it into discussions related to the Protocol. It therefore remains to be decided in 2009 how to avoid duplication of work under the different tracks of the Bali Roadmap and what the legal outcome of the negotiations will ultimately be. Important as the legal and procedural questions are for the negotiators gathering in Copenhagen, most predict that it will be political will that determines the outcome.

## ALL ROAD(MAPS) LEAD TO COPENHAGEN

While many agreed that the Poznań meeting resulted in some progress and positive steps forward, the general feeling was that negotiators had not achieved any major breakthroughs. Those who had hoped for decisive action blamed a lack of political leadership and determination they think would have signaled impending success in the coming year. Instead, many predict that agreement on the most critical issues, including mid- and long-term emission goals and finance, will not be reached before Copenhagen. This has led some to reconsider their expectations of what would constitute success in Copenhagen, and how many details of the new climate regime will need to be finalized after 2009.

Understandably, some participants left Poznań somewhat worried, feeling that while scientific evidence on climate change is strengthening, the "spirit of Bali" is weakening along with countries' determination to fight climate change in light of the serious economic crisis.

Others, though, were not willing to abandon their optimism just yet. They referred to statements from both the EU and the US on measures to tackle the economic crisis that would also contribute to climate change mitigation and transition to a low carbon economy. Some veterans who are more used to the ups-and-downs of international negotiating processes also suggested that Poznań's modest outcome could be a positive thing in the larger scheme of things. In the words of one observer, "delegates needed to be reminded that success is not inevitable, and that without strong political will it is quite possible that they will fail to make the historic breakthrough needed in Copenhagen."

## UPCOMING MEETINGS

**INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS ON CLIMATE CHANGE: GLOBAL RISKS, CHALLENGES AND DECISIONS:** The Congress will be convened from 10-12 March 2009, in Copenhagen, Denmark. Organized by the University of Copenhagen in cooperation with partners in the International Alliance of Research Universities, the Congress will include a session on adapting coastal zone and marine resources to climate change. For more information, contact: Torben Mandrup Timmermann, University of Copenhagen; tel: +45-3532-4106; e-mail: [tmti@adm.ku.dk](mailto:tmti@adm.ku.dk); internet: <http://climatecongress.ku.dk/>

**AWG-LCA 5 AND AWG-KP 7:** The fifth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on Long-Term Cooperative Action (AWG-LCA) and the seventh session of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP) are scheduled to take place from 30 March - 9 April 2009, in Bonn, Germany. For more information, contact: UNFCCC Secretariat; tel: +49-228-815-1000; fax: +49-228-815-1999; e-mail: [secretariat@unfccc.int](mailto:secretariat@unfccc.int); internet: [http://unfccc.int/meetings/unfccc\\_calendar/items/2655.php?year=2009](http://unfccc.int/meetings/unfccc_calendar/items/2655.php?year=2009)

**INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' GLOBAL SUMMIT ON CLIMATE CHANGE:** This conference will be held from 20-24 April 2009, in Anchorage, Alaska, US. The aims of the conference include bringing indigenous peoples together to talk about common issues and raising the visibility and participation of indigenous peoples in local, national and international processes. For more information, contact: Inuit Circumpolar

Council; tel: +1-907-274-9058; fax: +1-907-274-3861; e-mail: info@indigenoussummit.com; internet: http://www.iccalaska.org/Media/Flyer\_Summit.pdf

**30TH SESSIONS OF THE UNFCCC SUBSIDIARY**

**BODIES, AWG-LCA 6, AND AWG-KP 8:** The 30th sessions of the Subsidiary Bodies of the UNFCCC – the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) – are scheduled to take place from 1-12 June 2009, in Bonn, Germany. At the same time, AWG-LCA 6 and AWG-KP 8 will also take place. For more information, contact: UNFCCC Secretariat; tel: +49-228-815-1000; fax: +49-228-815-1999; e-mail: secretariat@unfccc.int; internet: http://unfccc.int/meetings/unfccc\_calendar/items/2655.php?year=2009

**AWG-LCA 7 AND AWG-KP 9:** The seventh meeting of the AWG-LCA and the ninth session of the AWG-KP are scheduled to take place in August 2009, in a location to be determined. For more information, contact: UNFCCC Secretariat; tel: +49-228-815-1000; fax: +49-228-815-1999; e-mail: secretariat@unfccc.int; internet: http://unfccc.int/meetings/unfccc\_calendar/items/2655.php?year=2009

**WORLD CLIMATE CONFERENCE 3:** The Third World Climate Conference will take place from 31 August - 4 September 2009, in Geneva, Switzerland. The First and Second World Climate Conferences, held in 1979 and 1990 respectively, resulted in major movement on climate change issues. The third conference will take as its theme “Better climate information for a better future,” and will focus on how humankind can benefit from the advances in climate prediction and knowledge. It will also serve as input to COP 15. For more information, contact: Buruhani Nyenzi, WCC-3 Secretariat, WMO; tel: +41-22-730-8273; fax: +41-22-730-8042; e-mail: wcc-3@wmo.int; internet: http://www.wmo.int/pages/world\_climate\_conference

**UNFCCC COP 15 AND KYOTO PROTOCOL COP/MOP**

**5:** The fifteenth Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC and fifth meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol are scheduled to take place from 7-18 December 2009, in Copenhagen, Denmark. These meetings will coincide with the 31st meetings of the UNFCCC’s subsidiary bodies. Under the “roadmap” agreed at the UN Climate Change Conference in Bali in December 2007, COP 15 and COP/MOP 5 are expected to finalize an agreement on a framework for combating climate change post-2012 (when the Kyoto Protocol’s first commitment period ends). For more information, contact: UNFCCC Secretariat; tel: +49-228-815-1000; fax: +49-228-815-1999; e-mail: secretariat@unfccc.int; internet: http://unfccc.int/

**GLOSSARY**

AIJ	Activities implemented jointly
AOSIS	Alliance of Small Island States
AR4	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report
AWG-KP	<i>Ad Hoc</i> Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol
AWG-LCA	<i>Ad Hoc</i> Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention
CCS	Carbon Capture and Storage
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts on Non-Annex I National Communications
COP	Conference of the Parties
COP/MOP	Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties
EGTT	Expert Group on Technology Transfer
EIT	Economies in transition to a market economy
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
JI	Joint Implementation
JISC	Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LULUCF	Land use, land-use change and forestry
MRV	Measuring, reporting and verifying
NAPA	National adaptation programme of action
NWP	Nairobi Work Programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change
ppm	Parts per million of carbon dioxide equivalent
QELROs	Quantified emission limitation and reduction objectives
REDD	Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries
SB	Subsidiary Body
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change