

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18次締約  
國大會(COP18)暨京都議定書第8次締  
約國會議(CMP8)」與會情形報告

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## 摘要

「聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第 18 次締約國大會暨京都議定書第 8 次締約國會議 (UNFCCC COP18/CMP8)」於 2012 年 11 月 26 日至 12 月 8 日在卡達多哈(Doha, Qatar)召開，我國代表團由本署葉副署長欣誠擔任團長，率簡參事兼溫減辦公室執行秘書慧貞、工研院特聘專家楊日昌博士、清華大學科技法律研究所范教授建得、外交部及相關部會代表等人參與官方雙邊會談活動。

會議最終通過「多哈氣候途徑(Doha Climate Gateway)」，延續執行京都議定書，並維繫原有管理架構與行政體系，不致讓全球僅有唯一執行溫室氣體減量的國際條約中斷。這次卡達多哈會議共計通過 26 項 COP18 決議及 13 項 CMP8 決議，涵蓋全球因應氣候變遷新協議的諮商談判推展時程、綠色氣候基金、技術移轉、調適、森林與減少毀林、新市場機制等多面向議題。

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# 「聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第 18 次締約國大會 (COP18)暨京都議定書第 8 次締約國會議 (CMP8)」與會情形報告

## 壹、前言

「聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第 18 次締約國大會暨京都議定書第 8 次締約國會議 (UNFCCC COP18/CMP8)」於 2012 年 11 月 26 日至 12 月 8 日在卡達多哈(Doha, Qatar)召開，全球 191 個國家、約 4,874 位政府代表、5,679 位觀察員、761 位媒體代表等，約計 11,314 位代表齊聚一堂，共商後京都時期減量責任與全球暖化因應對策。

全球不同團體對其決議產出多數表達不滿意的看法，但其政治諮商談判最終沒有破局，通過「多哈氣候途徑(Doha Climate Gateway)」，達成雖不滿意、但尚能接受的結果，基本上還能延續執行京都議定書，並維繫原有管理架構與行政體系，不致讓全球僅有唯一執行溫室氣體減量的國際條約中斷，已屬不容易的產出。

這次會議各國已經同意展開京都議定書下一個新的承諾期，並確認在 2015 年前將採認一個新的全球氣候協議，同時將建構一個新的機制，以更多元的方式來擴大對開發中國家財務及技術轉移的協助，同時呼籲各國政府必須立刻迅速地採取行動，透過多哈氣候途徑來推動氣候變遷解決方案，以維持限制全球增溫在 2°C 以內的目標，並強調聯合國氣候諮商談判必須更用心，以具體方式及手段來促進減量行動。這次卡達多哈會議共計通過 26 項 COP18 決議及 13 項 CMP8 決議，涵蓋全球因應氣候變遷新協議的諮商談判推展時程、綠色氣候基金財務機制、技術移轉、調適、森林與減少毀林、新市場機制、碳捕捉封存等多面向議題。

本次會議除了 UNFCCC 第 18 次締約國大會(COP18)及京都議定書第 8 次締約國會議 (CMP8)外，並同時舉辦四個附屬機構會議，分別為第 37 次附屬科技諮詢機構會議 (SBSTA37)、第 37 次附屬履行機構會議(SBI37)、第 15-2 次公約長期合作行動特設工作小組會議(AWG-LCA 15-2)、及第 17-2 次京都議定書特設工作小組會議(AWG-KP 17-2)、第 1-2 次德班強化行動平台的特設工作小組會議(ADP 1-2)。此外，公約秘書處主辦之周邊會議(Side Event)約計 220 個場次。國際排放交易協會(IETA)亦於 2012 年 11 月 29 日及 12 月 4 日在卡達多哈 Doha Diplomatic Club，約計召開 27 個場次周邊會議。



圖 1、COP18 會場內情形（照片載自 UNFCCC 網站）

## 貳、我國與會代表

我行政院代表團係由本署葉副署長欣誠率外交部、經建會、國科會、經濟部、交通部中央氣象局/運輸研究所、農委會林務局/林試所、國家災防中心等政府部會及中鋼、半導體產業協會、台綜院、綠基會、環科、環興、天氣風險、工研院等產學研各界代表計 53 人與會，在工業技術研究院(ITRI)協助下向公約秘書處報名，仍以非政府組織(NGO)身分與會。而外交部本部 1 員、駐紐約聯合國工作小組、及駐沙烏地阿拉伯代表處則以友邦代表團顧問身分與會。此外，臺南市、高雄市等城市政府、環境品質文教基金會、臺灣永續能源研究基金會、臺灣青年氣候聯盟等單位；公共電視、TVBS、低碳生活部落格等國內媒體亦派員與會。臺灣藝術家黃瑞芳亦應我友邦吐瓦魯邀請於 COP18 展覽會場(DEC)展示氣候變遷裝置藝術。

我國代表團由本署葉副署長欣誠擔任團長，率簡參事兼溫減辦公室執行秘書慧貞、工研院特聘專家楊日昌博士、清華大學科技法律研究所范教授建得、外交部及相關部會代表等人參與官方雙邊會談活動；全團主要任務如下：

- (一) 配合我政府 UNFCCC 推案工作，強化與友好國家之雙邊會談與交流，爭取助我量能；就我因應氣候變遷能力建構之需求，洽詢相關國家或機構，尋求合作機會。
- (二) 延續我國每年派員出席氣候公約締約國會議活動，實地掌握 UNFCCC 諮商談判、相關議題之最新動態及各國因應立場作為，包括：
  1. 延續峇里雙軌路徑圖，掌握京都議定書空窗期問題發展動態。
  2. 關注德班平台下推動 2015 年底前達成適用於所有締約國之法律協議，可能對我國因應政策之啟示與影響。
  3. 全球碳交易市場連結及新市場機制發展趨勢。
  4. 國際部門別減緩技術發展及調適行動之策略規劃走向。
- (三) 運用與會期間相關可能管道與機會向國際發聲，適時宣揚我國因應氣候變遷之努力與挑戰，提昇國際能見度與認同。



圖 1、UNFCCC 執行秘書 Ms. Christiana Figueres 於 COP18 發言致詞  
(照片載自 UNFCCC 網站)





圖 2、COP18 場內展覽、會議進行等情形（照片載自 UNFCCC 網站）



圖 3、COP18 場內活動照片（載自 UNFCCC、COP18 主辦國網站）



圖 4、COP18 場外不同團體展示活動（照片載自 COP18 主辦國、IISD 網站）

### 參、出國行程

- 2012.11.30~12.01 啟程至卡達多哈
- 2012.12.01~12.08 參加公約會議活動
- 2012.12.09~12.09 返程，回到台北

## 肆、會議過程紀要

### 一、全球主要領袖或集團之聲明

#### (一) COP18 主席卡達副總理

Abdullah Bin Hamad Al-Attiyah：

氣候變遷乃是全人類面臨的一個挑戰，所以我們必須認真努力工作來減輕其影響，並為我們和後代爭取一個更美好的未來。古語說「一個巴掌拍不響」，我期待著您們的幫助和支持。在接下來兩個星期裡，將借鑒於以往成功經驗，達成京都議定書第二承諾期的協議，在峇里建立基礎上取得進步，並對德班達成協議取得進展。

#### (二) 聯合國秘書長潘基文 Ban Ki-moon

呼籲各國政府取得五個主要交付成果：

1. 通過可批准之京都議定書第二承諾期。
2. 取得長期氣候融資的進展，這是一個達成有意義氣候協議的關鍵。
3. 我們必須確保在坎昆和德班設立以支持開發中國家有效減緩和調適的機構，包括綠色氣候基金和氣候技術中心和網路組織。
4. 希望政府毫不含糊的證明，達成一個全球性和具有法律約束力文書的談判依然步上軌道。
5. 各國政府必須顯示他們打算如何解決現有減緩承諾和需要實現2度目標所需減排之間差距。



圖 5、COP18 主席卡達副總理  
Abdullah Bin Hamad Al-Attiyah



圖 6、聯合國秘書長 Ban Ki-moon



圖 7、UNFCCC 執行秘書  
Christiana Figueres



圖 8、錫德拉(Sidra)樹造型設計景觀

### (三) UNFCCC 執行秘書 Christiana Figueres

1. 這棟建築物前景類似於一顆錫德拉(Sidra)樹，卡達的標誌性象徵。因為它的樹枝可以提供遮蔭、水果和鮮花可供食用、樹葉可以療傷，因此錫德拉樹幫助卡達人民在沙漠中茁壯成長。傳統上，遊客和學者們齊聚在錫德拉樹樹蔭下舉行會議。因此許多世代以來，錫德拉樹象徵堅毅、團結和決心。
2. 本次 COP18 會議成果必須改變全球長期的調適和減緩措施，並規劃未來幾年路徑：
  - (1) 針對京都議定書修訂案取得協議；
  - (2) 針對氣候融資有一個明確前進道路；
  - (3) 針對保持低於 2°C 長期目標具備一種有效審查；
  - (4) 針對日益擴大的排放量差距做出緊急應對；
  - (5) 針對適用於所有國家、公平與呼應科學的長期架構奠定堅實基礎。

### (四) 聯合國氣候變化政府間專家委員會(IPCC)主席

Dr. Rajendra K. Pachauri

目前在第五次評估報告(AR5)編製方面已經取得實質性進展。我們收到前所未有的 3,000 項針對自願參與 AR5 編製傑出科學家的提名。IPCC 自這些提名中選出 831 位主要作者和編審者直接參與 AR5 編製工作。若再加上大量評審專家，將獲得數量龐大的數千名科學家來從事 AR5 編制工作。

### (五) 美國氣候談判代表陶德史登 Todd Stern

美國應可如期達成 2009 年減排承諾，並幫歐巴馬總統紀錄辯護，表示總統可能於第二任四年中重新檢討氣候議題，但不要有太大期望。



圖 9、IPCC 主席  
Dr. Rajendra K. Pachauri



圖 10、美國氣候談判代表  
Todd Stern

#### (六) 英國氣候與能源部長 Edward Davey

1. 也許奧運會是一個我們應該用到我們氣候變遷談判的比喻。也許你和我一樣都不是運動員。但我們走在一起，用我們集體的大腦來解決這個全球性問題。如果我們不這樣做，在 50 年時間後還有可能舉行奧運會嗎？
2. 收益大於成本：我使用的是論點是不管是在英國或是今天在這裡，雄心勃勃的氣候變化行動乃是一個雙贏局面。
3. 成長可以是綠色成長。採取行動以減少二氧化碳排放量，可以有益成長，已開發國家幫助開發中國家對世界經濟有益。

#### (七) 韓國環境部長 Dr. Yoo, Young Sook

1. 韓國和卡達將 COP18 主辦權之爭，轉換為合作舉辦 COP18 與 COP18 會前會議。在這次 COP18 中，韓國充分與卡達合作，以具備將各國對抗轉變為合作之精神。
2. 韓國主辦綠色氣候基金(GCF)，全球綠色成長研究所(GGGI)成為國際組織。計劃從明年起舉辦部長高層級氣候變遷大會，以做為因應氣候變遷全球努力的重要貢獻。

#### (八) 日本環境大臣 Hiroyuki Nagahama

1. 日本將著手建立一個綠色能源革命，顯著擴大再生能源利用和節能措施。本質上，這種革命將帶來社會變化，每個日本公民將成為一個聰明節能公民，可以自行產生能量。
2. 日本在 2012 年 4 月舉行東亞低碳發展合作夥伴對話。依據這項對話協議，日本一直在推動在東亞地區分享知識、資訊和技術之努力。做為這項工作的

一部分，我們的目標是透過亞太調適網路(APAN)與加強低碳亞洲研究網路計畫研究人員與政策制定者之間合作方式，加強在該地區的知識共享。

3. 為促進透過日本先進低碳技術轉移方式來減少全球溫室氣體排放量，提出雙邊抵銷信用額度授予機制(BOCM)，以補充現有清潔發展機制。
4. 日本將在因應氣候變遷的全球努力及氣候科學發展中發揮作用，例如透過 Greenhouse gases Observing SATellite (GOSAT)，世界上唯一的觀察溫室氣體衛星之操作，與發展下一代得以進行更精確監測的機型等方式。

(九) 塞普勒斯（代表歐盟）：表示多哈產出應該包括：2015 年以前所有締約國具法律約束力新協議的進展，促進 2020 年減緩野心，關閉 AWG-LCA 使協商合理化。

(十) 澳洲（代表雨傘集團）：代表雨傘集團敦促 AWG-LCA 的結論要能在適用於 2020 年所有締約國，並在 2020 年以前增加減緩野心。

(十一) 沙烏地阿拉伯（代表阿拉伯集團）：強調達成第二承諾期協議是一項法律義務，並強調附件一國家清楚的承諾的必要性。

(十二) 中國大陸（代表 BASIC 集團）：不屬京都議定書締約國或不參與第二承諾期之已開發國家，將無法受益於京都議定書的清潔發展機制。重申按照公約原則和規定來以多邊主義方式應對氣候變化的重要性，並強調強烈反對任何針對國際航空和海運及類似其他部門的單方面管制措施意圖。



圖 11、各國代表團及重要集團組織發言情形

## 二、大會結論

(一) COP18/CMP8 經過兩週諮商談判且密集召開非正式協商，延長會期一天後，終於在 12 月 8 日晚間 9 時 48 分劃下句點，通過 26 項 COP18 決議及 13 項 CMP8 決議。

1. 成功地確認新的京都議定書承諾期，同意用以提高因應氣候變遷雄心的路徑，來促成於 2015 年底採納一項普遍性氣候協議，並批准新機構建立，同意向開發中國家提供氣候融資規模與技術的方法和手段。
2. 各國政府必須迅速採取行動，試圖透過「多哈氣候途徑(Doha Climate Gateway)」來推動氣候變遷解決方案，以使全球增溫低於攝氏 2 度。然而，氣候變遷談判能否有足夠資金及技術支援（包括規模、速度、決心、施行時間表等），多哈會議後勢將面臨嚴峻的考驗。
3. 在多哈，各國政府成功地完成公約於 2007 年在印尼峇里會議所產開的工作，並確保這項工作的剩餘待決要項，將繼續在現有體制與程序下進行討論。

(二) 根據公約所提供之結論，本次會議重點如下：

1. 現有唯一對已開發國家溫室氣體減量承諾具約束力的協議「京都議定書」，已被修訂於 2013 年 1 月 1 日持續運作。
2. 各國政府同意迅速投入工作，期於 2015 年前通過達成一個從 2020 年開始涵蓋所有國家的普遍性氣候變遷協議，並在 2020 年前找到超越現有承諾的工作努力方法，以遏制溫室氣體排放量，使世界保持增溫低於商定的攝氏 2 度目標。
3. 聯合國秘書長潘基文宣布將在 2014 年召集世界各國領袖會議調和政治意願，以確保可於 2015 年的截止日期前完成協議。
4. 通過選擇韓國作為綠色氣候基金總部所在地及財政委員會常務委員會的工作計畫。綠色氣候基金有望於 2013 年下半年在韓國松島開始運作，並於 2014 年啟動相關活動。
5. 確認由聯合國環境規劃署(UNEP)領導主持為期五年的氣候技術中心(Climate Technology Centre, CTC)工作，相關網路組織為 UNFCCC 技術機制之執行部門，諮詢委員會章程亦獲各國政府同意。
6. 已開發國家重申他們將兌現以往承諾，繼續提供長期氣候資金以支持開發中國家。目標到 2020 年，每年提供調適與減緩資金達 1,000 億美元。
7. 德國、英國、法國、丹麥、瑞典和歐盟宣布至 2015 年期間之具體融資承諾，共計約 60 億美元。
8. 各國政府已推出強力程序來審查長期溫度目標。這項審查工作將於 2013

年開始到 2015 年結束，並將進一步確認氣候變遷威脅加劇的可能性與相關應加速採取的措施與行動。

9. 各國政府已經確定如何透過更好的規劃方式強化最脆弱國家的調適能力，並建立創造具體制度之可行路徑，提供更好保護予最脆弱族群在承受海平面上升等漸近事件所造成之損害；並通過以資金連結等方式，協助低度開發國家實施國家調適計畫。
  10. 各國政府完成一個靈活、動態的網路登錄平台，提供開發中國家登錄尋求承認或資金支持的減緩行動。各國同意一項透過氣候變遷教育與培訓、能力建構、創造公眾意識與授權公眾參與氣候變遷決策的新工作計畫，有助於建構針對 2020 年後開始新氣候變遷制度的民意支持。
  11. 各國同意進一步透過工作方案，制定在聯合國氣候變化綱要公約下的新市場機制及相關運作要項，並制定一個綱要架構以承認在氣候公約以外的市場機制，例如：國家管理或雙邊抵換計畫，來考量對幫助各國達成減量目標之潛在作用。
- (三) 下屆締約國大會主辦國及時間：第 19 次締約國大會(COP19/CMP9)訂於 2013 年 11 月 11 日至 22 日在波蘭華沙舉行。



圖 12、各國代表針對大會結論進行討論  
(照片載自 COP18 主辦國網站)

## 伍、我代表團參與公約周邊會議及展覽

### 一、COP18 公約會場內主辦周邊會議

我國代表團於 2012 年 12 月 1 日晚間首度在氣候公約會展場「卡達多哈國家會議中心(Qatar National Convention Centre, QNCC)」主辦「從低度開發國家、非洲國家和小島嶼國家來探討全球氣候變遷調適(Comparative Studies of Climate Change Adaptation in the Globe: from LDCs to Africa and Small Islands)」周邊會議，成功以「面對氣候變遷生存與發展」為主軸，與在場來賓展開互動性的經驗分享與意見交流，獲得熱烈迴響。

此為我國歷年於氣候公約辦理周邊會議以來，參與人數最多，來自最多不同國家的參與人士，並且也是最多媒體代表出席的場次，場面相當熱烈，超過逾 200 人參與，成果相當豐碩。該場周邊會議由行政院代表團團長，環保署葉欣誠副署長擔任引言與主講人揭開序幕，分別邀請工業技術研究院資深顧問楊日昌博士、我友邦代表包括馬紹爾群島駐聯合國代表 Amatlain Elizabeth Kabua 大使、布吉納法索技術顧問 Samuel Yeye、帛琉自然資源部保護區網絡局局長 Joseph Aitaro，以及歐洲氣候議會秘書長 Nick Dunlop 等綜合與談。

本次周邊會議的順利舉辦，印證了調適策略在全球氣候變遷公約與實際行動中的重要性。與會國際人士一致肯定臺灣在因應氣候變遷的積極作為，亦認同應發展更全面性拓展跨越國界、族群及地域藩籬的國際氣候合作，更呼應這次 COP18 氣候公約會議所提出「70 億人的共同挑戰(7 billions, 1 challenge)」的口號，發揮人道關懷及促進國際合作的決心與努力，為人類的共同生存發展努力。





圖 13、COP18 公約會場內主辦周邊會議活動情形

## 二、我代表團團長應邀出席 EU 活動發表演講

2012 年 12 月 3 日晚間環保署葉欣誠副署長應國際知名環保團體 HELIO International 之邀，參加在歐盟展館(EU Pavilion)舉行的周邊會議，主題為「在受限於氣候的環境中解決貧窮問題的韌性能源政策(Resilient Energy Policies for Poverty Resolution in a Climate-Constrained Environment)」，以「邁向低碳永續家園；金門低碳島」(Toward a Low-Carbon Society: Case Study of Kimen Island) 為題，說明我國推動低碳永續家園的整合思維與架構，並以金門低碳島計畫為例，展現我國可以提供的具體技術與政策執行能力。

當天活動由 HELIO International 計畫主持人 Laura Williamson 主持，邀請四位主講人，分別是我國環保署葉欣誠副署長、西班牙 ENERiS 能源管理機構 Maruse Labriet 博士、與二位來自非洲國家代表，包括尼日(Niger)能源石油部能源中心主任 Ibrahim Sani 與多哥(Togo)代表 Joseph Kogbe。



圖 14、我代表團團長應邀出席 EU 活動發表演講



圖 15、我代表團團長應邀出席 EU 活動討論情形

### 三、我代表團應邀出席國際排放交易協會 (IETA) 周邊會議發表演講

我出席卡達多哈會議代表應邀出席 2012 年 12 月 4 日由「國際排放交易協會 (International Emission Trade Association, IETA)」於氣候公約 COP18/CMP8 舉辦「排放強度管制與政策創新作為 (Intensity-Based Measures & Policy Innovation: Lessons Learned from Alberta and Beyond)」周邊會議，與國際友人分享我國建構與國際接軌的市場機制規劃作法。

環保署簡慧貞參事兼溫減管理室執行秘書受邀於會中發表我國現階段溫室氣體管理策略規劃，以訂定排放強度為討論主題(Taiwan's Early Action Crediting & Managing GHGs as Air Pollutants)探討如何建構更有效率的市場機制，據以提升減碳成效。

這次周邊會議邀請加拿大亞伯達省環境暨永續資源部長 Diana McQueen 女士擔任活動開場引言貴賓，並由該部門氣候變遷處長 Robert Savage、Statoil 公司的 Ame Eik 介紹亞伯達省政府推動訂定排放強度標準，限制不同行業的溫室氣體排放量及產業相關因應行動；中國北京環境交易所朱俐女士概述近期中國大陸碳試點的推動現況與未來發展。



圖 16、我代表團應邀出席 IETA 周邊會議發表演講活動情形

#### 四、我代表團團長應邀出席氣候議會活動發表演講

環保署葉欣誠副署長應氣候議會(Climate Parliament)邀請，以「臺灣因應氣候變遷減緩與調適需求之能源科技與政策(Energy Technologies and Policies for both Mitigation and Adaptation of Climate Change in Taiwan)」為題，於2012年12月7日晚間在氣候議會年度聚會擔任開幕致詞貴賓。

葉副署長在專題演講中說明我國因應氣候變遷的國家政策方向與架構，並詳細說明因應氣候變遷的科技發展現況，務實地介紹成熟技術與具潛力技術的個別發展規劃，並特別強調臺灣在太陽光電產業上的卓越表現，同時介紹我國重要科技研發機構工研院於推動具高度經濟效益的綠能科技之投入。

葉副署長亦具體地向十多位來自不同國家的議員們，說明我國在減緩與調適的政策願景、推動策略與方案。表示各國的碳排放皆進入同一個大氣層，臺灣不僅是氣候變遷的受害者，也是因應氣候變遷的科技與政策的提供者，基於「地球一體」的考量，「一個地球」才是最務實的政策，臺灣已經準備好與各國共同對抗氣候變遷，引起與會各國議員們的熱烈迴響。



圖 17、我代表團團長應邀出席氣候議會活動發表演講

#### 五、展覽攤位

我代表團第三次成功爭取在氣候公約展覽會場內(QNCC)參與攤位展示活動(ITRI 攤位編號 115)，展示我積極具體作為及成果，攤位展示時間為期二週。現場提供紙本文宣、隨身碟、海報/明信片、減碳雙熊(玩偶、手機吊飾、明牌夾)。



國 18、我展覽攤位現場情形

## 六、國際交流互動情形

### (一) 雙邊會談交流

本次會議共計參與超過 10 場次友邦與友好國家之雙邊會談活動，包括：歐盟、美國、英國、法國、土耳其、科威特、多明尼加、宏都拉斯、尼加拉瓜、貝里斯、馬紹爾群島、索羅門群島等。

- 歐盟氣候行動總署首席顧問 Dr. Jacob Werksman
- 美國國務院海洋及國際環境科學事務局全球變化處處長 Mr. Trigg Talley
- 英國談判代表 Mr. Ben Lyon
- 土耳其 環境及城市規劃部次長 Mr. Sedat Kadioglu
- 科威特 環境監測事務署副署長 Captain Ali Haider
- 多明尼加 森林資源部次長 Mr. Manuel Serrano
- 宏都拉斯 環境資源部部長 Mr. Rigoberto Cuellar
- 尼加拉瓜 總統國政顧問 Mr. Paul Oquist
- 貝里斯 森林漁業暨永續發展部部長 Ms. Lisel Alamilla
- 馬紹爾群島 總統助理部長 Mr. Tony deBrum
- 索羅門群島 環保部部長 Mr. Bradley Tovosia





圖 19、歐盟氣候行動總署首席顧問  
Dr. Jacob Werksman



圖 20、美國國務院海洋及國際環境科學事務局  
全球變化處處長 Mr. Trigg Talley



圖 21、英國談判代表  
Mr. Ben Lyon



圖 22、土耳其環境及城市規劃部次長  
Mr. Sedat Kadioglu



圖 23、科威特環境監測事務署副署長 Captain Ali Haider



圖 24、多明尼加 森林資源部次長  
Mr. Manuel Serrano



圖 25、宏都拉斯 環境資源部部長  
Mr. Rigoberto Cuellar



圖 26、尼加拉瓜 總統國政顧問  
Mr. Paul Oquist



圖 27、貝里斯 森林漁業暨永續發展部部長  
Ms. Lisel Alamilla



圖 28、馬紹爾群島 總統助理部長  
Mr. Tony deBrum



圖 29、索羅門群島 環保部部長  
Mr. Bradley Tovosia

## (二) 友邦執言

計有 10 個友邦於 COP18/CMP8 為我執言，支持臺灣應以觀察員身分正式參與 UNFCCC。包括：宏都拉斯、尼加拉瓜、瓜地馬拉、巴拿馬、貝里斯、聖克里斯多福及尼維斯、吐瓦魯、索羅門群島、馬紹爾群島、甘比亞。

## (三) 會見重要國際組織高階主管

- 全球環境機構(The Global Environment Facility, GEF) 氣候變遷團隊主管 Dr. Robert Dixon
- 瑞士代表團首席談判代表(Switzerland) Dr. José Romero
- 德國看守協會(Germanwatch)氣候變遷績效指標負責人 Mr. Jan Burck



圖 30、GEF 氣候變遷團隊主管  
Dr. Robert Dixon



圖 31、瑞士首席談判代表  
Dr. José Romero

#### (四) 會見德國看守協會(Germanwatch)

會晤德國看守協會(Germanwatch)氣候變遷績效指標負責人 Mr. Jan Burck，瞭解我國 CCPI 2013 評比成績詳細資訊，雙方交換意見，並提供我國最新具體因應行動相關資料，據以爭取對我最有利益之見解，強化交流管道。

德國看守協會與歐洲氣候行動網(Climate Action Network Europe)於 2012 年 12 月 3 日公布 2013 年氣候變遷績效指標(Climate Change Performance Index Results 2013, CCPI 2013)，全球約 200 個國家中，僅 58 個資訊較充足、因應氣候變遷行動較明確的國家被納入評比。

針對溫室氣體排放程度、歷年部門別二氧化碳(CO<sub>2</sub>)排放趨勢、再生能源、效率(包括能源效率及 CO<sub>2</sub> 密集度)及氣候政策等五大面向 15 項指標項目進行評比，我國今年整體得分為 49.4 分，較前一年 49.0 分微幅增加 0.4 分，總排名第 52 名較去年降低 4 名；主辦單位認為，沒有任何一個國家的政策作為足以因應氣候變遷的危機，因此前 3 名皆為從缺。

德國看守協會在今年公布的評估報告中，提出新的評比方法，除往年「部門別溫室氣體排放趨勢」、「溫室氣體排放程度」及「氣候政策」等 3 大面向外，另將「再生能源在初級能源供應的占比」、「再生能源發展趨勢」2 項指標，抽出歸類為「再生能源」面向，並納入「效率」面向指標，包括「效率程度」及「效率趨勢」等 2 項指標項目，共計 15 項指標項目。這顯示出 CCPI 日益重視各國推動再生能源及提升能源效率等實質發展，與相應產生之正面助益及長遠影響，並將之列為因應氣候變遷之關鍵作為。

由於今年度 CCPI 區分為 5 大面向，增加 2 項指標項目的評比，整體評分權重占比亦對應調整；其中，我國「溫室氣體排放程度」、「部門別 CO<sub>2</sub> 排放趨勢」及「再生能源」3 個面向評比較為弱勢，而「效率」及「氣候政策」2 個面向評比表現持平(Moderate)。由個別指標來看，我國在「航空 CO<sub>2</sub> 排放量」(第 14 名)、「道路及交通 CO<sub>2</sub> 排放量」(第 17 名)、「歷年效率趨勢」(第 22 名)、「國際氣候政策」(第 22 名)及「再生能源發展趨勢」(第 28 名)等 5 個評比項目表現較佳；而「減量目標績效比較」(第 59 名)、「再生能源在初級能源供應的占比」(第 54 名)、「人均 CO<sub>2</sub> 排放量」(第 53 名)、「人均初級能源消耗量」(第 47 名)、「電力及熱能生產 CO<sub>2</sub> 排放量」(第 47 名)、「製程及工業 CO<sub>2</sub> 排放量」(第 45 名)、「住宅用途及建築 CO<sub>2</sub> 排放量」(第 42 名)、「國內氣候政策」(第 37 名)、「效率程度」(第 37 名)及「人均毀林所造成的排放量」(第 36 名)等 10 個評比項目之名次較為弱勢。

我國自 2009 年開始被納入 CCPI 評比，歷年整體評分皆落在同一區間中；根據 CCPI 新評估方法架構，我國要在 CCPI 有表現，必須從法規建制、整體能源效率、再生能源等層面著手，並統籌各政府部門，進行跨界合作。目前，我國政府持續推動「溫室氣體減量法」制訂立法，配合研議中的「能源稅法」，並結合已施行的「能源管理法」及「再生能源發展條例」等，統稱為「減碳四法」，據以奠定溫室氣體減量法制基礎；此外，環保署於 2012 年 5 月依據「空氣污染防治法」公告二氧化碳等 6 種溫室氣體為空氣污染物，優先推動溫室氣體排放量申報法制作業，為下一階段的管理機制預作準備。同時，環保署積極啟動「低碳永續

家園推動方案」，跨越部門、地域及行政層級之既有框架，是我國面對氣候變遷之關鍵核心策略。

此外，德國看守協會引用國際研究機構數據資料彙編氣候變遷績效指標 (CCPI)，提供政府客觀的國際減量績效比較依據，環保署將持續與主辦單位溝通聯繫，提供更正確、更完整的即時數據與政策資訊，期能更有效反映我國面對氣候變遷的績效。



圖 32、德國看守協會(Germanwatch)氣候變遷績效指標負責人  
Mr. Jan Burck

## 七、當地媒體宣傳

卡達當地最大英文報「海灣時報(Gulf Times)」2012年12月4日頭版刊登半版 UNFCCC 推案彩色廣告，12月5日以近 1/3 版面，圖文並茂方式，在要聞版刊登本署沈署長專文及葉副署長率團出席 COP18 舉辦周邊會議等相關內容報導。

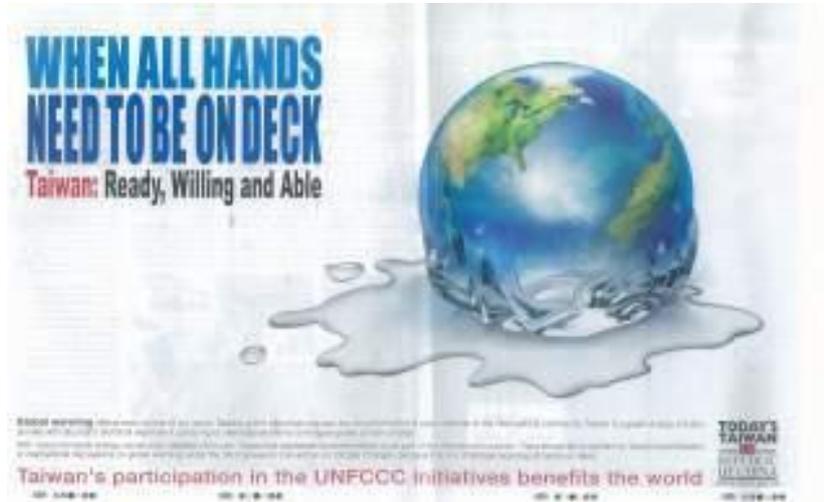


圖 33、12月4日 UNFCCC 推案全彩廣告



圖 34、12月5日當地媒體報導

## 八、我團新聞回應發布情形

本署循例配合我代表團參與 COP18/CMP8 會議活動與大會進展，即時掌握最新動態，主動發布新聞共計 8 則，並首次於 COP 會議期間，在 12 月 4 日由我團團長葉副署長欣誠與國內環保記者，進行連線視訊記者會，說明我團參與情形及會議進展之觀察心得與重點。



圖 35、2012 年 12 月 4 日與國內環保記者之視訊記者會

表一、新聞發布情形

日期	內容
12 月 1 日	葉欣誠副署長率我代表團實質參與卡達多哈 COP18 會議積極拓展國際環保交流活動
12 月 3 日	我國行政院代表團於 COP18 成功舉辦周邊會議見證氣候變遷調適國際合作與關懷
12 月 4 日	氣候變遷績效指標 (CCPI 2013) 發布回應
12 月 6 日	環保署參與歐盟氣候周邊會議分享金門低碳島規劃案例
12 月 6 日	我國運用市場機制促進減量作法務實 深獲國際肯定
12 月 8 日	環保署受邀出席氣候議會活動分享臺灣因應氣候變遷的能源科技與政策規劃
12 月 8 日	我國參與氣候公約攤位展覽呈現多元豐碩成果
12 月 13 日	卡達多哈氣候會議對我政策走向的影響與啟示

## 陸、與會心得及建議

多哈會議最重要的產出應該算是，通過「多哈氣候途徑(Doha Climate Gateway)」，京都議定書第二承諾期確認為自 2013 年至 2020 年，其中「排放交易(Emissions Trading, ET)」、「共同執行(Joint Implementation, JI)」、「清潔發展機制(Clean Development Mechanism, CDM)」等三種京都議定書的市場機制將繼續延續，促使擔負溫室氣體減量責任的已開發國家得以「最低成本」及「成本有效」的方式達成其減量承諾。

關於 2015 年全球氣候變遷協議及 2020 年提升決心的時程表，各國已經同意 2013 年將會舉行特定的會議或研討會，來準備協議的草案內容，並且在 2013 年 3 月 1 日前將其看法、資訊及提案送交氣候公約。談判文件所需包含的內容與單元最遲必須於 2014 年底提出，以利能在 2015 年 5 月前起草談判文件。聯合國秘書長潘基文表示將於 2014 年召集全球領袖，加速催生各國減量的政治意願，確保能於 2015 年達成全球新減量協議的目標時間表。此外，已開發國家重申將兌現承諾，繼續提供長期氣候資金，目標是 2020 年前財務金援至 1,000 億美元，並將在 2013 年至 2015 年間，至少依 2010 至 2012 年第一期快速啟動資金的平均比率撥款，以確保資助開發中國家推動因應氣候變遷的工作。

卡達多哈會議核心要素依舊是回到 UNFCCC 以各國承擔「共同但差異」減量責任的精神與原則，並以「最低成本」及「成本有效」方式進行減量與調適工作，促進環境與經濟的永續發展。隨著近年全球經濟的發展與演變，排放大國排序與政經強權角色的更換下，讓歐盟、美國、中國大陸、印度等關鍵國家在談判上相互角力的關係更為多變與複雜化。若觀察此次多哈氣候途徑結果對我政策走向的影響與啟示，大致上可區分為以下五大點：

### 一、 兩種相互競爭的因應模式的發展與啟示

- (一) 具備約束性指標與時間表的「自上而下」方式已在京都議定書實現：依據去年在德班協議的一部分，至少現在京都議定書將生存下去。歐洲與少數國家將採納第二輪具法律約束力減排目標（通過一個正式修訂案）。但是這些目標將僅涵蓋大約 15% 全球溫室氣體排放量，且幾乎可以肯定會是最後一輪的京都承諾期。
- (二) 看到出現一種稱為「承諾與審查」的平行「自下而上」模式：2009 年在哥本哈根會議之後，包括所有主要經濟體的約近 90 個國家，都已作出明確減量承諾，將限制或減少其 2020 年排放量。相關推動進展將遭受國際審查評論；不過，目前這些承諾仍是完全自願的。
- (三) 這兩種模式都無法提供全球所需採取的強有力行動，並與維持在全球增溫攝氏 2 度以內目標相距甚遠。
- (四) 對我國未來政策走向建議

1. 後續全球諮商談判工作將更加艱難，惟國際對於開發中國家的減量責任要

求的聲浪也會更加升高。由於國際談判難度變數頗高，而我國可著力之空間與時間亦相對拉大，但困難度亦升高。

2. 我國目前以參與 UNFCCC 為推案訴求，但難度極高；反觀，韓國與中國大陸分別以綠色成長(green growth)與南南合作(south-south cooperation)做為主要訴求，更容易獲得國際支持。為維繫我國產業國際綠色競爭力，促進國家低碳永續發展，我國已主動揭示自願適當減緩行動的目標與期程；現階段應思考界定何者為我國強項或產業優勢，據以奠定我國推動氣候國際合作的務實基礎，並參酌國際趨勢動態，在 2050 年長期減碳戰略布局下，進而促進國內之低碳發展、低碳經濟或綠色成長。

## 二、多哈氣候途徑(Doha Climate Gateway)重點在於強調這套決議是未來磋商新協議之入門（啟動協議）

- (一) 新一輪談判將提供各國政府一個機會，來衡量「自上向下」與「自下向上」兩種方式之相對優勢，並嘗試借鑒兩種模式最好經驗來擬訂可能替代方案。多哈會議乃是為期四年談判的第一年，目前預測 2015 年協議內容仍為時過早。
- (二) 多哈通過的協議象徵著聯合國氣候變化綱要公約及全球碳市場的一個重要里程碑，提供了從現有碳市場到未來新市場改進的連續性；但仍然無法激發各界行動，達到能與控制全球增溫攝氏 2 度目標相符之規模，因此，更加需要激勵與健全市場機制。
- (三) 美國繼續釋放出將致力於哥本哈根承諾（到 2020 年時比較 2005 年水準，減少排放 17%）的信號，並提供資金予開發中國家。不過，更關鍵任務不是在談判桌上，而是在美國推出可以降低美國溫室氣體排放量的政策。若能這樣做，將可為在 2015 年建構一個更強有力全球協議鋪路。
- (四) 對我國未來政策走向建議
  1. 此次會議明確釋出氣候公約將持續強化碳市場機制的訊息，希望透過研議國家管理(nationally-administered)或雙邊抵換計畫(bilateral offset programmes)等工作方案架構與執行內容，承認在氣候公約之外的新市場機制，此項發展對我國將有正面助益，臺灣將持續建構與國際接軌的國內可量測、可報告、可查證(Measurable Reportable & Verifiable, MRV)管理規範與碳市場機制，而強化雙邊或多邊的氣候合作機制，亦將是後續努力的方向與重點。此外，也必須注意在各國各自訂定單邊措施與法規情況下，未來可能造成之貿易障礙。
  2. 發展並整合多軌化的減量政策機制：減量目標與市場機制已走向多邊/雙邊趨勢，逐漸跳脫聯合國單一執行模式，對我國未來政策推動更有空間，應持續密切關注此架構談判之發展，使我國溫室氣體排放減量管理制度之設計與運作（特別是 MRV 及碳交易市場建構）能與國際接軌。

### 三、 氣候懸崖(Climate Cliff)

- (一) 在本次卡達多哈氣候談判最尖銳時刻，菲律賓氣候變化專員 Naderev M. Sano 向各國談判代表提出呼籲，引發最多關注。「請讓多哈被記得是我們以政治意願來扭轉乾坤的地方」。寶霞颱風(Bopha)重創菲律賓，造成數百人死亡，如同侵襲北美的桑迪颶風(Sandy)一般，是在不尋常季節出現的強烈颱風，被視為是一種極端天氣事件，受到氣候變遷所加劇形成。
- (二) 以科學為基礎的減緩承諾，只能在伴隨著對於調適提出更有力支持下，方有機會予以落實。那些最容易受到氣候變遷影響的國家，正好是那些最不需要負責減量的國家，而正是最需要受到各方協助的低度開發國家(Least Developed Countries, LDCs)與小島國家(Island Countries)。
- (三) 對我國未來政策走向建議
  1. 加強國際合作是我國在面對 UNFCCC 時最常提到的課題，但近來公約討論焦點是在於資金協助；然而在各相關部會無法編列援外預算下，國際合作自然不易成功，也往往導致合作對象反感。反觀，韓國提出締約國會議前召開 pre-COP 及 Ministerial High-level Climate Change Conference 的想法，中國大陸採用南南合作加強與發展中國家教育訓練，其實是更務實的國際合作作法，更能獲得好評。
  2. 檢視參與綠色氣候基金之戰略規劃：善用現有實質合作關係之國際開發銀行（如歐洲復興開發銀行、亞洲開發銀行等），加強與多元化低碳未來投資布局，聚焦定位我國參與國際基金方向，界定何者為我國強項或產業優勢，思考如何配搭我綠色產業技術輸出，以具體實務的行動展現我國對於國際社會的貢獻，將可強化我務實參與 UNFCCC 推案的說服力，並奠定我國推動氣候國際合作的務實基礎。
  3. 提升臺灣因應氣候變遷國際傳播交流
    - (1) 整合行銷策略規劃：參與 COP 18 會議之展覽攤位及文宣規劃較以往更為全面多元，已有不錯成效；可在既有基礎上更深入細緻，以整合行銷策略作法或充實現有資訊網站，強化我對外宣傳能見度。
    - (2) 整合政府團隊資源強化談判籌碼：因應氣候變遷國際合作方向已逐漸發展為多邊或雙邊趨勢，宜擴展延伸我國參與周邊會議或雙邊合作的議題廣度，並結合民間組織共同推動，逐步奠定我國推動氣候國際合作的務實基礎。

### 四、 氣候變遷教育、訓練及公眾意識

- (一) UNFCCC 第六條：聯合國下各組織，對於氣候變遷都有其不同之對應工作計畫及活動；為促進聯合國下各組織間能更有意義且更有效的國際合作，在多哈會議中宣布成立一個專案，來統整各界的行動與努力。

(二) 我國未來可與負責此專案之聯合國大學下氣候變遷部門取得聯繫，磋商我國可能參與方式。然而國內在本項工作亦有多頭馬車之現象，可參照國際潮流，適度整合資源。

(三) 對我國未來政策走向建議

1. 在政策中強化調適課題力道，讓更多人加入討論並完整理解：國內各界對於氣候變遷的認知上仍顯不足且偏頗，多僅停留在節能減碳的面向。而各相關部會投入減緩行動(Mitigation)的資金與人力亦相對為多，調適課題(Adaptation)被重視程度相對不足，國人普遍對於氣候變遷可能造成未來嚴峻衝擊感觸不深，因此無法進而轉化對政府氣候政策之支持。

2. 強化推廣氣候變遷環境教育之深度與廣度

(1) 建議宜參照國際作法來強化教育推廣訓練，整合各相關部會在因應氣候變遷環境教育的步調與作法，避免因資源差異所造成不平衡的資訊擴散，並可結合「低碳永續家園推動方案」，於各縣市及鄉鎮村里社區內廣為進行氣候變遷教育推廣工作，期能提升全民氣候變遷意識。

(2) 參照國際作法，檢討現形國內氣候變遷教育推廣訓練工作，依對象之屬性差異，設計不同的傳播推廣方式。矯正過往不正確的氣候變遷資訊擴散，提升全民氣候變遷意識，整合各相關部會在因應氣候變遷環境教育之步調與作法。

## 五、 啟動 2050 長期減碳戰略布局規劃

(一) 考量調適與減緩系統連動之影響，透過整合模式進行情境設計模擬、策略可行性與成本效益分析。從長遠來看，各國政府將面臨氣候變遷(climate change)與能源安全(energy security)雙重挑戰，各國政府因應結果也將形塑能源的未來(shape the future of energy)。

(二) 透過全民參與機制，與國內各界利害關係者(stakeholder)充分溝通，討論各種情境之假設條件所可能衍生的問題並適時釐清，尋找克服可能遭遇之技術、財務、法律等障礙的方法，形塑社會各界共識，尋找合理可行方案來長期推動。

## 柒、附件

- 附件一、聯合國氣候變化綱要公約 COP18/CMP8 會議議程  
Provisional agenda and annotations
- 附件二、多哈會議決議  
Decisions adopted by COP18
- 附件三、多哈修正案  
Doha Amendment
- 附件四、聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第 18 次締約國大會報告  
Report of the Conference of the Parties on its eighteenth session, held in Doha from 26 November to 8 December 2012
- 附件五、京都議定書第 8 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 eighth session, held in Doha from 26 November to 8 December 2012
- 附件六、公約長期合作行動特設工作小組第 15-2 次會議報告  
Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention on the second part of its fifteenth session, held in Doha from 27 November to 7 December 2012
- 附件七、京都議定書特設工作小組第 17 次會議報告  
Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol on the first and second parts of its seventeenth session, held in Bonn from 15 to 24 May 2012 and Doha from 27 November to 6 December 2012
- 附件八、德班強化行動平台特設工作小組第 1-2 次會議報告  
Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action on the second part of its first session, held in Doha from 27 November to 7 December 2012

- 附件九、第 37 次附屬履行機構會議(SBI 37)報告  
Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on  
its thirty-seventh session, held in Doha from 26  
November to 2 December 2012
- 附件十、第 37 次附屬科技諮詢機構會議(SBSTA 37)報告  
Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and  
Technological Advice on its thirty-seventh session,  
held in Doha from 26 November to 2 December 2012
- 附件十一、Earth Negotiation Bulletin:  
The United Nations Climate Change Conference  
in Doha from 26 November to 8 December  
2012
- 附件十二、其他

# 附件一

聯合國氣候變化綱要公約

COP18/CMP8 會議議程

Provisional agenda and annotations



United Nations  
Framework Convention on  
Climate Change

# United Nations Climate Change Conference Doha, Qatar 26 November to 07 December 2012

## OVERVIEW SCHEDULE



**Eighteenth session of the  
Conference of the Parties (COP 18)**

**Eighth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the  
Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 8)**

**Thirty-seventh session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 37)**

**Thirty-seventh session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological  
Advice (SBSTA 37)**

**Seventeenth session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for  
Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (second part) (AWG-KP 17.2)**

**Fifteenth session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action  
under the Convention (second part) (AWG-LCA 15.2)**

**First session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for  
Enhanced Action (second part) (ADP 1.2)**

*This overview schedule is intended to assist participants with their planning prior to  
the sessions. It should be considered as **indicative** and will be updated as new  
information becomes available.*

*Once the sessions are underway on Monday, 26 November,  
please consult the Daily Programme*

Updated: 31 October 2012

### PRE-SESSIONAL MEETINGS

- 70<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Clean Development Mechanism Executive Board (19 to 23 November)
- Least developed countries Preparatory Meetings (20 to 21 November)
- Small island developing States Preparatory Meetings (22 to 23 November)
- African Group Preparatory Meetings (22 to 23 November)
- Informal pre-sessional meeting of Parties to exchange further views on the possible recommendations on loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change (24 November)
- G-77 & China Preparatory Meetings (24 to 25 November)

### FIRST WEEK

**Monday, 26 November**

**10.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.**

#### Welcoming Ceremony

**COP**

Opening of the session

**CMP**

Opening of the session

**Lunch break**

*UNFCCC and related event: Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee: question and answer session, 1.15 p.m. - 2.45 p.m.*

*UNFCCC and related event: Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE): Stock-taking of mandate and activities of the CGE work programme, 1.15 p.m. - 2.45 p.m.*

**3.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.**

**SBI**

**SBSTA**

Opening of the session

Opening of the session

**Evening**

*Welcoming reception for all delegates hosted by the President of COP 18/CMP 8 – to be held at the at the Qatar Sustainability Expo at the Doha Exhibition Centre, 8:00 p.m.*

<b>Tuesday, 27 November</b>		
<b>10.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.</b>		
<b>AWG-KP</b>	Informal groups of the Convention and Protocol bodies 10.00 a.m.– 11.30 a.m.	<i>Forum on response measures 10.00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.</i>
Opening of the session	<b>AWG-LCA<sup>1</sup></b>	
	Opening of the session 11.30 a.m. – 1.00 p.m.	
<b>Lunch break</b>		
<p><i>Special event: Launch of the COP 17 Presidency Legacy publication Thuto ya Batho Gender-based adaptation to climate change, 1.00 p.m. - 3.00 p.m.</i></p> <p><i>UNFCCC and related event: CDM Executive Board: question and answer session, 1.15 p.m. - 2.45 p.m.</i></p> <p><i>UNFCCC and related event: Latest submissions of national communications from non-Annex I Parties, 1.15 p.m. - 2.45 p.m.</i></p>		
<b>3.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.</b>		
<b>AWG-LCA</b>	Informal groups of the Convention and Protocol bodies	
Opening of the session (continued) 3.00 p.m.– 4.30 p.m.		
<b>ADP<sup>2</sup></b>		
Opening of the session 4.30 p.m.– 6.00 p.m.		
<b>Evening</b>		
<p><i>UNFCCC and related event: Stakeholder Panel one-on-one on gender and climate change, 6.30 p.m. - 8.00 p.m.</i></p>		

<b>Wednesday, 28 November</b>		
<b>10.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.</b>		
<b>CMP</b>	Informal groups of the Convention and Protocol bodies 10.00 a.m.– 11.30 a.m.	<i>Forum on response measures 11:30 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.</i>
	<b>ADP</b>	
	Opening of the session (continued as needed) 11.30 a.m.– 1:00 p.m.	

<sup>1</sup> The closing date of AWG-LCA 15.2 will be determined in due course.

<sup>2</sup> The closing date of ADP 1.2 will be determined in due course.

**Wednesday, 28 November (continued)**

**Lunch break**

*UNFCCC and related event: IPCC Special Report on Climate Change and disaster risk management, 1.15 p.m. - 2.45 p.m.*

*UNFCCC and related event: CDM Policy Dialogue High-level Panel: question and answer session, 1.15 p.m. - 2.45 p.m.*

**3.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.**

**COP**

Informal groups of the Convention and Protocol bodies

**Evening**

*UNFCCC and related event: IPCC Special Report on Renewable Energy Sources and Climate Change Mitigation, 6.30 p.m. – 8.00 p.m.*

*UNFCCC and related event: Presentation of the Prototype of the NAMA registry, 6.30 p.m. - 8.00 p.m.*

**Thursday, 29 November**

**10.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.**

Informal groups of the Convention and Protocol bodies

**11.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.**

**Lunch break**

*UNFCCC and related event: Technology Executive Committee: responding to developing countries' needs for environmentally sound technologies, 1.15 p.m. - 2.45 p.m.*

*UNFCCC and related event: Regional Collaboration Centers: presentation of the status of Implementation, 1.15 p.m. - 2.45 p.m.*

Informal groups of the Convention and Protocol bodies

**3.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.**

Informal groups of the Convention and Protocol bodies

**Friday, 30 November**

**10.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.**

Informal groups of the Convention and Protocol bodies

**Lunch break**

*UNFCCC and related event: Presentation of the new CRF Reporter software, 1.15 p.m. - 2.45 p.m.*

*UNFCCC and related event: The Private Sector Initiative on Adaptation under the Nairobi work programme, 1.15 p.m. - 2.45 p.m.*

<b>Friday, 30 November (continued)</b>
<b>3.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.</b>
Informal groups of the Convention and Protocol bodies
<b>Evening</b>
<i>UNFCCC and related event: Adaptation Fund, Financing Adaptation and Accreditation, 6.30 p.m. - 8.00 p.m.</i>

<b>Saturday, 1 December</b>	
<b>10.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.</b>	
Informal groups of the Convention and Protocol bodies	<i>UNFCCC and related event: GEF Innovation and Reform, 11.30 a.m. - 1.00 p.m.</i>
<b>Lunch break</b>	
<b>3.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.</b>	
<b>SBI</b>	<b>SBSTA</b>
Closure of the session and adoption of conclusions	Closure of the session and adoption of conclusions

**No meetings are scheduled for Sunday, 2 December**

**SECOND WEEK**

<b>Monday, 3 December</b>
<b>10.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.</b>
Informal groups of the Convention and Protocol bodies
<b>Lunch break</b>
<i>UNFCCC and related event: Technology Transfer – update of GEF support, 1.15 p.m. - 2.45 p.m.</i>
<b>3.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.</b>
Informal groups of the Convention and Protocol bodies
<b>Evening</b>
<i>UNFCCC and related event: Work of the LEG in supporting NAPAs and NAPs in LDCs, 6.30 p.m. - 8.00 p.m.</i>

<b>Tuesday, 4 December</b>	
<b>10.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.</b>	
Informal groups of the Convention and Protocol bodies	
<b>Lunch break</b>	
<b>3.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.</b>	
<b>Opening of the high-level segment</b>	Informal groups of the Convention and Protocol bodies

<b>Wednesday, 5 December</b>			
<b>10.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.</b>			
<b>COP</b>	<b>CMP</b>		
Joint High-level segment of COP and CMP			
National statements			
<i>UNFCCC and related event: Momentum for Change featuring the 2012 Lighthouse Activities, 11.30 a.m. - 1.00 p.m.</i>			
<b>Lunch break</b>			
<i>UNFCCC and related event: Joining efforts to support the preparation and implementation of NAMAs: an international partnership, 1.15 p.m. - 2.45 p.m.</i>			
<i>UNFCCC and related event: Momentum for Change featuring the 2012 Lighthouse Activities, 1.15 p.m. - 3.00 p.m.</i>			
<b>Wednesday, 5 December</b>			
<b>3.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.</b>			
<b>COP</b>	<b>CMP</b>	<b>AWG-KP<sup>3</sup></b>	
Joint High-level segment of COP and CMP			
National statements (continued)		3.00 p.m. – 4.30 p.m.	
			<i>UNFCCC and related event: Momentum for Change featuring the 2012 Lighthouse Activities, 3.00 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.</i>
<b>Evening</b>			
<i>UNFCCC and related event: Momentum for Change: Women for results: Launch of a new Momentum for Change pillar 6.30 p.m. - 8.00 p.m. (TBC)</i>			

<sup>3</sup> The closing date of AWG-KP 17.2 will be determined in due course, following consultations with Parties. The need to have amendments to the Kyoto Protocol ready for adoption by the CMP on Friday, 7 December, with all formalities completed, will require that negotiations on text be completed prior to the closing day of the session of the AWG-KP.

<b>Thursday, 6 December</b>	
<b>10.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.</b>	
<b>COP</b>	<b>CMP</b>
<p>Joint High-level segment of COP and CMP</p> <p>National statements (continued)</p>	
<b>Lunch break</b>	
<p><i>UNFCCC and related event: Momentum for Change: Innovative Finance: Launch of a new Momentum for Change pillar</i></p> <p><i>1.00 p.m. - 3.00 p.m.</i></p>	
<b>3.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.</b>	
<b>COP</b>	<b>CMP</b>
<p>Joint High-level segment of COP and CMP</p> <p>National statements (continued)</p>	

<b>Friday, 7 December</b>	
<b>9.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.</b>	
<b>COP</b>	<b>CMP</b>
<p>Joint High-level segment of COP and CMP</p> <p>Statements from intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations</p>	
<b>Lunch break</b>	
<b>3.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.</b>	
<b>COP</b>	<b>CMP</b>
COP closing: adoption of decisions and conclusions	CMP closing: adoption of decisions and conclusions



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**Conference of the Parties**  
**Eighteenth session**  
**Doha, 26 November to 7 December 2012**

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 of the Parties at its eighteenth 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:
  - (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. Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action.
6. Consideration of proposals by Parties under Article 17 of the Convention.

7. Consideration of proposals by Parties for amendments to the Convention under Article 15:
  - (a) Proposal from the Russian Federation to amend Article 4, paragraph 2(f), of the Convention;
  - (b) Proposal from Papua New Guinea and Mexico to amend Articles 7 and 18 of the Convention.
8. Report of the Adaptation Committee.
9. Development and transfer of technologies and implementation of the Technology Mechanism:
  - (a) Report of the Technology Executive Committee;
  - (b) Matters relating to the Climate Technology Centre and Network: selection of the host and constitution of the advisory board.
10. Second review of the adequacy of Article 4, paragraph 2(a) and (b), of the Convention.<sup>1</sup>
11. Matters relating to finance:
  - (a) Work programme on long-term finance;
  - (b) Report of the Standing Committee;
  - (c) Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund;
  - (d) Arrangements between the Conference of the Parties and the Green Climate Fund;
  - (e) Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility;
  - (f) Further guidance to the Least Developed Countries Fund.
12. National communications:
  - (a) National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
  - (b) National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention.
13. Capacity-building under the Convention.
14. Implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention:
  - (a) Implementation of the Buenos Aires programme of work on adaptation and response measures (decision 1/CP.10);
  - (b) Matters relating to the least developed countries.
15. Article 6 of the Convention.
16. Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties by the subsidiary bodies.
17. Administrative, financial and institutional matters:

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<sup>1</sup> This item was held in abeyance at the seventeenth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP), and in accordance with rule 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied it will be considered at COP 18. Detailed annotations can be found in paragraphs 61–63 below.

- (a) Audited financial statements for the biennium 2010–2011;
  - (b) Budget performance for the biennium 2012–2013.
18. High-level segment.
  19. Statements by observer organizations.
  20. Other matters.
  21. Conclusion of the session:
    - (a) Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties on its eighteenth session;
    - (b) Closure of the session.

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

1. A welcoming ceremony will be held on the morning of Monday, 26 November 2012 to mark the opening of the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Doha, Qatar.
2. The President of the Conference of the Parties (COP) at its seventeenth session will open COP 18. 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 18, 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 eighth 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. The following sessions of the subsidiary bodies have been scheduled in conjunction with COP 18 and CMP 8:
  - (a) Thirty-seventh session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA);
  - (b) Thirty-seventh session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI);
  - (c) Seventeenth session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol, second part;
  - (d) Fifteenth session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA), second part;
  - (e) First session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP), second part.
5. Given that seven bodies will be meeting during the sessional period, meeting time will be very limited, especially for contact groups. To maximize the time available for

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<sup>2</sup> As COP 18 and the eighth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) 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 8 (FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/1). Further details may be made available on the UNFCCC website.

negotiations and to ensure a timely closing of the conference, the presiding officers, in consultation with the Parties, may propose time-saving measures and approaches to expedite work. Such proposals will be based on these consultations, and on relevant submissions and statements made during plenary meetings, and will take into account any previous negotiations and/or conclusions.

6. Further information regarding the arrangements for COP 18 and CMP 8 may be provided, as required, in an addendum to this document after consultation with the Bureau.

7. The COP and the CMP will convene in plenary meetings during the first week to take up the items on their agendas that are not to be referred to the SBSTA and/or the SBI.

8. The inauguration of the high-level segment will take place in the afternoon of Tuesday, 4 December. Statements on behalf of groups are also envisaged at this time. Ministers and other heads of delegation will be invited to deliver national statements to joint meetings of the COP and the CMP on Wednesday, 5 December, and Thursday, 6 December. The high-level segment will continue until Friday, 7 December. Based on experience at previous sessions, a joint COP and CMP meeting is envisaged for statements from observer organizations. Separate meetings of the COP and the CMP will be held on 7 December to adopt decisions and conclusions emerging from the current sessions.

9. As a result of the limited time available for all seven bodies to meet during the two-week period, groups are invited to adjust their meeting times to enable discussions under all seven bodies to begin punctually. Parties will be invited to maximize the use of negotiation time and conclude issues early in order to facilitate a timely close of the conference.

10. In keeping with the conclusions adopted by the SBI at its thirty-second session,<sup>3</sup> all meetings are scheduled to end at 6 p.m., particularly to give Parties and regional groups sufficient time to prepare for daily meetings, but may, in exceptional circumstances, and on a case by case basis, continue for two to three hours.

11. At the same session, the SBI also recommended<sup>4</sup> that the secretariat, in organizing future sessional periods, follow the practice of holding no more than two meetings of plenary and/or contact groups concurrently, with the total number of meetings held concurrently, including informals, not exceeding six, to the extent possible. It further recommended that the secretariat continue to take into consideration, when scheduling meetings, the constraints of delegations and avoid clashes on similar issues to the extent possible.

### **III. Annotations to the provisional agenda**

#### **1. Opening of the session**

12. COP 18 will be opened by the President of COP 17, Ms. Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, Minister of International Relations and Cooperation of South Africa.

#### **2. Organizational matters**

##### **(a) Election of the President of the Conference of the Parties at its eighteenth session**

13. *Background:* The President of COP 17 will call for the election of Mr. Abdullah bin Hamad Al-Attiyah, Deputy Prime Minister of Qatar, as the President of COP 18. Mr. Al-

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<sup>3</sup> FCCC/SBI/2010/10, paragraph 165.

<sup>4</sup> FCCC/SBI/2010/10, paragraph 164.

Attiyah was nominated by the Asia-Pacific States, in accordance with the rotation of the Presidency among regional groups. He will also serve as President of CMP 8.

(b) Adoption of the rules of procedure

14. *Background:* At COP 17, Parties decided to continue to apply the draft rules of procedure contained in document FCCC/CP/1996/2, with the exception of rule 42, and agreed that the President would continue consultations during the intersessional period and would report back to the COP at its eighteenth session in the event of any new developments.<sup>5</sup>

15. *Action:* The COP may wish to decide to continue applying the draft rules of procedure and invite the President of COP 18 to undertake consultations to try to achieve adoption of the rules.

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

16. *Background:* The secretariat, in agreement with the President of COP 17, has drafted the provisional agenda for COP 18, taking into account views expressed by the Parties during SBI 36 and after consultation with the Bureau.

17. *Action:* The COP will be invited to adopt its agenda.

<i>FCCC/CP/2012/1</i>	<i>Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary</i>
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(d) Election of officers other than the President

18. *Background:* At the request of the President of COP 17, consultations on nominations to the Bureau of COP 18 and CMP 8 were initiated at SBI 36 with regional group coordinators. 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.

19. *Action:* The COP will be invited to elect the members of the Bureau of COP 18 and CMP 8 at the earliest opportunity following completion of consultations.

(e) Admission of organizations as observers

20. *Background:* The COP will have before it document FCCC/CP/2012/2 containing the list of organizations seeking admission as observers, following review and consideration by the Bureau.<sup>6</sup>

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

<i>FCCC/CP/2012/2</i>	<i>Admission of observers: organizations applying for admission as observers. Note by the secretariat</i>
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<sup>5</sup> FCCC/CP/2011/9, paragraph 11.

<sup>6</sup> In accordance with 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.

(f) Organization of work, including the sessions of the subsidiary bodies

22. *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. 1–11 above).

<i>FCCC/CP/2012/1</i>	<i>Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary</i>
<i>FCCC/SBSTA/2012/3</i>	<i>Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary</i>
<i>FCCC/SBI/2012/16</i>	<i>Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary</i>
<i>FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/3</i>	<i>Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention on the first part of its fifteenth session, held in Bonn from 15 to 24 May 2012<sup>7</sup></i>
<i>FCCC/ADP/2012/2</i>	<i>Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action on the first part of its first session, held in Bonn from 17 to 25 May 2012<sup>8</sup></i>

(g) Dates and venues of future sessions

23. *Background:* At COP 18, a decision will be required on the venue of COP 19, which will be held in conjunction with CMP 9 from 11 to 22 November 2013. The SBI, at its thirty-sixth session, noted that, in keeping with the principle of rotation among regional groups, the President of COP 19 and CMP 9 would come from the Eastern European States. The SBI also noted the ongoing consultations with regard to hosting COP 19 and CMP 9 and urged Parties to come to a conclusion on this issue so that a decision could be taken at COP 18.<sup>9</sup>

24. The SBI, at the same session, invited Parties to come forward with offers to host future sessions of the COP and the CMP.<sup>10</sup> Regarding other future sessional periods, in keeping with the principle of rotation among regional groups, the President of COP 20 and CMP 10 will come from the Latin America and Caribbean States.

25. *Action:* The COP, at its eighteenth session, must decide on the host country for COP 19 and CMP 9. The COP may also wish to invite interested Parties to present offers to host COP 20 and CMP 10 and to take action it deems appropriate.

(h) Adoption of the report on credentials

26. *Background:* According to rule 19 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, the credentials of representatives of Parties as well as the names of alternate representatives and advisers shall be submitted to the secretariat not later than 24 hours after the opening of the session. Any later change in the composition of the delegation shall also be submitted to the secretariat. The credentials shall be issued either by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister of Foreign Affairs or, in the case of a regional economic integration organization, by the competent authority of that organization. The Bureau will examine the credentials and submit its report on credentials for adoption by the COP (see rule 20 of the draft rules of procedure). Representatives shall be entitled to participate provisionally in the

<sup>7</sup> See FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/3, paragraph 9, for the agenda of the AWG-LCA at its fifteenth session.

<sup>8</sup> See FCCC/ADP/2012/2, paragraph 13, for the agenda of the ADP at its first session.

<sup>9</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15, paragraph 236.

<sup>10</sup> FCCC/SBI/2010/10, paragraph 160.

session, pending a decision by the COP to accept their credentials (see rule 21 of the draft rules of procedure). Only Parties with valid credentials would be able to participate in the adoption of a protocol or another legal instrument. The COP will have before it for adoption the report on credentials to be submitted by the Bureau.

27. *Action:* The COP will be invited to adopt the report on credentials of the representatives of Parties attending COP 18. Representatives may participate provisionally, pending this action.

### 3. Reports of the subsidiary bodies

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

28. *Background:* The report by the Chair of the SBSTA on the thirty-seventh session of the SBSTA will include any recommendations of draft decisions or conclusions for adoption by the COP at its eighteenth session arising from the work conducted by the SBSTA based on the agendas adopted at the thirty-sixth (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/2) and thirty-seventh sessions of the SBSTA (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/3).

29. The report by the Chair of the SBSTA will address matters, inter alia, related to issues that have been mandated for consideration at COP 18.

30. *Action:* The COP will be invited to take note of the report of the SBSTA on its thirty-sixth session. The Chair of the SBSTA will also report back to the COP on the thirty-seventh session of the SBSTA.

<i>FCCC/SBSTA/2012/2</i>	<i>Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its thirty-sixth session, held in Bonn from 14 to 25 May 2012</i>
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(b) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

31. *Background:* The report by the Chair of the SBI on the thirty-seventh session of the SBI will include any recommendations of draft decisions or conclusions for adoption by the COP at its eighteenth session arising from the work conducted by the SBI based on the agendas adopted at the thirty-sixth (FCCC/SBI/2012/15) and thirty-seventh sessions of the SBI (FCCC/SBI/2012/16).

32. The report by the Chair of the SBI will address matters, inter alia, related to issues that have been mandated for consideration at COP 18.

33. *Action:* The COP will be invited to take note of the report of the SBI on its thirty-sixth session. The Chair of the SBI will also report back to the COP on the thirty-seventh session of the SBI.

<i>FCCC/SBI/2012/15 and Add.1 and 2</i>	<i>Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its thirty-sixth session, held in Bonn from 14 to 25 May 2012</i>
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### 4. Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention

34. *Background:* The COP, at its thirteenth session, established the AWG-LCA to conduct 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, in order to reach an agreed outcome and adopt a decision at its fifteenth session.<sup>11</sup>

35. At its sixteenth and its seventeenth sessions, respectively, the COP adopted decision 1/CP.16 (Cancun Agreements)<sup>12</sup> and decision 2/CP.17 on the outcome of the work of the AWG-LCA.

36. Furthermore, by decision 1/CP.17, the COP decided to extend the AWG-LCA for one year in order for it to continue its work and reach the agreed outcome pursuant to decision 1/CP.13 (Bali Action Plan) through decisions adopted by the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth sessions of the COP, at which time the AWG-LCA shall be terminated.<sup>13</sup>

37. *Action:* The COP will be invited to consider the results of the work of the AWG-LCA with a view to their adoption.

<i>FCCC/CP/2011/9/Add.1</i>	<i>Report of the Conference of the Parties on its seventeenth session, held in Durban from 28 November to 11 December 2011. Addendum. Part Two: Action taken by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth session</i>
<i>FCCC/CP/2010/7/Add.1</i>	<i>Report of the Conference of the Parties on its sixteenth session, held in Cancun from 29 November to 10 December 2010. Addendum. Part Two: Action taken by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth session</i>
<i>FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/3</i>	<i>Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention on the first part of its fifteenth session, held in Bonn from 15 to 24 May 2011</i>
<i>FCCC/AWGLCA/2011/14</i>	<i>Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention on the third and fourth parts of its fourteenth session, held in Panama City from 1 to 7 October 2011, and Durban from 29 November to 10 December 2011</i>

## 5. Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action

38. *Background:* The COP, by decision 1/CP.17, launched a process to develop a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties, through the ADP, established by the same decision.

39. The COP, by decision 1/CP.17, also decided that the ADP shall plan its work in the first half of 2012, including, inter alia, on mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, transparency of action and support, and capacity-building, drawing upon submissions from Parties and relevant technical, social and economic information and expertise.

<sup>11</sup> Decision 1/CP.13 (Bali Action Plan), paragraphs 1 and 2. At its fifteenth session, the COP decided to extend the mandate of the AWG-LCA to enable it to continue its work with a view to presenting the outcome of its work to the COP for adoption at its sixteenth session (decision 1/CP.15, para. 1).

<sup>12</sup> By this decision, the COP also requested the AWG-LCA to further continue its work and present the results to the COP for consideration at its seventeenth session (decision 1/CP.16, paras. 143 and 144).

<sup>13</sup> Decision 1/CP.17, paragraph 1.

40. By the same decision, the COP launched a workplan on enhancing mitigation ambition to identify and to explore options for a range of actions that can close the ambition gap with a view to ensuring the highest possible mitigation efforts by all Parties.

41. Furthermore, at the first part of its first session, the ADP agreed on a multi-year arrangement for its Bureau and to forward this arrangement for endorsement by the COP at its eighteenth session.<sup>14</sup>

42. *Action:* The COP will be invited to consider the report of the ADP on the progress of its work in 2012. The COP will also be invited to endorse the arrangement of the ADP Bureau referred to in paragraph 41 above and to take any additional action it deems appropriate.

<i>FCCC/CP/2011/9/Add.1</i>	<i>Report of the Conference of the Parties on its seventeenth session, held in Durban from 28 November to 11 December 2011. Addendum. Part Two: Action taken by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth session</i>
<i>FCCC/ADP/2012/2</i>	<i>Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action on the first part of its first session held in Bonn from 17 to 25 May 2012</i>
<i>FCCC/ADP/2012/MISC.1 and Add.1</i>	<i>Views on options and ways for further increasing the level of ambition. Submissions from Parties</i>
<i>FCCC/ADP/2012/MISC.2</i>	<i>Views on options and ways for further increasing the level of ambition. Submissions from intergovernmental organizations</i>
<i>FCCC/ADP/2012/MISC.3 and Add.1</i>	<i>Views on a workplan for the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action. Submissions from Parties</i>

## 6. Consideration of proposals by Parties under Article 17 of the Convention

43. *Background:* Article 17 of the Convention contains procedures for the adoption of protocols to the Convention. In accordance with Article 17, Parties have submitted six proposals. Five proposals were submitted in 2009 and were communicated to Parties and signatories to the Convention by 6 June 2009 and, for information, to the Depositary on 25 June 2009. One proposal was submitted in 2010 and communicated to Parties and signatories to the Convention on 28 May 2010 and, for information, to the Depositary on 17 June 2010.

44. The COP at its seventeenth session agreed to include this item on the provisional agenda for COP 18, pursuant to rules 10(c) and 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied.<sup>15</sup>

45. *Action:* The COP will be invited to consider the proposals listed below and take any action it deems appropriate.

<i>FCCC/CP/2009/3</i>	<i>Draft protocol to the Convention prepared by the Government of Japan for adoption at the fifteenth</i>
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<sup>14</sup> FCCC/ADP/2012/2, paragraph 7 and annex I.

<sup>15</sup> FCCC/CP/2011/1, paragraph 41.

	<i>session of the Conference of the Parties. Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>FCCC/CP/2009/4</i>	<i>Draft protocol to the Convention presented by the Government of Tuvalu under Article 17 of the Convention. Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>FCCC/CP/2009/5</i>	<i>Draft protocol to the Convention prepared by the Government of Australia for adoption at the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties. Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>FCCC/CP/2009/6</i>	<i>Draft protocol to the Convention prepared by the Government of Costa Rica to be adopted at the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties. Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>FCCC/CP/2009/7</i>	<i>Draft implementing agreement under the Convention prepared by the Government of the United States of America for adoption at the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties. Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>FCCC/CP/2010/3</i>	<i>Proposed protocol to the Convention submitted by Grenada for adoption at the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties. Note by the secretariat</i>

## 7. Consideration of proposals by Parties for amendments to the Convention under Article 15

46. *Background:* Article 15 of the Convention contains procedures for amending the Convention. In accordance with Article 15, Parties submitted two proposals for consideration at COP 17.

### (a) Proposal from the Russian Federation to amend Article 4, paragraph 2(f) of the Convention

47. By a letter dated 24 May 2011, the Russian Federation transmitted to the secretariat the text of a proposal for an amendment to Article 4, paragraph 2(f), of the Convention. The secretariat communicated the proposal to Parties and signatories to the Convention six months before COP 17 and sent it, for information, to the Depositary on 22 June 2011.

48. The COP, at its seventeenth session, considered the proposal and decided to include the item on the provisional agenda for COP 18, pursuant to rules 10(c) and 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied.

49. *Action:* The COP will be invited to consider the proposal and take any action it deems appropriate.

<i>FCCC/CP/2011/5</i>	<i>Proposal from the Russian Federation to amend Article 4, paragraph 2 (f), of the Convention. Note by the secretariat</i>
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### (b) Proposal from Papua New Guinea and Mexico to amend Articles 7 and 18 of the Convention

50. By a letter dated 26 May 2011, Papua New Guinea and Mexico transmitted to the secretariat the text of a proposal for amendments to Articles 7 and 18 of the Convention.

The secretariat communicated the proposal to Parties and signatories to the Convention six months before COP 17 and sent it, for information, to the Depositary on 22 June 2011.

51. The COP, at its seventeenth session, considered the proposal. The President noted that a revised proposal had been received<sup>16</sup> and the COP decided to include the item on the provisional agenda for COP 18, pursuant to rules 10(c) and 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied.

52. *Action:* The COP will be invited to consider the proposal and take any action it deems appropriate.

<i>FCCC/CP/2011/4/Rev.1</i>	<i>Revised proposal from Papua New Guinea and Mexico to amend Articles 7 and 18 of the Convention. Note by the secretariat</i>
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## 8. Report of the Adaptation Committee

53. *Background:* The COP, by decision 1/CP.16, decided to establish the Cancun Adaptation Framework. In this context, and by the same decision, the COP also decided to establish an Adaptation Committee to promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention.

54. By decision 2/CP.17, the COP decided that the Adaptation Committee shall operate under the authority of, and be accountable to, the COP, which should decide on its policies in line with relevant decisions. It also requested the Adaptation Committee to report annually to the COP, through the subsidiary bodies, including on its activities, the performance of its functions, guidance, recommendations and other relevant information arising from its work, and, as appropriate, on further action that may be required under the Convention, for consideration by the COP.

55. The COP also requested the Adaptation Committee during its first year to develop a three-year plan for its work, which should include milestones, activities, deliverables and resource requirements, in accordance with its agreed functions, employing the modalities listed in decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 94, considering the indicative list of activities included in annex V of that decision, for approval by the COP at its eighteenth session.

56. *Action:* The COP will be invited to refer this sub-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 eighteenth session.

<i>FCCC/SB/2012/3</i>	<i>Report of the Adaptation Committee</i>
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## 9. Development and transfer of technologies and implementation of the Technology Mechanism

### (a) Report of the Technology Executive Committee

57. *Background:* See the SBSTA 37 provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/3) and the SBI 37 provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/SBI/2012/16).

58. *Action:* The COP will be invited to refer this sub-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 eighteenth session.

<sup>16</sup> FCCC/CP/2011/4/Rev.1.

FCCC/SB/2012/2

*Report on activities and performance of the Technology  
Executive Committee for 2012*

(b) Matters relating to the Climate Technology Centre and Network: selection of the host and constitution of the advisory board

59. *Background:* See the SBI 37 provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/SBI/2012/16).

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

FCCC/SBI/2012/30

*Report on the discussions on key elements of the  
potential host agreement for the Climate Technology  
Centre. Note by the secretariat*

**10. Second review of the adequacy of Article 4, paragraph 2(a) and (b), of the Convention<sup>17</sup>**

61. *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, the President informed Parties that it had proved impossible to reach any agreed conclusions or decisions on this matter. During the consideration of the provisional agenda for COP 5, the Group of 77 and China proposed amending the item to read "Review of the adequacy of implementation of Article 4, paragraph 2(a) and (b), of the Convention". There was no agreement on this, and the COP adopted the agenda of that session with the item held in abeyance. At subsequent sessions of the COP, the item was included on the provisional agenda of the COP with a footnote reflecting the amendment proposed by the Group of 77 and China at COP 5. At those previous sessions, the agenda was adopted with the item held in abeyance, and the President undertook consultations on the matter and reported back to the Parties on the outcome of the consultations.

62. The item was held at abeyance at COP 17, and in accordance with rule 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, it will be considered at COP 18.

63. *Action:* The COP will be invited to consider this agenda item and take any action it deems appropriate.

<sup>17</sup> Parties may recall that at COP 4, it "proved impossible to reach any agreed conclusions or decisions" on this matter (FCCC/CP/1998/16, para. 64). The item was therefore included on the provisional agenda for the fifth session of the COP in accordance with rules 10(c) and 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied. The COP, at its fifth session, could not reach a conclusion on this matter (FCCC/CP/1999/6, para. 18) and following rules 10(c) and 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, the item was included on the provisional agenda for the sixth up to, and including, the twelfth sessions of the COP with a footnote reflecting a proposal made by the Group of 77 and China to amend the item to read "Review of the adequacy of implementation of Article 4, paragraph 2(a) and (b), of the Convention". On a proposal by the President, and on the basis of the recommendation made by the SBI, it was decided at COP 14 to defer consideration of this item to COP 16 (FCCC/CP/2008/7, para. 10). The COP, at its sixteenth session, based on a proposal by the President, deferred its consideration of this item, pursuant to rule 13 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, to COP 17. This item was held in abeyance at COP 17 and in accordance with rule 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, it will be considered at COP 18.

## 11. Matters relating to finance

### (a) Work programme on long-term finance

64. *Background:* The COP, by decision 2/CP.17, decided to undertake a work programme on long-term finance in 2012, including workshops, to progress on long-term finance in the context of decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 97–101.<sup>18</sup> The two co-chairs of the work programme, appointed by the President of the COP, were requested to prepare a report on the workshops for consideration by the COP at its eighteenth session.<sup>19</sup>

65. In implementing the work programme, the co-chairs conducted a series of consultations with Parties and relevant international organizations, convened two workshops and used web-based tools to solicit views on long-term finance.<sup>20</sup>

66. *Action:* The COP will be invited to consider the report of the co-chairs and take a decision on the next steps.

<i>FCCC/CP/2012/3</i>	<i>Report on the workshops of the work programme on long-term finance. Note by the co-chairs</i>
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### (b) Report of the Standing Committee

67. *Background:* The COP, by decision 1/CP.16, decided to establish a Standing Committee<sup>21</sup> under the COP to assist the COP in exercising its functions with respect to the financial mechanism of the Convention in terms of improving coherence and coordination in the delivery of climate change financing, rationalization of the financial mechanism, mobilization of financial resources and measurement, reporting and verification of support provided to developing country Parties.

68. By decision 2/CP.17, the COP further defined the roles and functions of the Standing Committee.<sup>22</sup> It decided that the Standing Committee shall report and make recommendations to the COP, for its consideration, at each ordinary session of the COP on all aspects of its work.<sup>23</sup> Furthermore, it requested the Standing Committee to develop a work programme based on the activities outlined in decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 121, for presentation to the COP at its eighteenth session.<sup>24</sup>

69. *Action:* The COP will be invited to consider the report of the Standing Committee, including its recommendations and work programme, and take a decision it deems appropriate.

<i>FCCC/CP/2012/4</i>	<i>Report of the Standing Committee to the Conference of the Parties</i>
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<sup>18</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 127.

<sup>19</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 131.

<sup>20</sup> <[http://unfccc.int/cooperation\\_support/financial\\_mechanism/long-term\\_finance/items/6814.php](http://unfccc.int/cooperation_support/financial_mechanism/long-term_finance/items/6814.php)>.

<sup>21</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 112.

<sup>22</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, paragraphs 120–125 and annex VI.

<sup>23</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 120.

<sup>24</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 123.

(c) Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund

70. *Background:* By decision 3/CP.17, the COP approved the governing instrument of the Green Climate Fund (GCF).<sup>25</sup> The Board of the GCF will submit annually its report to the COP on its activities.

71. By the same decision, the COP requested the Board to decide on a host country for endorsement by the COP at its eighteenth session.<sup>26</sup>

72. *Action:* The COP will be invited to consider the report of the Board of the GCF and take actions it deems appropriate. The COP will also be invited to endorse the decision by the Board of the GCF on a host country.

FCCC/CP/2012/5	<i>Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties. Note by the secretariat</i>
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(d) Arrangements between the Conference of the Parties and the Green Climate Fund

73. *Background:* By decision 3/CP.17, the COP decided to designate the GCF as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention, in accordance with Article 11 of the Convention, with arrangements to be concluded between the COP and the GCF at the eighteenth session of the COP to ensure that it is accountable to and functions under the guidance of the COP to support projects, programmes, policies and other activities in developing country Parties.<sup>27</sup>

74. *Action:* The COP will be invited to decide on the arrangements, taking into account the report of the GCF.

FCCC/CP/2012/5	<i>Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties. Note by the secretariat</i>
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(e) Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility

75. *Background:* See the SBI 37 provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/SBI/2012/16).

76. *Action:* The COP will be invited to refer this sub-item to the SBI for it to consider and recommend draft decisions or conclusions for adoption by the COP at its eighteenth session.

FCCC/CP/2012/6	<i>Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties. Note by the secretariat</i>
FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.10	<i>Views and recommendations from Parties on elements to be taken into account in developing guidance to the Global Environment Facility. Submissions from Parties</i>

(f) Further guidance to the Least Developed Countries Fund

77. *Background:* See the SBI 37 provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/SBI/2012/16).

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<sup>25</sup> Decision 3/CP.17, paragraph 2.  
<sup>26</sup> Decision 3/CP.17, paragraph 13.  
<sup>27</sup> Decision 3/CP.17, paragraph 3.

78. *Action:* The COP will be invited to refer this sub-item to the SBI for it to consider and recommend draft decisions or conclusions, as it deems appropriate, for adoption by the COP at its eighteenth session.

<i>FCCC/SBI/2012/27</i>	<i>Report on the twenty-second meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group. Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.13</i>	<i>Synthesis report on the progress made in the implementation of the least developed countries work programme, including the updating and implementation of national adaptation programmes of action, taking into account information from the Global Environment Facility and its agencies, the submissions referred to in decision 5/CP.16, paragraph 5, reports of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group and other relevant sources of information. Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.12</i>	<i>Information from Parties on their experience with the implementation of the least developed countries work programme, including the updating and implementation of national adaptation programmes of action, and in accessing funds from the Least Developed Countries Fund. Submissions from Parties</i>
<i>FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.13</i>	<i>Submissions from the Global Environment Facility, United Nations agencies and other international organizations on how they can further support the implementation of the remaining elements of the least developed countries work programme other than national adaptation programmes of action. Submissions from the Global Environment Facility, United Nations agencies and other international organizations</i>
<i>FCCC/CP/2012/6</i>	<i>Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties. Note by the secretariat</i>

## 12. National communications

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

79. *Background:* See the SBI 37 provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/SBI/2012/16).

80. Furthermore, the SBI, at its thirty-sixth session, recommended a draft decision on this issue for adoption by the COP at its eighteenth session.<sup>28</sup>

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

82. The COP will also be invited to adopt the recommended draft decision mentioned in paragraph 80 above.

<sup>28</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15/Add.1.

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

83. *Background:* See the SBI 37 provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/SBI/2012/16).

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

### 13. Capacity-building under the Convention

85. *Background:* See the SBI 37 provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/SBI/2012/16).

86. Furthermore, the SBI, at its thirty-sixth session, recommended a draft decision on this matter for adoption by the COP at its eighteenth session.<sup>29</sup>

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

88. The COP will also be invited to adopt the recommended draft decision mentioned in paragraph 86 above.

### 14. Implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention

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

89. *Background:* See the SBSTA 37 provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/3) and the SBI 37 provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/SBI/2012/16).

90. *Action:* The COP will be invited to refer this sub-item to the SBSTA and the SBI for their consideration. 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 the impacts of response measures.

(b) Matters relating to the least developed countries

91. *Background:* See the SBI 37 provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/SBI/2012/16).

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

### 15. Article 6 of the Convention

93. *Background:* See the SBI 37 provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/SBI/2012/16).

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<sup>29</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15/Add.1.

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

## 16. Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties by the subsidiary bodies

95. *Background:* Any other matters concerning the Convention referred by the SBSTA and the SBI to the COP may be taken up under this item, including draft decisions and conclusions completed at the thirty-seventh sessions of the SBSTA and the SBI.

96. *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 thirty-seventh sessions.

## 17. Administrative, financial and institutional matters

### (a) Audited financial statements for the biennium 2010–2011

97. *Background:* See the SBI 37 provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/SBI/2012/16).

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

### (b) Budget performance for the biennium 2012–2013

99. *Background:* See the SBI 37 provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/SBI/2012/16).

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

## 18. High-level segment

101. The inauguration of the high-level segment will take place in the afternoon of Tuesday, 4 December. National statements will be heard in joint meetings of the COP and the CMP during the high-level segment on Wednesday, 5 and Thursday, 6 December. The high-level segment will continue until Friday, 7 December.

102. The SBI, at its thirty-sixth session, agreed that arrangements should be made for the delivery of concise national statements by ministers and other heads of delegation,<sup>30</sup> with a recommended time limit of three minutes, and also concise statements by representatives of intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, with a recommended time limit of two minutes, in the joint meetings of the COP and the CMP during the high-level segment.<sup>31</sup> 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. The full texts of the official statements will be posted on the UNFCCC website and on the United Nations Integrated Sustainable PaperSmart Services (ISPS) documents portal and will not be circulated in hard copy in plenary during the high-level segment. Parties speaking at the

<sup>30</sup> Statements may also be made by other high-level representatives.

<sup>31</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15, paragraph 233.

high-level segment are requested to e-mail a copy of the statement to <PaperSmart@un.org> or submit a hard copy to the ISPS desk in the plenary hall.

103. The list of speakers will be open from Wednesday, 3 October, to Friday, 9 November.<sup>32</sup> Information related to the list, including a registration form, will be included in the notification to Parties for the sessions.

104. 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 of COP 18 and CMP 8.

## **19. Statements by observer organizations**

105. Representatives of intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations will be invited to address a joint meeting of the COP and the CMP during the high-level segment. Further information will be made available.

## **20. Other matters**

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

## **21. Conclusion of the session**

### **(a) Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties on its eighteenth session**

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

108. *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**

109. The President will declare the session closed.

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<sup>32</sup> Enquiries regarding this list may be directed to the Office of External Relations at the secretariat by telephone (+49 228 815 1611 or 815 1306), fax (+49 228 815 1999) or e-mail <sessions@unfccc.int>.

## Annex

### Documents before the Conference of the Parties at its eighteenth session

#### Documents prepared for the session

FCCC/CP/2012/1	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary
FCCC/CP/2012/2	Admission of observers: organizations applying for admission as observers. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/CP/2012/3	Report on the workshops of the work programme on long-term finance. Note by the co-chairs
FCCC/CP/2012/4	Report of the Standing Committee to the Conference of the Parties
FCCC/CP/2012/5	Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/CP/2012/6	Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties. 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/CP/2009/3	Draft protocol to the Convention prepared by the Government of Japan for adoption at the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/CP/2009/4	Draft protocol to the Convention presented by the Government of Tuvalu under Article 17 of the Convention. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/CP/2009/5	Draft protocol to the Convention prepared by the Government of Australia for adoption at the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/CP/2009/6	Draft protocol to the Convention prepared by the Government of Costa Rica to be adopted at the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/CP/2009/7	Draft implementing agreement under the Convention prepared by the Government of the United States of America for adoption at the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/CP/2010/3	Proposed protocol to the Convention submitted by Grenada for adoption at the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties. Note by the secretariat

FCCC/CP/2010/7/Add.1	Report of the Conference of the Parties on its sixteenth session, held in Cancun from 29 November to 10 December 2010. Addendum. Part Two: Action taken by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth session
FCCC/CP/2011/5	Proposal from the Russian Federation to amend Article 4, paragraph 2 (f), of the Convention. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/CP/2011/4/Rev.1	Revised proposal from Papua New Guinea and Mexico to amend Articles 7 and 18 of the Convention. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/CP/2011/9/Add.1	Report of the Conference of the Parties on its seventeenth session, held in Durban from 28 November to 11 December 2011
FCCC/SB/2012/2	Report on activities and performance of the Technology Executive Committee for 2012
FCCC/SB/2012/3	Report of the Adaptation Committee
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/2	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its thirty-sixth session, held in Bonn from 14 to 25 May 2012
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/3	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary
FCCC/SBI/2012/15 and Add.1 and 2	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its thirty-sixth session, held in Bonn from 14 to 25 May 2012
FCCC/SBI/2012/16	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary
FCCC/SBI/2012/27	Report on the twenty-second meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBI/2012/30	Report on the discussions on key elements of the potential host agreement for the Climate Technology Centre. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.13	Synthesis report on the progress made in the implementation of the least developed countries work programme, including the updating and implementation of national adaptation programmes of action, taking into account information from the Global Environment Facility and its agencies, the submissions referred to in decision 5/CP.16, paragraph 5, reports of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group and other relevant sources of information. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.10	Views and recommendations from Parties on elements to be taken into account in developing guidance to the Global Environment Facility. Submissions from Parties

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- FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.12 Information from Parties on their experience with the implementation of the least developed countries work programme, including the updating and implementation of national adaptation programmes of action, and in accessing funds from the Least Developed Countries Fund. Submissions from Parties
- FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.13 Submissions from the Global Environment Facility, United Nations agencies and other international organizations on how they can further support the implementation of the remaining elements of the least developed countries work programme other than national adaptation programmes of action. Submissions from the Global Environment Facility, United Nations agencies and other international organizations
- FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/3 Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention on the first part of its fifteenth session, held in Bonn from 15 to 24 May 2011
- FCCC/AWGLCA/2011/14 Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention on the third and fourth parts of its fourteenth session, held in Panama City from 1 to 7 October 2011, and Durban from 29 November to 10 December 2011
- FCCC/ADP/2012/2 Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action on the first part of its first session, held in Bonn from 17 to 25 May 2012
- FCCC/ADP/2012/MISC.1 and Add.1 Views on options and ways for further increasing the level of ambition. Submissions from Parties
- FCCC/ADP/2012/MISC.2 Views on options and ways for further increasing the level of ambition. Submissions from intergovernmental organizations
- FCCC/ADP/2012/MISC.3 and Add.1 Views on a workplan for the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action. Submissions from Parties
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**Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting  
of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol**  
**Eighth session**  
**Doha, 26 November to 7 December 2012**

Item 2(a) 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) 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:
  - (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. Consideration of proposals by Parties for amendments to the Kyoto Protocol.
6. Proposal from Kazakhstan to amend Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol.
7. Issues relating to the clean development mechanism.
8. Issues relating to joint implementation:
  - (a) Guidance on joint implementation;
  - (b) Review of the joint implementation guidelines.

9. Matters relating to compliance under the Kyoto Protocol:
  - (a) Report of the Compliance Committee;
  - (b) Amendment of the Kyoto Protocol in respect of procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance.
10. Adaptation Fund:
  - (a) Report of the Adaptation Fund Board;
  - (b) Initial review of the Adaptation Fund.
11. Issues relating to the international transaction log.
12. National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention that are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol.
13. Annual compilation and accounting report for Annex B Parties under the Kyoto Protocol.
14. Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol.
15. Matters relating to Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol.
16. Matters relating to Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol.
17. Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol by the subsidiary bodies.
18. Administrative, financial and institutional matters:
  - (a) Audited financial statements for the biennium 2010–2011;
  - (b) Budget performance for the biennium 2012–2013;
  - (c) Privileges and immunities for individuals serving on constituted bodies established under the Kyoto Protocol.
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 eighth session;
  - (b) Closure of the session.

## **II. Proposed organization of the sessions: overview<sup>1</sup>**

1. A welcoming ceremony will be held on the morning of Monday, 26 November 2012 to mark the opening of the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Doha, Qatar.

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<sup>1</sup> As the eighteenth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) and the eighth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) 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 COP 18 (FCCC/CP/2012/1). Further details may be made available on the UNFCCC website.

2. The President of the Conference of the Parties (COP) at its seventeenth session will open COP 18. 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 18, who will also serve as President of CMP 8, 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 eighth 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. The following sessions of the subsidiary bodies have been scheduled in conjunction with COP 18 and CMP 8:
  - (a) Thirty-seventh session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA);
  - (b) Thirty-seventh session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI);
  - (c) Seventeenth session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol, second part;
  - (d) Fifteenth session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention, second part;
  - (e) First session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action, second part.
5. Given that seven bodies will be meeting during the sessional period, meeting time will be very limited, especially for contact groups. To maximize the time available for negotiations and to ensure a timely closing of the conference, the presiding officers, in consultation with the Parties, may propose time-saving measures and approaches to expedite work. Such proposals will be based on these consultations, and on relevant submissions and statements made during plenary meetings, and will take into account any previous negotiations and/or conclusions.
6. Further information regarding the arrangements for COP 18 and CMP 8 may be provided, as required, in an addendum to this document after consultation with the Bureau.
7. The COP and the CMP will convene in plenary meetings during the first week to take up the items on their agendas that are not to be referred to the SBSTA and/or the SBI.
8. The inauguration of the high-level segment will take place in the afternoon of Tuesday, 4 December. Statements on behalf of groups are also envisaged at this time. Ministers and other heads of delegation will be invited to deliver national statements to joint meetings of the COP and the CMP on Wednesday, 5 December, and Thursday, 6 December. The high-level segment will continue until Friday, 7 December. Based on experience at previous sessions, a joint COP and CMP meeting is envisaged for statements from observer organizations. Separate meetings of the COP and the CMP will be held on 7 December to adopt decisions and conclusions emerging from the current sessions.
9. As a result of the limited time available for all seven bodies to meet during the two-week period, groups are invited to adjust their meeting times to enable discussions under all seven bodies to begin punctually. Parties will be invited to maximize the use of negotiation time and conclude issues early in order to facilitate a timely close of the conference.

10. In keeping with the conclusions adopted by the SBI at its thirty-second session,<sup>2</sup> all meetings are scheduled to end at 6 p.m., particularly to give Parties and regional groups sufficient time to prepare for daily meetings, but may, in exceptional circumstances, and on a case by case basis, continue for two to three hours.

11. At the same session, the SBI also recommended<sup>3</sup> that the secretariat, in organizing future sessional periods, follow the practice of holding no more than two meetings of plenary and/or contact groups concurrently, with the total number of meetings held concurrently, including informals, not exceeding six, to the extent possible. It further recommended that the secretariat continue to take into consideration, when scheduling meetings, the constraints of delegations and avoid clashes on similar issues to the extent possible.

### III. Annotations to the provisional agenda

#### 1. Opening of the session

12. CMP 8 will be opened by the President of COP 18, Mr. Abdullah bin Hamad Al-Attiyah, Deputy Prime Minister of Qatar, who will also serve as President of CMP 8. Mr. Al-Attiyah was nominated by the Asia-Pacific States, in accordance with the rotation of the Presidency among regional groups.

#### 2. Organizational matters

##### (a) Adoption of the agenda

13. *Background:* The secretariat, in agreement with the President of CMP 7, has drafted the provisional agenda for CMP 8, taking into account views expressed by Parties during SBI 36 and after consultation with the Bureau.

14. *Action:* The CMP will be invited to adopt its agenda.

FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/1      *Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the  
Executive Secretary*

##### (b) Election of replacement officers

15. *Background:* If any member of the Bureau represents a State that is not a Party to the Kyoto Protocol, consultations will be required to identify a nominee representing a Party to the Protocol to replace such a member. 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 or its Kyoto Protocol. Any member of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties representing a Party to the Convention but, at that time, not a Party to this Protocol, shall be replaced by an additional member in accordance with Article 13, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol.

16. *Action:* The CMP will be invited, as necessary, to elect additional members of the Bureau to replace any members representing States that are not Parties to the Kyoto Protocol.

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<sup>2</sup> FCCC/SBI/2010/10, paragraph 165.

<sup>3</sup> FCCC/SBI/2010/10, paragraph 164.

(c) Organization of work, including the sessions of the subsidiary bodies

17. The CMP will be invited to agree upon the organization of the work of the session, including the proposed schedule of meetings (see paras. 1–11 above).

<i>FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/1</i>	<i>Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary</i>
<i>FCCC/SBSTA/2012/3</i>	<i>Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary</i>
<i>FCCC/SBI/2012/16</i>	<i>Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary</i>
<i>FCCC/KP/AWG/2012/1</i>	<i>Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary</i>

(d) Approval of the report on credentials

18. *Background:* The Bureau will examine the credentials submitted by Parties to the Convention and submit its report on credentials for adoption by the CMP.<sup>4</sup>

19. Parties are invited to note that with regard to the adoption of any amendment to the Kyoto Protocol; only Parties with valid credentials would be able to participate in its adoption. Parties should further note that in accordance with Article 21, paragraph 7, of the Kyoto Protocol any amendment to Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol shall be adopted only with the written consent of the Party concerned. Parties wishing to be included in Annex B are reminded to deposit with the secretariat, prior to the adoption of any amendment to Annex B, a document providing evidence of such written consent issued and signed by the Head of State or Government or Minister of Foreign Affairs or signed by another official with Full Powers to that effect issued by one of the aforementioned qualified authorities. The CMP will receive from the secretariat information on written consents submitted by Parties pursuant to Article 21, paragraph 7, of the Kyoto Protocol before the adoption of any amendment to Annex B.

20. *Action:* The CMP will be invited to approve the report on credentials of the representatives of Parties attending CMP 8. Representatives may participate provisionally, pending this action, bearing in mind that only those Parties with valid credentials would be able to participate in the adoption of any amendments to the Kyoto Protocol.

### 3. Reports of the subsidiary bodies

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

21. *Background:* The report by the Chair of the SBSTA on the thirty-seventh session of the SBSTA will include any recommendations of draft decisions or conclusions for adoption by the CMP at its eighth session arising from the work conducted by the SBSTA based on the agendas adopted at the thirty-sixth (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/2) and thirty-seventh sessions of the SBSTA (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/3).

22. The report by the Chair of the SBSTA will address matters, inter alia, related to issues that have been mandated for consideration at CMP 8.

<sup>4</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 that a single report on credentials would be submitted for approval, following established procedures, by the Bureau of the COP to the COP and the CMP. For further information on the submission of credentials, see the annotations to the COP 18 agenda, FCCC/CP/2012/1, paragraphs 26–27.

23. *Action:* The CMP will be invited to take note of the report of the SBSTA on its thirty-sixth session. The Chair of the SBSTA will also report back to the CMP on the thirty-seventh session of the SBSTA.

<i>FCCC/SBSTA/2012/2</i>	<i>Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its thirty-sixth session, held in Bonn from 14 to 25 May 2012</i>
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(b) **Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation**

24. *Background:* The report by the Chair of the SBI on the thirty-seventh session of the SBI will include any recommendations of draft decisions or conclusions for adoption by the CMP at its eighth session arising from the work conducted by the SBI based on the agendas adopted at the thirty-sixth (FCCC/SBI/2012/15) and thirty-seventh sessions of the SBI (FCCC/SBI/2012/16).

25. The report by the Chair of the SBI will address matters, inter alia, related to issues that have been mandated for consideration at CMP 8.

26. *Action:* The CMP will be invited to take note of the report of the SBI on its thirty-sixth session. The Chair of the SBI will also report back to the CMP on the thirty-seventh session of the SBI.

<i>FCCC/SBI/2012/15 and Add.1 and 2</i>	<i>Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its thirty-sixth session, held in Bonn from 14 to 25 May 2012</i>
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**4. Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol**

27. *Background:* The CMP, by its decision 1/CMP.1, established the AWG-KP to consider further commitments for Annex I Parties for the period beyond 2012 in accordance with Article 3, paragraph 9, of the Kyoto Protocol.

28. By decision 1/CMP.7, the CMP decided that the second commitment period shall begin on 1 January 2013 and requested the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol at its seventeenth session to decide on the end date of the second commitment period.

29. By the same decision, the CMP requested the AWG-KP to deliver the results of its work on quantified emission limitation or reduction objectives (QELROs) to the CMP at its eighth session with a view to the CMP adopting these QELROs as amendments to Annex B of the Kyoto Protocol at that session, while ensuring coherence with the implementation of decision 2/CP.17.

30. Decision 1/CMP.7 also requested the AWG-KP to assess the implications of the carry-over of assigned amount units to the second commitment period on the scale of emission reductions to be achieved by Parties included in Annex I in aggregate for the second commitment period, as well as to recommend appropriate actions to be taken to address these implications. These recommendations are to be forwarded in time for consideration by the CMP at its eighth session.

31. Decision 1/CMP.7 further requested the AWG-KP to aim to deliver the results of its work, pursuant to decision 1/CMP.1, in time to complete its work by the eighth session of the CMP.

32. Prior to the adoption of proposed amendments to the Kyoto Protocol that will be forwarded by the AWG-KP to the CMP, the secretariat will confirm receipt of the written

consents to be provided by the Parties concerned in accordance with Article 21, paragraph 7, of the Kyoto Protocol and provide information on such written consents.

33. *Action:* The CMP will be invited to consider the results of the work of the AWG-KP, including on amendments to Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol to reflect Parties' QELROs for the second commitment period as well as other related amendments to the Kyoto Protocol.<sup>5</sup>

<i>FCCC/KP/AWG/2012/MISC.1 and Add.1</i>	<i>Information by Parties included in Annex I listed in annex 1 to decision 1/CMP.7 on their quantified emission limitation or reduction objectives for the second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol. Submissions from Parties</i>
<i>FCCC/KP/CMP/2011/10/Add.1</i>	<i>Report of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol on its seventh session, held in Durban from 28 November to 11 December 2011. Addendum</i>

## 5. Consideration of proposals by Parties for amendments to the Kyoto Protocol

34. *Background:* The procedures for amendment of the Kyoto Protocol and its annexes are set out in Article 20, paragraphs 1 and 2, and Article 21, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Kyoto Protocol.

35. In accordance with these provisions, Parties submitted 14 proposals to amend the Kyoto Protocol. Twelve proposals were submitted in 2009 and were communicated to Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and to Parties and signatories to the Convention on 17 June 2009 and sent, for information, to the Depositary on 25 June 2009. One proposal was submitted in 2010 and was communicated to Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and to Parties and signatories to the Convention on 28 May 2010. The text was also sent, for information, to the Depositary on 17 June 2010. One proposal was submitted in 2012 and communicated to Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and to Parties and signatories to the Convention and sent to the Depositary on 6 June 2012.

36. The CMP considered 13 proposals at its seventh session. It decided to keep the matter open and to include this item on the provisional agenda of CMP 8, pursuant to rules 10(c) and 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied.

37. *Action:* The CMP will be invited to consider the proposals listed below and to take any action it deems appropriate.<sup>6</sup>

<i>FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/2</i>	<i>Proposal from the Czech Republic and the European Commission on behalf of the European Community and its member States for an amendment to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/3</i>	<i>Proposal from Tuvalu for an amendment to the Kyoto Protocol with respect to immunities for individuals serving on constituted bodies established under the Kyoto</i>

<sup>5</sup> Parties may wish to take note of paragraphs 18–20 above concerning the requirements for Parties to participate in the adoption of amendments.

<sup>6</sup> As footnote 5 above.

	<i>Protocol. Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/4</i>	<i>Proposal from Tuvalu for amendments to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/5</i>	<i>Proposal from the Philippines for amendments to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/6</i>	<i>Proposal from New Zealand for an amendment to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/7</i>	<i>Proposal from Algeria, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, El Salvador, Gambia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe for an amendment to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/8</i>	<i>Proposal from Colombia for amendments to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/9</i>	<i>Proposal from Belarus for amendments to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/10</i>	<i>Proposal from Australia for amendments to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/11</i>	<i>Proposal from Japan for an amendment to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/12</i>	<i>Proposal from the Plurinational State of Bolivia on behalf of Malaysia, Paraguay and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela for an amendment to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/13</i>	<i>Proposal from Papua New Guinea for amendments to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>FCCC/KP/CMP/2010/3</i>	<i>Proposal from Grenada for amendments to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/2</i>	<i>Proposal from Nauru for amendments to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat</i>

## 6. Proposal from Kazakhstan to amend Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol

38. *Background:* The procedures for amending an annex to the Kyoto Protocol are contained in Article 21 of the Kyoto Protocol. Kazakhstan, by a letter dated 18 September 2009, proposed an amendment to Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol. At its fifth session,<sup>7</sup> the CMP noted the proposal and agreed to place it on the provisional agenda for its sixth session and requested the secretariat to communicate it to the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol,

<sup>7</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/21, paragraphs 88–94.

and to Parties and signatories to the Convention. The CMP also requested the SBI to consider the proposal at its thirty-second session and report the outcome to the CMP.

39. In accordance with Article 21, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol, and at the request of the CMP, the secretariat communicated the proposal to the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and to Parties and signatories to the Convention in a notification dated 21 January 2010, and for information to the Depositary by a letter dated 6 January 2010.

40. At its thirty-second session, the SBI considered the proposal from Kazakhstan; its conclusions on this issue are contained in document FCCC/SBI/2010/10, paragraphs 132-138. The CMP considered the issue at its sixth session<sup>8</sup> and agreed to include this item on the provisional agenda for its next session in order to continue its consideration of the proposal with a view to reaching an agreed outcome and adopting a decision at its seventh session. The CMP considered the issue at its seventh session<sup>9</sup> and agreed to include this item on the provisional agenda for its next session in order to continue its consideration of the proposal.

41. *Action:* The CMP will be invited to consider the proposal from Kazakhstan to amend Annex B and to take any action it deems appropriate.<sup>10</sup>

FCCC/KP/CMP/2010/4	<i>Proposal from Kazakhstan to amend Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat</i>
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## 7. Issues relating to the clean development mechanism

42. *Background:* In accordance with the provisions of the modalities and procedures of the clean development mechanism (CDM),<sup>11</sup> the Executive Board of the CDM shall report on its activities to each session of the CMP. In exercising its authority over the CDM, the CMP shall review annual reports, provide guidance and take decisions, as appropriate.

43. The eighth report of the Board to the CMP provides information on progress made in the implementation of the CDM arising from action taken by the Board during its eleventh year of operation.<sup>12</sup> The report also addresses governance issues, as well as the recommendations of the Board on specific matters requested by the CMP at its seventh session.<sup>13</sup> The report also contains a number of other recommendations for decisions to be taken by the CMP at its eighth session.

44. The Chair of the Board will provide a brief oral report, highlighting the tasks and achievements of the Board over the past year and the challenges ahead.

45. *Action:* The CMP will be invited to take note of the annual report of the Board below and the oral report of the Chair of the Board. The CMP will also be invited to consider this item and to recommend a draft decision for adoption by the CMP at its eighth session.

<sup>8</sup> Decision 8/CMP.6.

<sup>9</sup> Decision 13/CMP.7.

<sup>10</sup> As footnote 6 above.

<sup>11</sup> Decision 3/CMP.1, annex, paragraphs 2–5.

<sup>12</sup> Following the requests by the CMP at its second and third sessions, the report of the Board to the CMP covers the period from the previous session of the CMP to the Board meeting that takes place just prior to the one held in conjunction with the session of the CMP (decision 1/CMP.2, para. 11, and decision 2/CMP.3, para. 7).

<sup>13</sup> Decision 8/CMP.7.

46. The CMP may also wish to invite the President to undertake consultations on the nominations of members and alternate members of the Executive Board and to elect these members and alternate members.

<i>FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/3 (Parts I and II)</i>	<i>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</i>
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## 8. Issues relating to joint implementation

### (a) Guidance on joint implementation

47. *Background:* In accordance with paragraph 3 of the annex to decision 9/CMP.1 (hereinafter referred to as the JI guidelines), the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee (JISC) shall report on its activities to each session of the CMP. In exercising its authority over joint implementation (JI), the CMP may review annual reports, provide guidance and take decisions, as appropriate.

48. The seventh annual report of the JISC to the CMP provides information on progress made in the implementation of the JI Track 2 procedure arising from actions taken by the JISC during its seventh year of operation.<sup>14</sup> The report also addresses governance issues, as well as the recommendations by the JISC on specific matters requested by the CMP at its seventh session.<sup>15</sup> The report also contains a number of other recommendations for decisions to be taken by the CMP at its eighth session.

49. The Chair of the JISC will provide a brief oral report, highlighting the tasks and achievements of the JISC over the past year and the challenges ahead.

50. *Action:* The CMP will be invited to take note of the annual report of the JISC and the oral report of the Chair of the JISC. The CMP will also be invited to consider this item and to recommend a draft decision for adoption by the CMP at its eighth session.

51. The CMP may also wish to invite the President to undertake consultations on the nominations of members and alternate members of the JISC and to elect these members and alternate members.

<i>FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/4</i>	<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</i>
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### (b) Review of the joint implementation guidelines

52. *Background:* The CMP, at its sixth session, decided to initiate the first review of the JI guidelines in accordance with decision 9/CMP.1, paragraph 8.

53. The CMP, at its seventh session, took note of the recommendations made by the JISC on options for building on the approach embodied in JI,<sup>16</sup> with key recommendations from the JISC on the first review of the JI guidelines, and invited Parties, intergovernmental organizations and admitted observer organizations to submit their views on the revision of

<sup>14</sup> Although not explicitly requested to do so by the CMP, the JISC has decided to follow a reporting arrangement similar to that of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism; the report of the JISC to the CMP now covers the period from the previous session of the CMP to the JISC meeting that takes place just prior to the one held in conjunction with the session of the CMP.

<sup>15</sup> Decision 11/CMP.7.

<sup>16</sup> As footnote 15 above.

the JI guidelines and requested the secretariat to compile those submissions into a synthesis report.

54. In addition, the CMP, through decision 11/CMP.7, requested the JISC to draft a revised set of key attributes and transitional measures dealing with the possible changes to the JI guidelines, taking into account the submissions and the synthesis report referred to in paragraph 0 above, and to present them to the CMP at its eighth session.

55. *Action:* The CMP will be invited to discuss the abovementioned submissions and report, and the revised key attributes with a view to developing revised JI guidelines and establishing a process and timeline for the review.

<i>FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/5</i>	<i>Revised set of key attributes and transitional measures and draft revised joint implementation guidelines</i>
<i>FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/INF.1</i>	<i>Synthesis report on the views from Parties, intergovernmental organizations and admitted observer organizations on the revision of the joint implementation guidelines. Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/MISC.1</i>	<i>Views from Parties, intergovernmental organizations and admitted observer organizations on the revision of the joint implementation guidelines. Submissions from Parties, intergovernmental organizations and admitted observer organizations</i>

## 9. Matters relating to compliance under the Kyoto Protocol

### (a) Report of the Compliance Committee

56. *Background:* In accordance with decision 27/CMP.1, annex, section III, paragraph 2(a), the plenary of the Compliance Committee is to report to each ordinary session of the CMP. The seventh annual report of the Compliance Committee to the CMP provides information on the activities of the Compliance Committee during its seventh year of operation, from 14 October 2011 to 25 October 2012.

57. *Action:* The CMP will be invited to consider the report of the Compliance Committee below.

58. The CMP may wish to invite the President to undertake consultations on the nominations of members and alternate members of the Compliance Committee, as necessary, and to elect these members and alternate members. The CMP may wish to invite Parties to make contributions to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities for the biennium 2012–2013 to support the work of the Compliance Committee.

<i>FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/6</i>	<i>Annual report of the Compliance Committee to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol</i>
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### (b) Amendment of the Kyoto Protocol in respect of procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance

59. *Background:* See the SBI 37 provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/SBI/2012/16).

60. *Action:* The CMP will be invited to refer this item to the SBI for its consideration and for recommendation of a draft decision or conclusions for adoption by the CMP at its eighth session.

## 10. Adaptation Fund

### (a) Report of the Adaptation Fund Board

61. *Background:* The CMP decided at its third session<sup>17</sup> that the Adaptation Fund Board shall report on its activities at each session of the CMP.

62. By decision 5/CMP.6, the CMP requested the secretariat to conduct, in consultation with the Adaptation Fund Board, regional or subregional workshops, in order to familiarize Parties with the process and the requirements of the accreditation of national implementing entities and to report to the CMP at its eighth session, in order for Parties to assess the efficiency and effectiveness of the workshops. In 2011, the secretariat organized regional workshops for Africa, and Latin American and the Caribbean, and in 2012 for Asia/Eastern Europe and the Pacific.

63. *Action:* The CMP will be invited to consider the report of the Adaptation Fund Board and the report of the secretariat on the regional workshops, and to take any action it deems appropriate.

64. The CMP may also wish to invite the President to undertake consultations on the nominations of members and alternate members of the Adaptation Fund Board and to elect these members and alternate members.

<i>FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/7</i>	<i>Report of the Adaptation Fund Board. Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/10</i>	<i>Report on the workshops on the process and requirements for the accreditation of national implementing entities for direct access under the Adaptation Fund to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat</i>

### (b) Initial review of the Adaptation Fund

65. *Background:* See the SBI 37 provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/SBI/2012/16).

66. *Action:* The CMP will be invited to refer this sub-item to the SBI for it to consider and recommend draft decisions or conclusions for adoption by the CMP at its eighth session.

<i>FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.8</i>	<i>Compilation and synthesis of additional, disaggregated information on the administrative costs of the Adaptation Fund Board. Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.11</i>	<i>Further views from Parties on the review of the Adaptation Fund in accordance with the annex to decision 6/CMP.6 and decision 1/CMP.3, paragraph 33. Submissions from Parties</i>
<i>FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/7</i>	<i>Report of the Adaptation Fund Board. Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.2</i>	<i>Views of the Adaptation Fund Board on the report of the review of the interim arrangements of the</i>

<sup>17</sup> Decision 1/CMP.3.

	<i>Adaptation Fund. Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>FCCC/KP/CMP/2011/MISC.1</i>	<i>Views on the review of the Adaptation Fund. Submissions from Parties and interested international organizations and stakeholders</i>
<i>FCCC/KP/CMP/2011/6 and Add.1</i>	<i>Report of the Adaptation Fund Board. Note by the secretariat</i>

## 11. Issues relating to the international transaction log

67. *Background:* The COP, by decision 16/CP.10, requested the administrator of the international transaction log (ITL) to report annually to the CMP on organizational arrangements, activities and resource requirements and to make any necessary recommendations to enhance the operation of registry systems.

68. The CMP will consider the annual report of the administrator of the ITL, with a view to providing guidance, as necessary, in relation to the operation of registry systems in the form of a draft decision recommended by the SBI at its thirty-sixth session.

69. *Action:* The COP will be invited to adopt the recommended draft decision mentioned in paragraph 68 above.

<i>FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/8</i>	<i>Annual report of the administrator of the international transaction log under the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat</i>
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## 12. National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention that are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol

70. *Background:* See the SBI 37 provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/SBI/2012/16).

71. Furthermore, the SBI, at its thirty-sixth session, recommended a draft decision on this issue for adoption by the CMP at its eighth session.<sup>18</sup>

72. *Action:* The CMP will be invited to refer this sub-item to the SBI for its consideration and for recommendation of draft decisions or conclusions for adoption by the CMP at its eighth session.

73. The CMP will also be invited to adopt the recommended draft decision mentioned in paragraph 71 above.

## 13. Annual compilation and accounting report for Annex B Parties under the Kyoto Protocol

74. *Background:* See the SBI 37 provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/SBI/2012/16).

75. *Action:* The CMP, at its eighth session, will be invited to refer the consideration of the 2012 compilation and accounting report to the SBI, and to consider the outcome and take any action it deems appropriate.

<sup>18</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15/Add.1.

<i>FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/9 and Add.1</i>	<i>Annual compilation and accounting report for Annex B Parties under the Kyoto Protocol for 2012. Note by the secretariat</i>
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#### **14. Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol**

76. *Background:* See the SBI 37 provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/SBI/2012/16).

77. Furthermore, the SBI, at its thirty-sixth session, recommended a draft decision on this matter for adoption by the CMP at its eighth session.<sup>19</sup>

78. *Action:* The CMP will be invited to refer this sub-item to the SBI for its consideration and for recommendation of draft decisions or conclusions for adoption by the CMP at its eighth session.

79. The CMP will also be invited to adopt the recommended draft decision mentioned in paragraph 77 above.

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

80. *Background:* See the SBSTA 37 provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/3).

81. *Action:* The CMP will be invited to refer this sub-item to the SBSTA for its consideration and for recommendation of draft decisions or conclusions for adoption by the CMP at its eighth session.

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

82. *Background:* See the SBI 37 provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/SBI/2012/16).

83. *Action:* The CMP will be invited to refer this sub-item to the SBI for its consideration and for recommendation of draft decisions or conclusions for adoption by the CMP at its eighth session.

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

84. *Background:* Any other matters concerning the Kyoto Protocol referred by the subsidiary bodies for the attention of the CMP may be taken up under this item, including draft decisions and conclusions completed at the thirty-seventh sessions of the subsidiary bodies.

85. *Action:* The CMP will be invited to adopt draft decisions or conclusions pertaining to the Kyoto Protocol forwarded by the SBSTA or the SBI at their thirty-seventh sessions.

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<sup>19</sup> See footnote 18 above.

## 18. Administrative, financial and institutional matters

### (a) Audited financial statements for the biennium 2010–2011

86. *Background:* See the SBI 37 provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/SBI/2012/16).

87. *Action:* The CMP will be invited to refer this sub-item to the SBI for its consideration and for recommendation of draft decisions or conclusions for adoption by the CMP at its eighth session.

### (b) Budget performance for the biennium 2012–2013

88. *Background:* See the SBI 37 provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/SBI/2012/16).

89. *Action:* The CMP will be invited to refer this sub-item to the SBI for its consideration and for recommendation of draft decisions or conclusions for adoption by the CMP at its eighth session.

### (c) Privileges and immunities for individuals serving on constituted bodies established under the Kyoto Protocol

90. *Background:* The CMP, at its second session, requested the SBI to continue consideration of the issue of privileges and immunities for individuals serving on constituted bodies established under the Kyoto Protocol with a view to forwarding a draft decision for adoption by the CMP at a future session.<sup>20</sup>

91. The SBI, at its thirty-sixth session, concluded its consideration of this issue and forwarded the draft treaty arrangements on privileges and immunities for individuals serving on constituted bodies established under the Kyoto Protocol for consideration by the CMP at its eighth session (FCCC/SBI/2012/15/Add.2).

92. *Action:* The CMP will be invited to consider this matter further and decide on a way forward.

## 19. High-level segment

93. The inauguration of the high-level segment will take place in the afternoon of Tuesday, 4 December. National statements will be heard in joint meetings of the COP and the CMP during the high-level segment on Wednesday, 5 and Thursday, 6 December. The high-level segment will continue until Friday, 7 December.

94. The SBI, at its thirty-sixth session, agreed that arrangements should be made for the delivery of concise national statements by ministers and other heads of delegation,<sup>21</sup> with a recommended time limit of three minutes, and also concise statements by representatives of intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, with a recommended time limit of two minutes, in the joint meetings of the COP and the CMP during the high-level segment.<sup>22</sup> 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. The full texts of the official statements will be posted on the UNFCCC website and on the United Nations Integrated Sustainable PaperSmart Services (ISPS) documents portal and will not be circulated in hard copy in plenary during the high-level segment. Parties speaking at the

<sup>20</sup> Decision 9/CMP.2.

<sup>21</sup> Statements may also be made by other high-level representatives.

<sup>22</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15, paragraph 233.

high-level segment are requested to e-mail a copy of the statement to <PaperSmart@un.org> or submit a hard copy to the ISPS desk in the plenary hall.

95. The list of speakers will be open from Wednesday, 3 October to Friday, 9 November.<sup>23</sup> Information related to the list, including a registration form, will be included in the notification to Parties for the sessions.

96. 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 of COP 18 and CMP 8.

## **20. Statements by observer organizations**

97. Representatives of intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations will be invited to address a joint meeting of the COP and the CMP during the high-level segment. Further information will be made available.

## **21. Other matters**

98. Any other matters for the attention of the CMP will be taken up under this item.

## **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 eighth session**

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

100. *Action:* The CMP 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**

101. The President will declare the session closed.

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<sup>23</sup> Enquiries regarding this list may be directed to the Office of External Relations at the secretariat by telephone (+49 228 815 1611 or 815 1306), fax (+49 228 815 1999) or e-mail <sessions@unfccc.int>.

## Annex

### Documents before the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its eighth session

#### Documents prepared for the session

FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/1	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary
FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/2	Proposal from Nauru for amendments to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/3	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/2012/4	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
FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/5	Revised set of key attributes and transitional measures and draft revised joint implementation guidelines
FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/6	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/2012/7	Report of the Adaptation Fund Board. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/8	Annual report of the administrator of the international transaction log under the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/9 and Add.1	Annual compilation and accounting report for Annex B Parties under the Kyoto Protocol for 2012. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/10	Report on the workshops on the process and requirements for the accreditation of national implementing entities for direct access under the Adaptation Fund to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/INF.1	Synthesis report on the views from Parties, intergovernmental organizations and admitted observer organizations on the revision of the joint implementation guidelines. Note by the secretariat

FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/MISC.1 Views from Parties, intergovernmental organizations and admitted observer organizations on the revision of the joint implementation guidelines. Submissions from Parties, intergovernmental organizations and admitted observer organizations

**Other documents before the session**

FCCC/CP/1996/2 Organizational matters: adoption of the rules of procedure. Note by the secretariat

FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/2 Proposal from the Czech Republic and the European Commission on behalf of the European Community and its member States for an amendment to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat

FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/3 Proposal from Tuvalu for an amendment to the Kyoto Protocol with respect to immunities for individuals serving on constituted bodies established under the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat

FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/4 Proposal from Tuvalu for amendments to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat

FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/5 Proposal from the Philippines for amendments to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat

FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/6 Proposal from New Zealand for an amendment to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat

FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/7 Proposal from Algeria, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, El Salvador, Gambia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe for an amendment to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat

FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/8 Proposal from Colombia for amendments to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat

FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/9 Proposal from Belarus for amendments to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat

FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/10 Proposal from Australia for amendments to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat

FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/11 Proposal from Japan for an amendment to the

	Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/12	Proposal from the Plurinational State of Bolivia on behalf of Malaysia, Paraguay and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela for an amendment to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/13	Proposal from Papua New Guinea for amendments to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/KP/CMP/2010/3	Proposal from Grenada for amendments to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/KP/CMP/2010/4	Proposal from Kazakhstan to amend Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/KP/CMP/2011/6 and Add.1	Report of the Adaptation Fund Board. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/KP/CMP/2011/10/Add.1	Report of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol on its seventh session, held in Durban from 28 November to 11 December 2011. Addendum
FCCC/KP/CMP/2011/MISC.1	Views on the review of the Adaptation Fund. Submissions from Parties and interested international organizations and stakeholders
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/2	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its thirty-sixth session, held in Bonn from 14 to 25 May 2012
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/3	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary
FCCC/SBI/2012/15 and Add.1 and 2	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its thirty-sixth session, held in Bonn from 14 to 25 May 2012
FCCC/SBI/2012/16	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary
FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.2	Views of the Adaptation Fund Board on the report of the review of the interim arrangements of the Adaptation Fund. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.8	Compilation and synthesis of additional, disaggregated information on the administrative costs of the Adaptation Fund Board. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.11	Further views from Parties on the review of the Adaptation Fund in accordance with the annex to decision 6/CMP.6 and decision

	1/CMP.3, paragraph 33. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/KP/AWG/2012/1	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary
FCCC/KP/AWG/2012/MISC.1 and Add.1	Information by Parties included in Annex I listed in annex 1 to decision 1/CMP.7 on their quantified emission limitation or reduction objectives for the second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol. Submissions from Parties

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## Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

Thirty-seventh session

Doha, 26 November to 1 December 2012

Item 2(a) 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) Adoption of the agenda;
  - (b) Organization of the work of the session.
3. Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change.
4. Report of the Adaptation Committee.
5. Methodological guidance for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries.
6. Development and transfer of technologies and report of the Technology Executive Committee.
7. Research and systematic observation.
8. Forum and work programme on the impact of the implementation of response measures.
9. Matters relating to Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol.
10. Issues relating to agriculture.

11. Methodological issues under the Convention:
  - (a) Work programme on a common tabular format for the “UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties”;
  - (b) Work programme on the revision of the guidelines for the review of biennial reports and national communications, including national inventory reviews, for developed country Parties;
  - (c) General guidelines for domestic measurement, reporting and verification of domestically supported nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties;
  - (d) Emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport;
  - (e) Annual report on the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention.
12. Methodological issues under the Kyoto Protocol:
  - (a) Carbon dioxide capture and storage in geological formations as clean development mechanism project activities;
  - (b) Land use, land-use change and forestry under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol and under the clean development mechanism;
  - (c) Implications of the implementation of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 5/CMP.7 on the previous decisions on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol, including those relating to Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol;
  - (d) Implications of the establishment of new hydrochlorofluorocarbon-22 (HCFC-22) facilities seeking to obtain certified emission reductions for the destruction of hydrofluorocarbon-23 (HFC-23);
  - (e) Annual report on the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories and other information reported by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention that are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol under Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Kyoto Protocol;
  - (f) Report on the implementation of domestic action by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention that are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol based on the information reported in their national communications.
13. Other matters.
14. Report on the session.

## **II. Annotations to the provisional agenda**

### **1. Opening of the session**

1. The thirty-seventh session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) will be opened by the Chair on Monday, 26 November 2012.

### **2. Organizational matters**

- (a) Adoption of the agenda

2. The provisional agenda, prepared by the Executive Secretary in agreement with the Chair, will be presented for adoption.

*FCCC/SBSTA/2012/3 Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary*

(b) Organization of the work of the session

3. *Background:* The thirty-seventh session of the SBSTA will be held from 26 November to 1 December 2012. Delegates are invited to refer to the overview of the session and the in-session Daily Programme posted on the UNFCCC website for a detailed and up-to-date schedule of the work of the SBSTA.

4. Given that seven bodies will be convened during the sessional period, meeting time will be limited. The Chair proposes that the SBSTA start its work as soon as possible and, to this end, suggests that only delegations speaking on behalf of a group of Parties make brief opening remarks.<sup>1</sup>

5. The session will be organized taking into account the recommendations of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) at its previous sessions.<sup>2</sup> To enable delegations to participate fully in other meetings, the SBSTA will be invited to conduct its deliberations as efficiently as possible, including by starting plenary meetings on time, optimizing the time used for plenary and for informal negotiations, and to finish its work within the time scheduled. Items that are not concluded at this session will be forwarded to the SBSTA for consideration at its thirty-eighth or thirty-ninth session.

6. In the light of the serious time constraints of the session, delegates are reminded that interventions should normally be limited to three minutes. A timing system will be available to assist delegates in this regard.

7. *Action:* The SBSTA will be invited to agree on the organization of the work of the session.

*FCCC/SBSTA/2012/3 Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary*

### 3. Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change

8. *Background:* The SBSTA, at its twenty-eighth session, and in accordance with decision 2/CP.11, requested the secretariat to provide a report, for consideration at each of its sessions, on progress made in implementing activities under the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, including calls for action.<sup>3</sup> The SBSTA, at its thirty-sixth session, welcomed the report on the progress made since its thirty-fifth session.<sup>4</sup>

9. The Conference of the Parties (COP), by decision 6/CP.17, requested the secretariat to organize, in collaboration with partner organizations of the Nairobi work programme and other relevant organizations, a technical workshop, before SBSTA 37, on water and climate

<sup>1</sup> Delegates who intend to make opening remarks on behalf of a group of Parties are kindly requested to inform the secretariat in advance by sending an e-mail to <secretariat@unfccc.int> and to provide a hard copy to the conference officers in advance, in order to facilitate the work of the interpreters.

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/SBI/2011/7, paragraph 167, and FCCC/SBI/2010/10, paragraphs 164 and 165.

<sup>3</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2008/6, paragraph 18.

<sup>4</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2012/2, paragraph 12.

change impacts and adaptation strategies. The workshop was held from 18 to 20 July in Mexico City, Mexico. It was informed by the information contained in annex I to the report of the SBSTA on its thirty-fourth session<sup>5</sup> and subsequent views of Parties, and included indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices for adaptation, and gender-sensitive tools and approaches as cross-cutting issues.

10. The COP, by decision 6/CP.17, requested the secretariat to prepare a compilation of case studies on national adaptation planning processes, including tools and approaches used for the prioritization and implementation of actions, building also on previous adaptation planning activities undertaken under the Nairobi work programme to date, by SBSTA 37.

11. The compilation of case studies on national adaptation planning practices draws on examples and good practices of national adaptation planning practices, including tools and approaches used for the prioritization and implementation of actions. The compilation builds on previous adaptation planning activities undertaken under the Nairobi work programme to date.

12. The COP, by decision 6/CP.17 requested the SBSTA to reconsider, at its thirty-eighth session, the work areas of the Nairobi work programme with a view to making recommendations to the COP at its nineteenth session on how best to support the objectives of the Nairobi work programme. This process would further inform the organization of potential future areas of work that could also support scientific and technical work under the Cancun Adaptation Framework, as appropriate.<sup>6</sup>

13. The COP, by decision 6/CP.17 also invited Parties and relevant organizations to submit to the secretariat their views on potential future areas of work of the Nairobi work programme.<sup>7</sup> This miscellaneous document will be considered at SBSTA 38.

14. *Action:* The SBSTA will be invited to consider the information contained in the documents prepared for the session, and to determine any further action.

<i>FCCC/SBSTA/2012/4</i>	<i>Report on the technical workshop on water and climate change impacts and adaptation strategies. Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.5</i>	<i>Progress made in implementing activities under the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change. Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.6</i>	<i>Compilation of case studies on national adaptation planning practices. Note by the secretariat</i>

#### 4. Report of the Adaptation Committee

15. *Background:* The COP, by decision 1/CP.16, established the Cancun Adaptation Framework and, as one of its elements, the Adaptation Committee to promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention.<sup>8</sup>

16. The COP, by decision 2/CP.17, requested the Adaptation Committee to report annually to the COP, through the subsidiary bodies, on its activities, the performance of its

<sup>5</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2011/2.

<sup>6</sup> Decision 6/CP.17, paragraph 1.

<sup>7</sup> Decision 6/CP.17, paragraph 2.

<sup>8</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 20.

functions, guidance, recommendations and other relevant information arising from its work. By the same decision, the COP also requested the Adaptation Committee during its first year to develop a three-year plan for its work, for approval by the COP at its eighteenth session and to initiate some of the activities contained in annex V to that decision.<sup>9</sup>

17. By decision 5/CP.17, the COP requested the Adaptation Committee, in accordance with its agreed functions, to consider, in its work plan, the relevant modalities for supporting interested developing country Parties that are not LDCs to plan, prioritize and implement their national adaptation planning measures and to report to the COP at its eighteenth session.<sup>10</sup>

18. The first meeting of the Adaptation Committee was held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 7 to 10 September 2012.

19. *Action:* The SBSTA and the SBI will be invited to consider the report of the Adaptation Committee and to recommend its three-year work plan for approval by the COP at its eighteenth session.

FCCC/SB/2012/3	<i>Report of the Adaptation Committee</i>
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## 5. Methodological guidance for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries

20. *Background:* The SBSTA, at its thirty-sixth session, continued its work on issues identified in appendix II to decision 1/CP.16 and initiated its consideration on additional issues identified in decision 12/CP.17 relating to guidance on systems for providing information on how safeguards are addressed and respected and guidance for the technical assessment of the proposed forest reference emission levels and forest reference levels.

*Work on issues identified in appendix II to decision 1/CP.16*

21. The SBSTA, at its thirty-sixth session, continued its consideration of methodological guidance relating to modalities for a national forest monitoring system as referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 71(c), and for measuring, reporting and verifying as referred to in decision 1/CP.16, appendix II, paragraph (c), using the draft text contained in annex I to document FCCC/SBSTA/2011/5 as a basis, and taking into account the issues identified in appendix II to decision 1/CP.16 and the views submitted by Parties as contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.1 and Add.1.

22. The SBSTA agreed to continue its work on methodological guidance relating to the matters referred to in paragraph 21 above, on the basis of annex I to document FCCC/SBSTA/2012/2; which contains elements for a possible draft decision, with the aim of completing this work at its thirty-seventh session and preparing a draft decision for consideration by the COP at its eighteenth session.

23. The SBSTA also initiated consideration of issues relating to drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, taking into account decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 72 and appendix II, paragraph (a), and the views of Parties referred to in paragraph 21 above and of admitted observer organizations.<sup>11</sup> It agreed to continue its work on the issues identified in decision

<sup>9</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, paragraphs 96–98.

<sup>10</sup> Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 30.

<sup>11</sup> Submissions from intergovernmental organizations are available at <<http://unfccc.int/3714>> and those from non-governmental organizations are available at <<http://unfccc.int/3689>>.

1/CP.16, paragraph 72 and appendix II, in particular on how to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, including consideration of social and economic aspects in developing countries at the national level, at its thirty-seventh session.

*Guidance on systems for providing information on how safeguards are addressed and respected*

24. At the same session, the SBSTA noted the request by the COP in decision 12/CP.17, paragraphs 5 and 6, to consider the timing and frequency of the presentations of the summary of information on how all of the safeguards referred to in appendix I to decision 1/CP.16 are being addressed and respected, and to consider the need for further guidance to ensure transparency, consistency, comprehensiveness and effectiveness in the presentation of the summary of information. It agreed to continue consideration of this request at its thirty-seventh session with a view to concluding its consideration of this matter at its thirty-ninth session.

*Guidance of the technical assessment of forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels*

25. In addition, the SBSTA, in recalling decision 12/CP.17, paragraph 15, agreed to initiate work on developing guidance for the technical assessment of the proposed forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels, at its thirty-seventh session, with the aim of reporting to the COP at its eighteenth and nineteenth sessions on progress made, including any recommendations for a draft decision on this matter.

26. The SBSTA recognized that further work on methodological guidance may be needed pending the outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention.

27. *Action:* The SBSTA will be invited to:

(a) Complete its work on methodological guidance relating to modalities for a national forest monitoring system and for measuring, reporting and verifying as referred to in paragraphs 21–22 above, and prepare a draft decision on these matters for consideration and adoption by the COP at its eighteenth session;

(b) Continue its consideration of issues relating to drivers of deforestation and forest degradation as referred to in paragraph 23 above;

(c) Also continue its consideration of the timing and frequency of the presentations of the summary of information on how all of the safeguards referred to in appendix I to decision 1/CP.16 are being addressed and respected, and the need for further guidance to ensure transparency, consistency, comprehensiveness and effectiveness in the presentation of the summary of information as referred to in paragraph 24 above, with a view to concluding its consideration of these matters at its thirty-ninth session;

(d) Initiate work on developing guidance for the technical assessment of the proposed forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels as referred to in decision 12/CP.17 and paragraph 25 above, with the aim of reporting to the COP at its eighteenth session on progress made.

## **6. Development and transfer of technologies and report of the Technology Executive Committee**

28. *Background:* The COP, by decision 1/CP.16, decided to establish a Technology Mechanism, comprising a Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and a Climate

Technology Centre and Network (CTCN),<sup>12</sup> and decided that the TEC and the CTCN shall report, on an interim basis, to the COP, through the subsidiary bodies, on their respective activities and the performance of their respective functions.<sup>13</sup>

29. By decision 4/CP.17, the COP adopted the modalities and rules of procedure of the TEC as contained in annexes I and II to that decision. It requested the TEC to further elaborate its modalities on linkages with other relevant institutional arrangements under and outside the Convention, and to provide such modalities for consideration by the subsidiary bodies at their thirty-sixth sessions, with a view to recommending the modalities for consideration and adoption by the COP at its eighteenth session.

30. At their thirty-sixth sessions, the SBSTA and the SBI invited the TEC to further elaborate and fine-tune its initial ideas on modalities on linkages with the institutional arrangements under and outside the Convention.<sup>14</sup> The SBSTA and the SBI noted that the TEC will report on the results of its consultations with these relevant institutional arrangements on these modalities in its report on activities and performance for 2012, through the subsidiary bodies, for consideration by the COP at its eighteenth session.<sup>15</sup>

31. The SBSTA, at its thirty-sixth session, recalled the conclusions<sup>16</sup> of its thirty-fifth session requesting the secretariat, in collaboration with interested organizations, to organize workshops, subject to the availability of resources, on technology needs assessments (TNAs) in 2012 and noted that the United Nations Environment Programme, in collaboration with the secretariat, plans to organize a workshop on TNAs in the second half of 2012. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to report on the outcomes of this workshop and to make the report available to the SBSTA for consideration at its thirty-seventh session. The experience-sharing workshop on technology needs assessments will be held from 10 to 13 September 2012 in Bangkok.

32. The SBSTA, at its thirty-fifth session, requested the secretariat to prepare an updated TNA synthesis report, including TNAs conducted by Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention under the Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer, to be presented at its thirty-seventh session.<sup>17</sup>

33. *Action:* The SBSTA and the SBI will be invited to consider the report on activities and performance of the TEC for 2012 and to recommend a draft decision on any further action arising from the report for consideration and adoption by the COP at its eighteenth session, as appropriate. The SBSTA will also be invited to consider the report on the experience-sharing workshop on TNAs, to determine any further action arising from it, as appropriate.

<i>FCCC/SB/2012/2</i>	<i>Report on activities and performance of the Technology Executive Committee for 2012</i>
<i>FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.7</i>	<i>Report on the experience-sharing workshop on technology needs assessments. Note by the secretariat</i>

<sup>12</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 117.

<sup>13</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 126.

<sup>14</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2012/2, paragraph 33.

<sup>15</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2012/2, paragraph 34.

<sup>16</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2011/5, paragraph 31.

<sup>17</sup> The secretariat was unable to prepare an updated TNA synthesis report in the light of the little number of new TNA reports available.

## 7. Research and systematic observation

34. *Background:* The SBSTA, at its thirty-third session, welcomed the coordinated response by the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites (CEOS) to the relevant needs of the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) implementation plan and those of the Convention, and encouraged Parties that support space agencies involved in global observations to continue, through CEOS, cooperating with and providing support to the GCOS. The SBSTA invited the CEOS to provide, by SBSTA 37, an updated report on progress made on major achievements in relevant areas.<sup>18</sup>

35. Also at its thirty-third session, the SBSTA invited the secretariat of the Global Terrestrial Observing System (GTOS) to report to the SBSTA at its thirty-fifth session on the progress made on matters relating to the development of methodologies, standards and protocols for climate-related terrestrial observations, improvement of terrestrial networks and synergy with ongoing relevant initiatives.<sup>19</sup> Following the provision of a summary on this matter to the SBSTA, at its thirty-fifth session,<sup>20</sup> the SBSTA agreed to consider such information, in conjunction with any updates received from the GTOS on this matter, at its thirty-sixth session.<sup>21</sup> The report by the GTOS was not available at that session, and will be made available as soon as it is received.

36. At its thirty-fifth session, the SBSTA invited the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) to provide, at SBSTA 37, information on the outcome of the Extraordinary Session of the WMO Congress in October 2012 with respect to the Global Framework for Climate Services.

37. At its thirty-sixth session, the SBSTA took note of the views of Parties and of the progress made in developing draft conclusions under this agenda item. It agreed to continue its consideration of this agenda item at its thirty-seventh session on the basis of the draft text contained in annex II to the report of that session.<sup>22</sup>

38. *Action:* The SBSTA will be invited to continue its consideration of this agenda item on the basis of the draft text contained in annex II to the report of the SBSTA on its thirty-sixth session. It will also be invited to take note of the documents prepared for the session and information received, and to determine further actions arising therefrom, as appropriate.

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<sup>18</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2010/13, paragraphs 52 and 53.

<sup>19</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2010/13, paragraphs 47–50.

<sup>20</sup> At SBSTA 35, the GTOS secretariat provided a summary of progress (FCCC/SBSTA/2011/MISC.14), indicating that the report invited by the SBSTA at its thirty-third session would be submitted at SBSTA 36.

<sup>21</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2011/5, paragraph 44.

<sup>22</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2012/2, paragraphs 38 and 39, and annex II.

FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.14	<i>Update on progress made by space agencies involved in global observations in their coordinated response to relevant needs of the Global Climate Observing System and the Convention. Submission from the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites</i>
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.15	<i>Report on progress in the development of methodologies, standards and protocols for climate-related terrestrial observations and related matters. Submission from the secretariat of the Global Terrestrial Observing System</i>

## 8. Forum and work programme on the impact of the implementation of response measures

39. *Background:* The COP, by decision 8/CP.17, adopted a work programme on the impact of the implementation of response measures under the subsidiary bodies. By the same decision, the COP established a forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures, to be convened by the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies, to implement the work programme and to provide a platform allowing Parties to share, in an interactive manner, information, experiences, case studies, best practices and views. The forum will initially meet twice a year in conjunction with the sessions of the subsidiary bodies.

40. The first meeting of the forum took place in conjunction with the thirty-sixth sessions of the subsidiary bodies. The SBSTA and the SBI welcomed the discussions at the forum, and agreed to implement the work programme on the impact of the implementation of response measures under the guidance of the Chairs of the SBSTA and the SBI.<sup>23</sup>

41. As part of the implementation of the work programme presented in annex III to the SBSTA report,<sup>24</sup> Parties and relevant organizations are invited to provide their views, which will be compiled into a miscellaneous document, on the following areas of the work programme in accordance with decision 8/CP.17, paragraph 1:

(a) Area (a): sharing of information and expertise, including reporting and promoting understanding of positive and negative impacts of response measures;

(b) Area (f): relevant aspects relating to the implementation of decisions 1/CP.10, 1/CP.13 and 1/CP.16 and Article 2, paragraph 3, and Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol;

(c) Area (h): building collective and individual learning towards a transition to a low greenhouse gas (GHG) emitting society.

42. The Chairs of the SBSTA and the SBI will convene the forum at the session. Discussions at the forum on areas (a) and (h) outlined above will be held in a workshop-like format with presentations from Parties and relevant organizations, followed by an interactive exchange of views. The forum will also discuss area (f) outlined above. The Chairs will report on the forum outcomes to the subsidiary bodies at their closing meetings.

43. *Action:* The SBSTA and the SBI will be invited to take note of the document prepared for the session and to agree on any further steps, as appropriate.

FCCC/SB/2012/MISC.2	<i>Views from Parties and relevant organizations on the following areas of the work programme in accordance with decision 8/CP.17, paragraph 1: area (a), sharing of</i>
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<sup>23</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2012/2, paragraphs 43–46.

<sup>24</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2012/2, annex III.

*information and expertise, including reporting and promoting understanding of positive and negative impacts of response measures; area (f), relevant aspects relating to the implementation of decisions 1/CP.10, 1/CP.13 and 1/CP.16 and Article 2, paragraph 3, and Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol; area (h), building collective and individual learning towards a transition to a low greenhouse gas emitting society. Submissions from Parties and relevant organizations*

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

44. *Background:* The SBSTA, at its thirty-sixth session, agreed to consider this item jointly with the SBSTA and SBI agenda items, “Forum and work programme on the impact of the implementation of response measures”, in a joint SBI/SBSTA forum.<sup>25</sup> The SBSTA agreed to continue, at its thirty-seventh session,<sup>26</sup> consultations on how to take up this item.

45. *Action:* The SBSTA and the SBI will be invited to agree on how to take up this item.

## 10. Issues relating to agriculture

46. *Background:* The COP, by decision 2/CP.17, requested the SBSTA to consider issues related to agriculture at its thirty-sixth session, with the aim of exchanging views and the COP considering and adopting a decision on this matter at its eighteenth session.

47. By the same decision, the COP invited Parties and admitted observer organizations<sup>27</sup> to submit to the secretariat, by 5 March 2012, their views on issues related to agriculture. The submissions from Parties are contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.6 and Add.1–3.

48. The SBSTA, at its thirty-sixth session, initiated, in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 75, an exchange of views on issues relating to agriculture and agreed to continue consideration of this agenda item at its thirty-seventh session.

49. *Action:* The SBSTA will be invited to continue its consideration of issues relating to agriculture with a view to recommending a decision for consideration and adoption by the COP at its eighteenth session.

## 11. Methodological issues under the Convention

### (a) Work programme on a common tabular format for the “UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties”

50. *Background:* The COP, by decision 2/CP.17, adopted the guidelines on the preparation of biennial reports by developed country Parties (the “UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties”).<sup>28</sup> It decided to establish a work programme under the SBSTA on the development of a common tabular format for the

<sup>25</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2012/2, paragraph 48.

<sup>26</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2012/2, paragraph 50.

<sup>27</sup> Submissions from intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations are available on the UNFCCC website at <<http://unfccc.int/3714.php>> and <<http://unfccc.int/3689.php>>, respectively.

<sup>28</sup> The guidelines are contained in annex I to decision 2/CP.17.

electronic reporting of information (common tabular format) in accordance with those reporting guidelines, with a view to recommending the format for consideration and adoption by the COP at its eighteenth session.

51. The SBSTA, at its thirty-sixth session, initiated its consideration of the work programme on a common tabular format in accordance with those reporting guidelines with a view to the COP, at its eighteenth session, adopting the format.

52. The SBSTA also acknowledged that, in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, developed country Parties shall use the above-mentioned reporting guidelines for the preparation of the first biennial reports, taking into account their national circumstances, and shall submit their first biennial reports to the secretariat by 1 January 2014.

53. The SBSTA agreed that a common tabular format will include tables for the information specified in paragraphs 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 17, 18, 22 and 23 of the reporting guidelines. It may also include tables displaying the information specified in paragraphs, inter alia, 13, 19 and 24 of those reporting guidelines.

54. The SBSTA also agreed that the work programme on a common tabular format mandated by decision 2/CP.17 should include the submission of views from Parties, which would be compiled into a miscellaneous document, the preparation of a synthesis report of these submissions, and the organization of a workshop and the preparation of a workshop report. The SBSTA agreed to continue, at its thirty-seventh session, its consideration of a common tabular format, taking into account the views submitted by Parties.

55. The workshop on a common tabular format will take place on 11 and 12 October 2012 in Bonn, Germany.

56. *Action:* The SBSTA will be invited to consider the information contained in the documents prepared for the session, to determine any further action and to forward a draft decision for consideration and adoption by COP 19.

<i>FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.4</i>	<i>Synthesis report on the submissions from Parties on the views on the common tabular format. Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.13</i>	<i>Report on the workshop on a common tabular format for the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties". Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.11</i>	<i>Views from Parties, based on the reporting guidelines, on the common tabular format. Submissions from Parties</i>

(b) Work programme on the revision of the guidelines for the review of biennial reports and national communications, including national inventory reviews, for developed country Parties

57. *Background:* The COP, by decision 1/CP.16, decided on a work programme, building on existing reporting and review guidelines, processes and experiences, covering, inter alia, the revision of guidelines for the review of national communications, including biennial reports, annual GHG inventories and national inventory systems. The COP, by decision 2/CP.17, decided to establish a work programme under the SBSTA, with a view to concluding the revision of these guidelines, no later than COP 19.

58. The SBSTA, at its thirty-sixth session, initiated its consideration of the work programme on the revision of the review guidelines, given that the first biennial reports and the sixth national communications from developed country Parties are due on 1 January 2014 and that the first round of international assessment and review should commence two

months after the submission of the first round of biennial reports, and that Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties) are requested to submit their annual GHG inventories using the revised “Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part I: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories”<sup>29</sup> in their 2015 annual submissions.

59. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to prepare a technical paper summarizing the current review processes under the Convention and the secretariat’s experience with coordinating reviews for consideration by the SBSTA at its thirty-seventh session.

60. The SBSTA invited Parties to submit their views on elements of the work programme and on the timeline of proposed activities, as well as on the key elements of the revision of the review guidelines and requested the secretariat to prepare a synthesis paper of Parties’ submissions as an input to the discussion by the SBSTA at its thirty-seventh session.

61. The SBSTA agreed to further consider, at its thirty-seventh session, the work programme on the revision of the review guidelines, including the organization of technical workshops.

62. *Action:* The SBSTA will be invited to consider the information contained in the documents prepared for the session and to determine any further action, as appropriate.

<i>FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.11</i>	<i>Synthesis report on the submissions from Parties on the work programme and on the revision of the review guidelines for the review of biennial reports from developed country Parties and national communications, including national greenhouse gas inventories, from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention. Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.17</i>	<i>Views from Parties on the elements of the work programme and on the timeline of proposed activities, as well as on the key elements of the revision of the review guidelines for the review of biennial reports from developed country Parties and national communications, including national greenhouse gas inventories, from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention. Submissions from Parties</i>
<i>FCCC/TP/2012/8</i>	<i>Current review processes under the Convention and the secretariat’s experience with coordinating reviews of national communications and greenhouse gas inventories. Technical paper</i>

(c) General guidelines for domestic measurement, reporting and verification of domestically supported nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties

63. *Background:* The COP, by decision 2/CP.17, requested the SBSTA to develop general guidelines for domestic measurement, reporting and verification of domestically supported nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties.

64. The SBSTA, at its thirty-sixth session, in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 37, initiated its consideration of the development of general guidelines for

<sup>29</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2006/9.

domestic measurement, reporting and verification of domestically supported nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties.

65. The SBSTA agreed to continue the interactive exchange of views on these general guidelines with a view to agreeing on the next steps at its thirty-seventh session.

66. *Action:* The SBSTA will be invited to continue consideration of this matter and agree on the next steps, as appropriate.

(d) Emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport

67. *Background:* The SBSTA, at its thirty-sixth session, invited the secretariats of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the International Maritime Organization (IMO) to continue to report, at its future sessions, on relevant work in relation to addressing emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport.<sup>30</sup>

68. *Action:* The SBSTA will be invited to take note of the information contained in the reports provided by the secretariats of ICAO and IMO.

<p><i>FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.20 Information relevant to emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport. Submissions from international organizations</i></p>
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(e) Annual report on the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention

69. *Background:* The COP, by decision 12/CP.9, requested the secretariat to prepare an annual report on inventory review activities, including any recommendations resulting from the lead reviewers meetings, for consideration by the SBSTA. The SBSTA, at its twenty-fourth session, requested the secretariat to continue to prepare annual reports on inventory review activities, for consideration by the SBSTA, and to include in these reports information on the progress made in updating the roster of experts. The latest report, prepared for the SBSTA at its thirty-seventh session, provides information on the review activities in 2012, recommendations from the lead reviewers meeting, details of training activities for inventory review experts under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol and updated information on the roster of experts. The report also underlines recent issues relating to the availability of experts for conducting inventory review activities.

70. *Action:* The SBSTA will be invited to take note of the document prepared for the session.

<p><i>FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.10 Annual report on the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention. Note by the secretariat</i></p>
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## 12. Methodological issues under the Kyoto Protocol

(a) Carbon dioxide capture and storage in geological formations as clean development mechanism project activities

71. *Background:* The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP), by decision 10/CMP.7, adopted the modalities and procedures for carbon dioxide capture and storage (CCS) in geological formations as clean development mechanism (CDM) project activities.

<sup>30</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2012/2, paragraph 85.

72. By the same decision, the CMP agreed to consider the following, at its eighth session:

(a) The eligibility of CCS project activities that involve the transport of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) from one country to another or that involve geological storage sites that are located in more than one country;

(b) The establishment of a global reserve of certified emission reduction units for CCS project activities, in addition to the reserve referred to in decision 10/CMP.7, annex, paragraph 21(b).

73. The CMP requested the SBSTA to consider, at its thirty-sixth session, provisions for the type of project activities referred to in paragraph 72(a) and (b) above.

74. The SBSTA, at its thirty-sixth session, invited Parties, intergovernmental organizations and admitted observer organizations to submit their views to the secretariat and requested the secretariat to compile the submissions into a miscellaneous document. The SBSTA also requested the secretariat to prepare a technical paper for its consideration at its thirty-seventh session.

75. *Action:* The SBSTA will be invited to consider the information contained in the documents prepared for the session and to continue consideration of this item, with a view to forwarding a draft decision on these matters to the CMP for consideration and adoption at its eighth session.

<i>FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.12</i>	<i>Views on issues referred to in decision 10/CMP.7, paragraph 4. Submissions from Parties, intergovernmental organizations and admitted observer organizations</i>
<i>FCCC/TP/2012/9</i>	<i>Transboundary carbon capture and storage project activities. Technical paper</i>

(b) Land use, land-use change and forestry under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol and under the clean development mechanism

76. *Background:* The CMP, by decision 2/CMP.7, requested the SBSTA to initiate four work programmes as follows:

(a) To explore more comprehensive accounting of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks from land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF), including through a more inclusive activity-based approach or a land-based approach, and to report to the CMP, at its ninth session, on the outcomes of this work programme;

(b) To consider and, as appropriate, develop and recommend modalities and procedures for possible additional LULUCF activities under the CDM, with a view to forwarding a draft decision on this matter to the CMP for consideration and adoption at its ninth session;

(c) To consider and, as appropriate, develop and recommend modalities and procedures for alternative approaches to addressing the risk of non-permanence under the CDM, with a view to forwarding a draft decision on this matter to the CMP for consideration and adoption at its ninth session;

(d) To develop and recommend modalities and procedures for applying the concept of additionality, with a view to forwarding a draft decision on this matter to the CMP for consideration and adoption at its ninth session.

77. The SBSTA, at its thirty-sixth session, initiated its consideration of the issues related to the work programmes as listed in paragraph 76 above, with the aim of reporting to the CMP, at its eighth session, on the progress made.

78. The SBSTA invited Parties and admitted observer organizations to submit to the secretariat their views on the issues contained in paragraph 76(a–c) above for compilation by the secretariat into a miscellaneous document for consideration by the SBSTA at its thirty-seventh session.

79. *Action:* The SBSTA will be invited to continue consideration of the issues related to the four work programmes, with a view to reporting to the CMP, at its eighth session, on the progress made and to the CMP, at its ninth session, on the outcomes of these work programmes and, as appropriate, forwarding a draft decision for consideration and adoption by the CMP at its eighth session.

FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.16	<i>Views on issues related to modalities and procedures for alternative approaches to addressing the risk of non-permanence under the clean development mechanism in accordance with decision 2/CMP.7, paragraph 7. Submissions from Parties and admitted observer organizations</i>
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.18	<i>Views on issues related to modalities and procedures for possible additional land use, land-use change and forestry activities under the clean development mechanism in accordance with decision 2/CMP.7, paragraph 6. Submissions from Parties and admitted observer organizations</i>
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.19	<i>Views on issues relating to a more comprehensive accounting of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks from land use, land-use change and forestry, including through a more inclusive activity-based approach or a land-based approach, as referred to in decision 2/CMP.7, paragraph 5. Submissions from Parties and admitted observer organizations</i>

(c) Implications of the implementation of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 5/CMP.7 on the previous decisions on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol including those relating to Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol

80. *Background:* The CMP, by decision 1/CMP.7, requested the SBSTA to assess and address the implications of the implementation of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 5/CMP.7 on the previous decisions on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol adopted by the CMP, including those relating to Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol, with a view to preparing relevant draft decisions for consideration and adoption by the CMP at its eighth session, noting that some issues may need to be addressed at subsequent sessions of the CMP.

81. Responding to the request from the CMP,<sup>31</sup> the SBSTA initiated corresponding work and acknowledged the importance of the technical work under this agenda sub-item for the implementation of the second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol. It noted that the initial assessment indicated that there is a considerable amount of work to be done on

<sup>31</sup> Decision 1/CMP.7, paragraph 9.

several decisions on methodological issues under the Kyoto Protocol, which should be addressed.

82. To facilitate further progress on this agenda sub-item in 2012, the SBSTA:

(a) Requested the secretariat to prepare a technical paper for consideration by Parties at SBSTA 37;<sup>32</sup>

(b) Invited Parties to submit to the secretariat their views on the implications of the implementation of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 5/CMP.7 on the previous CMP decisions on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol, including those relating to Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol, and on how these implications should be addressed, and requested the secretariat to make these submissions available on the UNFCCC website and to compile them into a miscellaneous document;

(c) Further requested the secretariat to organize a technical workshop, which will take place from 8 to 10 October 2012 in Bonn, and to prepare a report on the workshop before the thirty-seventh session of the SBSTA.

83. *Action:* The SBSTA will be invited to consider the information contained in the documents prepared for the session and to continue consideration of this item, taking into account the technical paper, the submissions from Parties and the report from the technical workshop, with a view to preparing relevant draft decisions for consideration and adoption by the CMP at its eighth session, as appropriate.

<i>FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.12</i>	<i>Report on the workshop on the implications of the implementation of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 5/CMP.7 on the previous decisions on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol, including those relating to Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.13</i>	<i>Views from Parties on the implications of the implementation of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 5/CMP.7 on the previous decisions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol, including those relating to Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol, and on how these implications should be addressed. Submissions from Parties</i>
<i>FCCC/TP/2012/6</i>	<i>Implications of the implementation of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 5/CMP.7 on the previous decisions on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol, including those relating to Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. Technical paper</i>

(d) Implications of the establishment of new hydrochlorofluorocarbon-22 (HCFC-22) facilities seeking to obtain certified emission reductions for the destruction of hydrofluorocarbon-23 (HFC-23)

84. *Background:* The SBSTA, at its thirty-fourth session, took note of the technical paper prepared by the secretariat,<sup>33</sup> its previous conclusions under this agenda sub-item and the views expressed by Parties during the session, and agreed to continue its consideration

<sup>32</sup> FCCC/TP/2012/6.

<sup>33</sup> FCCC/TP/2011/2.

of the matter at its thirty-fifth session.<sup>34</sup> At its thirty-fifth session, the SBSTA agreed to continue consideration of this sub-item at its thirty-seventh session.<sup>35</sup>

85. *Action:* The SBSTA will be invited to continue consideration of this item and to determine the next steps, as appropriate.

- (e) Annual report on the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories and other information reported by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention that are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol under Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Kyoto Protocol

86. *Background:* In accordance with the annex to decision 22/CMP.1, the secretariat shall prepare an annual report to the SBSTA on the composition of the expert review teams, including the selection of experts for the review teams and the lead reviewers.<sup>36</sup> The lead reviewers collectively shall prepare an annual report to the SBSTA with suggestions on how to improve the review process and shall give advice on the standardized data comparisons of inventory information to be conducted by the secretariat based on the electronic common reporting format submissions to be used in the review process.<sup>37</sup> The report provides information on the review activities in 2012 under the Kyoto Protocol, including information on the selection of experts for the review teams, and recommendations from the lead reviewers on how to improve the review process. The report also underlines recent issues relating to the availability of experts for conducting review activities.

87. *Action:* The SBSTA will be invited to take note of the document prepared for the session.

<p><i>FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.8</i></p>	<p><i>Annual report on the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories and other information reported by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention that are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol under Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat</i></p>
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- (f) Report on the implementation of domestic action by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention that are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol based on the information reported in their national communications

88. *Background:* The CMP, by decision 15/CMP.1 requested the secretariat to prepare a report relating to decision 5/CP.6, annex, paragraph 4, based on information contained in national communications from Parties and other relevant sources, for consideration by the SBSTA. This report shall be prepared each time that the review process under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol relating to national communications and supplementary information from Annex I Parties is completed.

89. As of 30 April 2012, the secretariat had coordinated all 39 in-depth reviews of the fifth national communications received from the Annex I Parties that are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, in accordance with the guidelines for review under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol.<sup>38</sup>

90. *Action:* The SBSTA will be invited to consider the document prepared for the session, as appropriate and to take note of the information contained therein.

<sup>34</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2011/2, paragraphs 88 and 89.

<sup>35</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2011/5, paragraphs 75 and 76.

<sup>36</sup> Decision 22/CMP.1, annex, paragraph 35.

<sup>37</sup> Decision 22/CMP.1, annex, paragraph 40.

<sup>38</sup> The national communications by Turkey and Kazakhstan have not been received yet. Malta became an Annex I Party to the Convention on 26 October 2010.

FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.9	<i>Report on the implementation of domestic action by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention that are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol based on the information reported in their national communications. Note by the secretariat</i>
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### 13. Other matters

91. *Background:* The COP, by decision 14/CP.8, decided to change the frequency of the preparation and consideration of the synthesis report on activities implemented jointly (AIJ) under the pilot phase from annual to biennial. By the same decision, it requested the secretariat to make available to the SBSTA and the SBI, at their sessions taking place in conjunction with the COP, updates of information submitted.

92. The COP, by decision 8/CP.16, decided to continue the pilot phase for AIJ. It further decided that the deadline for submission of reports on AIJ under the pilot phase, to be considered in the eighth synthesis report, should be 1 June 2012.

93. As no new information on projects on AIJ under the pilot phase was received from Parties, the secretariat has not prepared the eighth synthesis report as requested by the COP.

94. *Action:* The SBSTA will be invited to take note of the oral update provided by a representative of the secretariat and to agree on appropriate action.

95. Any other matters arising during the session will be taken up under this item.

### 14. Report on the session

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

97. *Action:* The SBSTA will be invited to adopt the draft report and authorize the Rapporteur to complete the report after the session, under the guidance of the Chair and with the assistance of the secretariat.

## Annex

[English only]

## Documents before the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice at its thirty-seventh session

### Documents prepared for the session

FCCC/SBSTA/2012/3	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/4	Report on the technical workshop on water and climate change impacts and adaptation strategies. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.4	Synthesis report on the submissions from Parties on the views on the common tabular format. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.5	Progress made in implementing activities under the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.6	Compilation of case studies on national adaptation planning practices. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.7	Report on the experience-sharing workshop on technology needs assessments. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.8	Annual report on the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories and other information reported by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention that are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol under Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.9	Report on the implementation of domestic action by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention that are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol based on the information reported in their national communications. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.10	Annual report on the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.11	Synthesis report on the submissions from Parties on the work programme and on the revision of the review guidelines for the review of biennial reports from developed country Parties and national communications, including national greenhouse gas inventories, from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.12	Report on the workshop on the implications of the

- implementation of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 5/CMP.7 on the previous decisions on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol, including those relating to Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat
- FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.13 Report on the workshop on a common tabular format for the “UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties”. Note by the secretariat
- FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.11 Views from Parties, based on the reporting guidelines, on the common tabular format. Submissions from Parties
- FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.12 Views on issues referred to in decision 10/CMP.7, paragraph 4. Submissions from Parties, intergovernmental organizations and admitted observer organizations
- FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.13 Views from Parties on the implications of the implementation of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 5/CMP.7 on the previous decisions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol, including those relating to Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol, and on how these implications should be addressed. Submissions from Parties
- FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.14 Update on progress made by space agencies involved in global observations in their coordinated response to relevant needs of the Global Climate Observing System and the Convention. Submission from the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites
- FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.15 Report on progress in the development of methodologies, standards and protocols for climate-related terrestrial observations and related matters. Submission from the secretariat of the Global Terrestrial Observing System
- FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.16 Views on issues related to modalities and procedures for alternative approaches to addressing the risk of non-permanence under the clean development mechanism in accordance with decision 2/CMP.7, paragraph 7. Submissions from Parties and admitted observer organizations
- FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.17 Views from Parties on the elements of the work programme and on the timeline of proposed activities, as well as on the key elements of the revision of the review guidelines for the review of biennial reports from developed country Parties and national communications, including national greenhouse gas inventories, from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention. Submissions from Parties

FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.18	Views on issues related to modalities and procedures for possible additional land use, land-use change and forestry activities under the clean development mechanism in accordance with decision 2/CMP.7, paragraph 6. Submissions from Parties and admitted observer organizations
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.19	Views on issues relating to a more comprehensive accounting of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks from land use, land-use change and forestry, including through a more inclusive activity-based approach or a land-based approach, as referred to in decision 2/CMP.7, paragraph 5. Submissions from Parties and admitted observer organizations
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.20	Information relevant to emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport. Submissions from international organizations
FCCC/SB/2012/2	Report on activities and performance of the Technology Executive Committee for 2012
FCCC/SB/2012/3	Report of the Adaptation Committee
FCCC/SB/2012/MISC.2	Views from Parties and relevant organizations on the following areas of the work programme in accordance with decision 8/CP.17, paragraph 1: area (a), sharing of information and expertise, including reporting and promoting understanding of positive and negative impacts of response measures; area (f), relevant aspects relating to the implementation of decisions 1/CP.10, 1/CP.13 and 1/CP.16 and Article 2, paragraph 3, and Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol; area (h), building collective and individual learning towards a transition to a low greenhouse gas emitting society. Submissions from Parties and relevant organizations
FCCC/TP/2012/6	Implications of the implementation of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 5/CMP.7 on the previous decisions on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol, including those relating to Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. Technical paper
FCCC/TP/2012/8	Current review processes under the Convention and the secretariat's experience with coordinating reviews of national communications and greenhouse gas inventories. Technical paper
FCCC/TP/2012/9	Transboundary carbon capture and storage project activities. Technical paper

**Other documents before the session**

FCCC/SBSTA/2012/2	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its thirty-sixth session, held in Bonn from 14 to 25 May 2012
FCCC/SBI/2012/15 and Add.1 and 2	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its thirty-sixth session, held in Bonn from 14 to 25 May 2012
FCCC/CP/2011/9 and Add.1 and 2	Report of the Conference of the Parties on its seventeenth session, held in Durban from 28 November to 11 December 2011
FCCC/KP/CMP/2011/10 and Add.1 and 2	Report of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol on its seventh session, held in Durban from 28 November to 11 December 2011
FCCC/CP/1996/2	Organizational matters: Adoption of the rules of procedure. Note by the secretariat

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## **Subsidiary Body for Implementation**

**Thirty-seventh session**

**Doha, 26 November to 1 December 2012**

Item 2(a) 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) Adoption of the agenda;
  - (b) Organization of the work of the session;
  - (c) Election of officers other than the Chair;
  - (d) Election of replacement officers.
3. National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention:
  - (a) Status of submission and review of fifth national communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
  - (b) Report on national greenhouse gas inventory data from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention for the period 1990–2010;
  - (c) Annual compilation and accounting report for Annex B Parties under the Kyoto Protocol for 2012.
4. National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention:
  - (a) Work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention;

- (b) Information contained in national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention;<sup>1</sup>
- (c) Provision of financial and technical support.
- 5. Nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties:
  - (a) Prototype of the registry;
  - (b) Composition, modalities and procedures of the team of technical experts under international consultations and analysis.
- 6. Matters relating to finance:
  - (a) Review of the financial mechanism;
  - (b) Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and additional guidance to the Global Environment Facility;
  - (c) Initial review of the Adaptation Fund under the Kyoto Protocol;
  - (d) Further guidance to the Least Developed Countries Fund.
- 7. Matters relating to Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention:
  - (a) Progress on the implementation of decision 1/CP.10;
  - (b) Matters relating to the least developed countries.
- 8. Report of the Adaptation Committee.
- 9. National adaptation plans:<sup>2</sup>
  - (a) A process to enable least developed country Parties to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, building upon their experience in preparing and implementing national adaptation programmes of action;<sup>3</sup>
  - (b) Modalities and guidelines for least developed country Parties and other developing country Parties to employ the modalities formulated to support national adaptation plans.<sup>4</sup>
- 10. Approaches to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to enhance adaptive capacity<sup>5</sup>
  - Activities to be undertaken under the work programme.
- 11. Matters relating to Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol.
- 12. Forum and work programme on the impact of the implementation of response measures.
- 13. Development and transfer of technologies:
  - (a) Report of the Technology Executive Committee;

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<sup>1</sup> At the thirty-sixth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), there was no consensus to include this item on the agenda. It was therefore held in abeyance. On a proposal by the Chair, the SBI decided to include this item on the provisional agenda for its thirty-seventh session.

<sup>2</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 15–18.

<sup>3</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 15, 17 and 18.

<sup>4</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 15–18.

<sup>5</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 26–29.

- (b) Matters relating to the Climate Technology Centre and Network: selection of the host and constitution of the advisory board;
- (c) Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer.
- 14. Article 6 of the Convention.
- 15. Capacity-building:
  - (a) Capacity-building under the Convention;
  - (b) Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol.
- 16. Amendment of the Kyoto Protocol in respect of procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance.
- 17. Procedures, mechanisms and institutional arrangements for appeals against the decisions of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism.
- 18. Review of the design of the commitment period reserve.
- 19. Report of the administrator of the international transaction log under the Kyoto Protocol.
- 20. Administrative, financial and institutional matters:
  - (a) Audited financial statements for the biennium 2010–2011;
  - (b) Budget performance for the biennium 2012–2013.
- 21. Other matters.
- 22. Report on the session.

## II. Annotations to the provisional agenda

### 1. Opening of the session

1. The thirty-seventh session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) will be opened by the Chair on Monday, 26 November 2012.

### 2. Organizational matters

#### (a) Adoption of the agenda

2. The provisional agenda, prepared by the Executive Secretary in agreement with the Chair, will be presented for adoption (see the annex for the list of documents prepared under each agenda item).

#### (b) Organization of the work of the session

3. *Background:* The thirty-seventh session of the SBI will be held from 26 November to 1 December 2012. Delegates are invited to refer to the overview of the session and the in-session Daily Programme posted on the UNFCCC website for a detailed and up-to-date schedule of the work of the SBI.
4. Given that seven bodies will be convened during the sessional period, meeting time will be limited. The Chair proposes that the SBI start its work as soon as possible and, to

this end, suggests that only delegations speaking on behalf of a group of Parties make brief opening remarks.<sup>6</sup>

5. The session will be organized taking into account the recommendations of the SBI at its previous sessions.<sup>7</sup> To enable delegations to participate fully in other meetings, the SBI will be invited to conduct its deliberations as efficiently as possible, including optimizing the time used for plenary and for informal negotiations. The SBI will also be invited to start and finish its work within the time scheduled. Items that are not concluded at this session will be forwarded to the SBI for consideration at its thirty-eighth or thirty-ninth session.

6. In the light of the serious time constraints at the session, delegations are reminded that interventions should normally be limited to three minutes. A timing system will be available to assist delegations in this regard.

7. When considering relevant agenda items, Parties are invited to take into account information contained in document FCCC/SB/2007/INF.2.

8. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to agree on the organization of the work of the session.

(c) Election of officers other than the Chair

9. *Background:* Pursuant to rule 27 of the draft rules of procedure<sup>8</sup> being applied, the SBI shall elect its Vice-Chair. Consultations to nominate a Vice-Chair were held during the thirty-sixth session of the SBI. As Parties did not reach an agreement, the SBI invited Parties to continue their consultations. The current Vice-Chair of the SBI will remain in office until his successor is elected. Parties are invited to recall decision 36/CP.7 and to give active consideration to the nomination of women for elective posts.

10. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to complete its consultations and elect its Vice-Chair.

(d) Election of replacement officers

11. *Background:* Pursuant to Article 15, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol, when the SBI exercises its functions with regard to matters concerning the Kyoto Protocol, any member of its Bureau representing a State that is 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. If necessary, further consultations with the coordinators of the regional groups will be undertaken.

12. *Action:* If necessary, the SBI will be invited to elect an additional officer to replace the Vice-Chair representing a State that is a Party to the Convention but not a Party to the Kyoto Protocol.

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

(a) Status of submission and review of fifth national communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention

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<sup>6</sup> Delegates who intend to make opening remarks on behalf of a group of Parties are kindly requested to inform the secretariat in advance by sending an e-mail to <secretariat@unfccc.int> and to provide a hard copy to the conference officers in advance, in order to facilitate the work of the interpreters.

<sup>7</sup> FCCC/SBI/2011/7, paragraph 167, and FCCC/SBI/2010/10, paragraphs 164 and 165.

<sup>8</sup> FCCC/CP/1996/2.

13. *Background:* The Conference of the Parties (COP), by decision 10/CP.13, requested Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties) to submit to the secretariat a fifth national communication (NC5) by 1 January 2010 in accordance with Article 12, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Convention. As at 5 September 2012, the secretariat had received 40 NC5s from Annex I Parties. The NC5s of Turkey and Kazakhstan had not yet been received.<sup>9</sup>

14. National communications submitted by Annex I Parties under the Convention and under the Kyoto Protocol are subject to in-depth in-country reviews,<sup>10</sup> except for Parties for which the secretariat has organized centralized reviews pursuant to decision 10/CMP.6.

15. As at 5 September 2012, the secretariat had coordinated 40 in-depth reviews of NC5s.

16. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to take note of the status of the submission and review of the NC5s as noted in the document listed in the annex.

(b) Report on national greenhouse gas inventory data from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention for the period 1990–2010

17. *Background:* The COP, by decision 19/CP.8,<sup>11</sup> requested the secretariat to provide information relating to greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory data submitted by Annex I Parties, taken from the latest available inventory submissions, for consideration by the COP and the subsidiary bodies. The secretariat has prepared such a document annually since 2003. This year's document covers 1990–2010.

18. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to take note of the information contained in the document listed in the annex.

(c) Annual compilation and accounting report for Annex B Parties under the Kyoto Protocol for 2012

19. *Background:* In accordance with decision 13/CMP.1, the secretariat has published annual compilation and accounting reports since 2008. These reports are forwarded to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP), the Compliance Committee and each Party concerned. The latest report is for 2012.

20. The CMP, at its sixth and seventh sessions, took note<sup>12</sup> of the compilation and accounting reports for Annex B Parties under the Kyoto Protocol for 2009, 2010 and 2011.

21. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to consider the information contained in the 2012 report and to recommend conclusions to be considered and adopted by the CMP at its eighth session.

#### **4. National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention**

(a) Work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention

<sup>9</sup> Malta became an Annex I Party on 26 October 2010.

<sup>10</sup> See decisions 9/CP.16 and 22/CMP.1.

<sup>11</sup> Annex to decision 19/CP.8, contained in document FCCC/CP/2002/8, paragraphs 42 and 43.

<sup>12</sup> See document FCCC/KP/CMP/2010/12, paragraphs 86–88, and document FCCC/KP/CMP/2011/10, paragraphs 93 and 94.

22. *Background:* At its seventeenth session, the COP, by decision 14/CP.17, decided to continue the term and mandate of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE) under its current mandate as contained in the annex to decision 5/CP.15, and the work programme,<sup>13</sup> until the end of 2012.

23. At its thirty-sixth session, the SBI initiated, but did not conclude, consideration on the term and mandate of the CGE and the need to continue the group. The SBI decided to continue consideration of this matter at its thirty-seventh session on the basis of the draft text contained in document FCCC/SBI/2012/15/Add.2, with a view to recommending a draft decision for adoption by the COP at its eighteenth session.<sup>14</sup>

24. Furthermore, the CGE will report on the progress made in implementing planned activities under its work programme in the second half of 2012, including on the hands-on training workshops organized during that period.

25. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to consider the relevant documents listed in the annex and to act on them as appropriate, including recommending a draft decision for adoption by the COP at its eighteenth session on the term and mandate of the CGE and the need for continuation of the group.

(b) Information contained in national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention<sup>15</sup>

26. *Background:* At SBI 24, some Parties proposed that, in accordance with the requirements of Article 10, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the SBI consider the information communicated by Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) in all of their national communications.<sup>16</sup>

27. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to provide guidance on how to further develop the process for considering the information contained in national communications from non-Annex I Parties, in accordance with the requirements of Article 10, paragraph 2, of the Convention, and taking into consideration the part of decision 2/CP.17 related to biennial update reports and international consultations and analysis (ICA).

(c) Provision of financial and technical support

28. *Background:* The COP, by decision 10/CP.2, paragraph 1(b), requested the secretariat to make available to the SBI, at each of its sessions, details of the financial support made available to non-Annex I Parties by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) for the preparation of their national communications. The SBI, at its thirty-sixth session, invited the GEF to continue to provide information on its activities relating to the preparation of national communications from non-Annex I Parties,<sup>17</sup> and to provide, in its report to the COP at its eighteenth session, information on its activities relating to the preparation of biennial update reports.<sup>18</sup>

29. The SBI also invited non-Annex I Parties that had not already done so to submit their views, by 17 September 2012, on the detailed costs they incurred, including in-kind

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<sup>13</sup> FCCC/SBI/2010/INF.2.

<sup>14</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15, paragraph 44.

<sup>15</sup> At the thirty-sixth session of the SBI, there was no consensus to include this item on the agenda. It was therefore held in abeyance. On a proposal by the Chair, the SBI decided to include this item on the provisional agenda for its thirty-seventh session.

<sup>16</sup> FCCC/SBI/2006/11, paragraph 32.

<sup>17</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15, paragraph 56.

<sup>18</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15, paragraph 57.

contributions, for the preparation of their most recent national communications and on the financial resources received through the GEF.<sup>19</sup>

30. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to consider the relevant documents listed in the annex and to make recommendations thereon.

## 5. Nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties

### (a) Prototype of the registry

31. *Background:* The COP, by decision 1/CP.16, decided to set up a registry to record the nationally appropriate mitigation actions seeking international support and to facilitate matching of finance, technology and capacity-building support for these actions. The COP also decided to recognize nationally appropriate mitigation actions of developing country Parties in a separate section of the registry.<sup>20</sup> At its seventeenth session, the COP, by decision 2/CP.17, requested the secretariat to develop a prototype of the registry by the thirty-sixth session of the SBI.<sup>21</sup>

32. At its thirty-sixth session, the SBI took note of the information provided by the secretariat on the design of the prototype of the registry and requested the secretariat to improve this design based on the views of Parties, in order to enable Parties to start using the prototype of the registry in accordance with the timeline specified by decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 55.<sup>22</sup>

33. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to consider the prototype of the registry with a view to finalizing the registry through a decision by the COP at its eighteenth session.

### (b) Composition, modalities and procedures of the team of technical experts under international consultations and analysis

34. *Background:* The COP, by decision 2/CP.17, adopted modalities and guidelines for ICA of biennial update reports under the SBI as contained in decision 2/CP.17, annex IV.

35. In accordance with the adopted modalities and guidelines, the ICA process will consist of two steps: (a) the technical analysis, by a team of technical experts, of the biennial update reports submitted by non-Annex I Parties; and (b) a facilitative sharing of views.<sup>23</sup>

36. At its thirty-sixth session, the SBI initiated, but did not conclude, consideration of the composition, modalities and procedures of the team of technical experts. The SBI decided to continue consideration of this matter at its next session, on the basis of the draft text contained in document FCCC/SBI/2012/15/Add.2, taking into account decisions 1/CP.16 and 2/CP.17, and Article 4, paragraph 7, of the Convention, with a view to recommending a draft decision for adoption by the COP at its eighteenth session.<sup>24</sup> It requested the secretariat to prepare additional input to the discussion on this item at its thirty-seventh session.<sup>25</sup>

<sup>19</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15, paragraph 58.

<sup>20</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 53–59.

<sup>21</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 54.

<sup>22</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15, paragraphs 66–69.

<sup>23</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, paragraph 3.

<sup>24</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15, paragraph 77.

<sup>25</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15, paragraph 78.

37. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to continue consideration this matter on the basis of the draft text referred to in paragraph 36 above with a view to recommending a draft decision for adoption by the COP at its eighteenth session.

## 6. Matters relating to finance

### (a) Review of the financial mechanism

38. *Background:* The COP, by decision 2/CP.16, requested the SBI to initiate the fifth review of the financial mechanism at its thirty-seventh session, in accordance with the criteria contained in the guidelines annexed to decisions 3/CP.4 and 6/CP.13, or as these guidelines may be subsequently amended, and to report on the outcome to the COP at its nineteenth session.

39. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to initiate the fifth review of the financial mechanism.

### (b) Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and additional guidance to the Global Environment Facility

40. *Background:* The memorandum of understanding between the COP and the GEF Council, annexed to decision 12/CP.2, provides that the GEF will make available to the COP annual reports and other official public documentation on the implementation of COP guidance to the GEF. The COP, by decision 4/CP.14, requested the GEF to continue to provide, in its annual report to the COP, information responsive to guidance of the COP.

41. The COP, by decision 2/CP.16, invited Parties to submit to the secretariat annually views and recommendations on elements to be taken into account in developing guidance to the GEF. It also requested the GEF, in its regular report to the COP, to include information on the steps it has taken to implement the guidance it provided.

42. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to consider the relevant documents listed in the annex and to recommend a draft decision on this matter to be considered and adopted by the COP at its eighteenth session.

### (c) Initial review of the Adaptation Fund under the Kyoto Protocol

43. *Background:* The CMP, at its third session, decided to undertake, at its sixth session, a review of all matters relating to the Adaptation Fund.<sup>26</sup> By decision 6/CMP.6, the CMP decided to undertake the review of the Adaptation Fund at its seventh session and every three years thereafter.

44. At its seventh session, the CMP requested the SBI to consider the initial review of the Adaptation Fund at its thirty-sixth session<sup>27</sup> and decided to complete this initial review at its eighth session.<sup>28</sup> At the same session, the CMP requested the Adaptation Fund Board to submit to the secretariat, as soon as possible after its first meeting in March 2012, its views on the report on the review of the interim arrangements of the Adaptation Fund for inclusion in an information document.

45. At its thirty-sixth session, the SBI noted the views of Parties and the written submissions provided during the session relating to the initial review of the Adaptation Fund.<sup>29</sup> It invited the Adaptation Fund Board to provide additional, disaggregated

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<sup>26</sup> Decision 1/CMP.3, paragraphs 32 and 33.

<sup>27</sup> Decision 7/CMP.7, paragraph 2.

<sup>28</sup> Decision 7/CMP.7, paragraph 3.

<sup>29</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15, paragraph 84.

information on the administrative costs of the Adaptation Fund Board and requested the secretariat to compile and synthesize available information into an information document to be considered at its thirty-seventh session.<sup>30</sup>

46. The SBI also invited Parties and relevant organizations to submit to the secretariat, by 17 September 2012, further views on the review of the Adaptation Fund.<sup>31</sup> The SBI requested the secretariat to compile into a miscellaneous document the views submitted by Parties and relevant organizations, including those written submissions referred to in paragraph 45 above, to be considered at its thirty-seventh session.<sup>32</sup>

47. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to continue to consider the initial review of the Adaptation Fund and to prepare a draft decision on this matter to be adopted by the CMP at its eighth session.

(d) Further guidance to the Least Developed Countries Fund

48. *Background:* The COP, by decision 9/CP.17, requested the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), in consultation with the GEF, to provide further specification for each of the elements of the least developed countries (LDC) work programme other than the national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs), and to report to the SBI at its thirty-sixth session, with a view to informing the COP, at its eighteenth session, on guidance to be provided to the GEF on support for the implementation of the elements of the LDC work programme other than the NAPAs.

49. At its thirty-sixth session, the SBI welcomed the report of the twenty-first meeting of the LEG and looked forward to the remaining work of the LEG in its 2012–2013 work programme to support the remaining elements of the LDC work programme.<sup>33</sup> It invited the GEF, United Nations agencies and other international organizations to make submissions on how they can further support the implementation of the remaining elements of the LDC work programme other than NAPAs.

50. The COP, by decision 5/CP.16, invited Parties and relevant organizations to submit to the secretariat, by 1 August 2012, information on their experience with the implementation of the LDC work programme, including the updating and implementation of NAPAs, and in accessing funds from the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), for compilation by the secretariat into a miscellaneous document for consideration by the SBI at its thirty-seventh session.

51. By the same decision, the COP requested the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on the progress made in the implementation of the LDC work programme, including the updating and implementation of NAPAs, taking into account information from the GEF and its agencies, the submissions referred to in paragraph 50 above, reports of the LEG and other relevant sources of information.

52. It requested the SBI to review, at its thirty-seventh session, the experiences of the LDCs with the implementation of the LDC work programme and in accessing funds from the LDCF, on the basis of the submissions referred to in paragraph 50 above and the synthesis report referred in paragraph 51 above.

53. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to consider the relevant documents listed in the annex and to make recommendations to the COP at its eighteenth session.

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<sup>30</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15, paragraph 89.

<sup>31</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15, paragraph 90.

<sup>32</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15, paragraph 91.

<sup>33</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15, paragraph 96.

## 7. Matters relating to Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention

### (a) Progress on the implementation of decision 1/CP.10

54. *Background:* The SBI, at its thirty-sixth session, agreed to consider this sub-item jointly with the SBI and Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) agenda item “Forum and work programme on the impact of the implementation of response measures” in a joint SBI/SBSTA forum.<sup>34</sup> The SBI agreed to continue, at its thirty-seventh session, consultations on how to take up this sub-item.

55. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to agree on how to take up this sub-item.

### (b) Matters relating to the least developed countries

56. *Background:* The COP, by decision 6/CP.16, requested the LEG to develop a two-year rolling programme of work for consideration by the SBI at its first sessional meeting of each year and to report on its work to the SBI at each of its sessions.

57. The SBI, at its thirty-sixth session, welcomed the LEG work programme for 2012–2013<sup>35</sup> and requested the LEG to keep it informed of the efforts of the LEG in implementing the work programme over the period 2012–2013.<sup>36</sup>

58. In accordance with its mandate, the LEG is scheduled to conduct its twenty-second meeting, in Funafuti, Tuvalu, from 26 to 29 September 2012, where it will review progress in implementing its work programme for 2012–2013, taking into account further guidance provided on its work programme at SBI 36.

59. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to consider the relevant document listed in the annex and to take any further action, as appropriate.

## 8. Report of the Adaptation Committee

60. *Background:* The COP, by decision 1/CP.16, established the Cancun Adaptation Framework and, as one of its elements, the Adaptation Committee to promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention.<sup>37</sup>

61. The COP, by decision 2/CP.17, requested the Adaptation Committee to report annually to the COP, through the subsidiary bodies, on its activities, the performance of its functions, guidance, recommendations and other relevant information arising from its work. By the same decision, the COP also requested the Adaptation Committee during its first year to develop a three-year plan for its work, for approval by the COP at its eighteenth session, and to initiate some of the activities contained in annex V to that decision.<sup>38</sup>

62. By decision 5/CP.17, the COP requested the Adaptation Committee, in accordance with its agreed functions, to consider, in its workplan, the relevant modalities for supporting interested developing country Parties that are not LDCs to plan, prioritize and implement their national adaptation planning measures and to report to the COP at its eighteenth session.<sup>39</sup>

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<sup>34</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15, paragraph 111.

<sup>35</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15, paragraph 121.

<sup>36</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15, paragraph 124.

<sup>37</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 20.

<sup>38</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, paragraphs 96–98.

<sup>39</sup> Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 30.

63. The first meeting of the Adaptation Committee was held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 7 to 10 September 2012.

64. *Action:* The SBI and the SBSTA will be invited to consider the report of the Adaptation Committee and to recommend its three-year workplan for approval by the COP at its eighteenth session.

## 9. National adaptation plans<sup>40</sup>

(a) A process to enable least developed country Parties to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, building upon their experience in preparing and implementing national adaptation programmes of action<sup>41</sup>

(b) Modalities and guidelines for least developed country Parties and other developing country Parties to employ the modalities formulated to support national adaptation plans<sup>42</sup>

65. *Background:* The COP, by decision 5/CP.17, adopted initial guidelines for the formulation of national adaptation plans (NAPs) and elaborated on the modalities and guidelines to support and enable LDCs to formulate and implement NAPs.

66. At its thirty-sixth session, the SBI initiated its consideration of guidance on policies and programmes to enable financial, technology and capacity-building support for the NAP process for the LDC Parties, and looked forward to continuing its consideration of this matter at its thirty-seventh session, using the draft text contained in document FCCC/SBI/2012/15/Add.2 as a basis for discussion.<sup>43</sup>

67. The COP, by decision 5/CP.17, requested the Adaptation Committee, in accordance with its agreed functions, to consider, in its workplan, the relevant modalities for supporting interested developing country Parties that are not LDCs to plan, prioritize and implement their national adaptation planning measures and to report to the COP at its eighteenth session.<sup>44</sup>

68. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to consider the relevant documents listed in the annex and to make recommendations on support for the NAP process for LDCs to the COP at its eighteenth session.

## 10. Approaches to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to enhance adaptive capacity<sup>45</sup>

### - Activities to be undertaken under the work programme

69. *Background:* By decision 1/CP.16, the COP established a work programme to consider approaches to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.<sup>46</sup>

<sup>40</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 15–18.

<sup>41</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 15, 17 and 18.

<sup>42</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 15–18.

<sup>43</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15, paragraph 144.

<sup>44</sup> Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 30.

<sup>45</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 26–29.

<sup>46</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 26.

70. By decision 7/CP.17, the COP agreed on a set of activities to address issues related to the thematic areas mentioned in the report of the SBI on its thirty-fourth session,<sup>47</sup> including requests for the secretariat:

(a) To organize four expert meetings, three at the regional level and one for small island developing States, to be held before the thirty-seventh session of the SBI, to address issues related to a range of approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including impacts related to extreme weather events and slow onset events;<sup>48</sup>

(b) To make available the report on the expert meetings referred to in paragraph 70(a) above for consideration by the SBI by its thirty-seventh session;

(c) To conduct a literature review of existing information and case studies on the topics in the context of this thematic area, to feed into the expert meetings;<sup>49</sup>

(d) To develop a technical paper on slow onset events, taking into consideration the outcomes of the regional expert meetings.<sup>50</sup>

71. The COP, by the same decision, invited Parties and relevant organizations and other stakeholders to submit to the secretariat views and information on the possible elements to be included in the recommendations on loss and damage in accordance with decision 1/CP.16, taking into account the outcomes of the implementation of the work programme on loss and damage prior to that date.

72. It also requested the SBI to continue the implementation of the work programme on loss and damage and to make recommendations on loss and damage to the COP for its consideration at its eighteenth session.<sup>51</sup>

73. At its thirty-sixth session, the SBI requested its Chair to convene an informal pre-session meeting of Parties, in conjunction with its thirty-seventh session, subject to the availability of resources and conflicts of timing, to exchange further views on the possible recommendations on loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.<sup>52</sup>

74. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to consider the report on the meetings mentioned in paragraph 70(b) above and to make recommendations to the COP at its eighteenth session.

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

75. *Background:* The SBI, at its thirty-sixth session, agreed to consider this item jointly with the SBI and SBSTA agenda item “Forum and work programme on the impact of the implementation of response measures” in a joint SBI/SBSTA forum.<sup>53</sup> The SBI and the SBSTA agreed to continue, at their thirty-seventh sessions, consultations on how to take up this item.<sup>54</sup>

76. *Action:* The SBI and the SBSTA will be invited to agree on how to take up this item.

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<sup>47</sup> FCCC/SBI/2011/7, paragraph 109.

<sup>48</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15, paragraph 152.

<sup>49</sup> Decision 7/CP.17, paragraph 8(d).

<sup>50</sup> Decision 7/CP.17, paragraph 8(b–c).

<sup>51</sup> Decision 7/CP.17, paragraph 1.

<sup>52</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15, paragraph 155.

<sup>53</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15, paragraph 159.

<sup>54</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15, paragraph 161

## 12. Forum and work programme on the impact of the implementation of response measures

77. *Background:* The COP, by decision 8/CP.17, adopted a work programme on the impact of the implementation of response measures under the subsidiary bodies. By the same decision, the COP established a forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures, to be convened by the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies, to implement the work programme and to provide a platform allowing Parties to share, in an interactive manner, information, experiences, case studies, best practices and views. The forum will initially meet twice a year in conjunction with the sessions of the subsidiary bodies.

78. The first meeting of the forum took place in conjunction with the thirty-sixth sessions of the subsidiary bodies. The SBI and the SBSTA welcomed the discussions at the forum and agreed to implement the work programme on the impact of the implementation of response measures under the guidance of the Chairs of the SBI and the SBSTA.<sup>55</sup>

79. As part of the implementation of the work programme presented in document FCCC/SBI/2012/15, annex I, Parties and relevant organizations are invited to provide their views, which will be compiled into a miscellaneous document, on the following areas of the work programme in accordance with decision 8/CP.17, paragraph 1:

(a) Area (a): sharing of information and expertise, including reporting and promoting understanding of positive and negative impacts of response measures;

(b) Area (f): relevant aspects relating to the implementation of decisions 1/CP.10, 1/CP.13 and 1/CP.16 and Article 2, paragraph 3, and Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol;

(c) Area (h): building collective and individual learning towards a transition to a low GHG emitting society.

80. The Chairs of the SBI and the SBSTA will convene the forum at the session. Discussions at the forum on areas (a) and (h) outlined above will be held in a workshop-like format with presentations from Parties and relevant organizations, followed by an interactive exchange of views. The forum will also discuss area (f) outlined above. The Chairs will report on the forum outcomes to the subsidiary bodies at their closing meetings.

81. *Action:* The SBI and the SBSTA will be invited to take note of the document prepared for the session and to agree on any further steps, as appropriate.

## 13. Development and transfer of technologies

### (a) Report of the Technology Executive Committee

82. *Background:* The COP, by decision 1/CP.16, decided to establish a Technology Mechanism, comprising a Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and a Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN),<sup>56</sup> and decided that the TEC and the CTCN shall report, on an interim basis, to the COP, through the subsidiary bodies, on their respective activities and the performance of their respective functions.<sup>57</sup>

83. By decision 4/CP.17, the COP adopted the modalities and rules of procedure of the TEC as contained in annexes I and II to that decision. It requested the TEC to further elaborate its modalities on linkages with other relevant institutional arrangements under and

<sup>55</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15, paragraphs 165 and 166.

<sup>56</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 117.

<sup>57</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 126.

outside the Convention, and to provide such modalities for consideration by the subsidiary bodies at their thirty-sixth sessions, with a view to recommending the modalities for consideration and adoption by the COP at its eighteenth session.

84. At their thirty-sixth sessions, the SBI and the SBSTA invited the TEC to further elaborate and fine-tune its initial ideas on modalities on linkages with the institutional arrangements under and outside the Convention.<sup>58</sup> The SBI and the SBSTA noted that the TEC will report on the results of its consultations with these relevant institutional arrangements on these modalities in its report on activities and performance for 2012, through the subsidiary bodies, for consideration by the COP at its eighteenth session.<sup>59</sup>

85. *Action:* The SBI and the SBSTA will be invited to consider the report on activities and performance of the TEC for 2012 and to recommend a draft decision on any further action arising from the report for consideration and adoption by the COP at its eighteenth session, as appropriate.

(b) Matters relating to the Climate Technology Centre and Network: selection of the host and constitution of the advisory board

86. *Background:* The COP, by decision 2/CP.17, adopted the terms of reference for the CTCN and established the criteria to be used to evaluate and select the host of the CTCN and the information required to be included in the proposals as contained in annexes VII and VIII to that decision. It decided to launch the selection process for the host of the Climate Technology Centre (CTC) upon conclusion of the seventeenth session of the COP.<sup>60</sup>

87. At its thirty-sixth session, the SBI welcomed and considered the report on the evaluation of proposals for hosting the CTC.<sup>61</sup> The SBI agreed on a ranked list of proponents, with the consortium led by the United Nations Environment Programme<sup>62</sup> ranked first, the GEF ranked second and Det Norske Veritas AS ranked third for hosting the CTC.<sup>63</sup>

88. At the same session, the SBI recalled the request in decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 137(e) and (f), and requested the secretariat to promptly initiate a discussion on the key elements of the potential host agreement with the proponent ranked first after the closure of the thirty-sixth session of the SBI and, if needed, with the proponents ranked second and third, in parallel. It also requested the secretariat to make the report on the outcome of discussions on the key elements of the potential host agreement available by 26 October 2012 for consideration by the SBI at its thirty-seventh session.<sup>64</sup>

89. The SBI considered the constitution of the advisory board referred to in decision 2/CP.17, annex VII, paragraph 7, and agreed to continue its consideration of this matter at its thirty-seventh session, based on the elements for a draft decision contained in document FCCC/SBI/2012/15/Add.2.<sup>65</sup>

90. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to:

<sup>58</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15, paragraph 176.

<sup>59</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15, paragraph 177.

<sup>60</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, paragraphs 133, 136 and 137.

<sup>61</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.4.

<sup>62</sup> The consortium consists of 13 organizations, the list of which is available on the UNFCCC website at <<http://unfccc.int/6602.php>>.

<sup>63</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15, paragraph 185.

<sup>64</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15, paragraph 186.

<sup>65</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15, paragraph 191.

(a) Consider the report referred to in paragraph 87 above and recommend the draft host agreement to be considered and approved by the COP at its eighteenth session;

(b) Recommend the host of the CTC to the COP for approval at its eighteenth session;<sup>66</sup>

(c) Continue to consider the constitution of the advisory board, and make a recommendation to the COP to be considered and adopted at its eighteenth session.

(c) Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer

91. *Background:* The SBI, at its thirty-fourth session, invited the GEF to provide reports on the progress made in carrying out its activities under the Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer, including its long-term implementation, for consideration by the SBI at its thirty-fifth and subsequent sessions, for the duration of the programme.<sup>67</sup>

92. The GEF has reported on this matter in its latest report to the COP, as listed in the annex.

93. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to consider the relevant sections on the progress of the Poznan strategic programme as contained in the report of the GEF to the COP and any other matters relating to development and transfer of technologies, in order to agree on any further action, as appropriate.<sup>68</sup>

## 14. Article 6 of the Convention

94. *Background:* The COP, by decision 9/CP.13, decided to undertake a review of the implementation of the amended New Delhi work programme on Article 6 of the Convention in 2012.

95. The SBI, at its thirty-sixth session, initiated the review and agreed to continue to consider this matter at its thirty-seventh session, on the basis of the draft text contained in document FCCC/SBI/2012/15/Add.2.<sup>69</sup>

96. *Action:* the SBI will be invited to complete the review and to recommend a draft decision on this matter to be considered and adopted by the COP at its eighteenth session.

## 15. Capacity-building

(a) Capacity-building under the Convention

97. *Background:* The COP, by decision 4/CP.12, invited Parties to submit annually information on activities undertaken to implement decisions 2/CP.7 and 2/CP.10 related to the framework for capacity-building in developing countries established under decision 2/CP.7, such as needs and gaps, experiences and lessons learned. By the same decision, the COP requested the secretariat to produce an annual synthesis report drawing upon submissions from Parties and information contained in NAPAs, technology needs assessments and national capacity self-assessments. In addition, the GEF was requested to provide an annual report on its progress in support of the implementation of the framework in its reports to the COP.

<sup>66</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15, paragraph 187.

<sup>67</sup> FCCC/SBI/2011/7, paragraph 137.

<sup>68</sup> The relevant sections of the report of the GEF to the COP are part I, section 2e, part II, section 4, and annex 5.

<sup>69</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15, paragraph 204.

98. By decision 2/CP.17, the COP requested the SBI to further enhance the monitoring and review of the effectiveness of capacity-building by organizing an annual in-session Durban Forum for in-depth discussion on capacity-building.<sup>70</sup> The first meeting of the Durban Forum on Capacity-building was held during the thirty-sixth session of the SBI.<sup>71</sup>

99. By the same decision, the COP requested the secretariat to continue to compile and synthesize the information provided by Annex I Parties and to summarize the information provided by non-Annex I Parties in their national communications and submissions, and to compile and synthesize information on capacity-building activities, including lessons learned, provided by the relevant bodies established under the Convention and by international and regional organizations.<sup>72</sup> By decision 13/CP.17, the COP invited Parties to enhance reporting on best practices related to capacity-building in their national communications, submissions and other relevant documents.

100. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to consider the relevant documents listed in the annex, including the summary report on the first meeting of the Durban Forum, and to recommend a draft decision on this matter, including further clarity on modalities of operation on the Durban Forum, to be considered and adopted by the COP at its eighteenth.

(b) Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol

101. *Background:* The CMP, by decision 6/CMP.2, invited Parties to submit annually information on activities undertaken to implement decision 29/CMP.1. By the same decision, relevant multilateral and bilateral agencies and the private sector were invited to provide annual reports on their support of the implementation of capacity-building activities undertaken according to decision 29/CMP.1, in accordance with national priorities and with the knowledge of relevant national authorities.

102. Also by decision 6/CMP.2, the CMP requested the secretariat to produce a synthesis report based on the annual submission of information referred to in paragraph 101 above, as well as information on activities of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism (CDM) relating to the regional distribution of CDM project activities and related capacity-building.

103. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to consider the relevant documents listed in the annex and to recommend a draft decision on this matter to be considered and adopted by the CMP at its eighth session.

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

104. *Background:* The SBI, at its thirty-sixth session, agreed to continue to discuss this matter further at its thirty-seventh session with a view to concluding consideration of this issue and submitting recommendations to the CMP at its eighth session.<sup>73</sup> The agenda item is based on a proposal from Saudi Arabia contained in document FCCC/KP/CMP/2005/2 and on decision 27/CMP.1.

105. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to submit recommendations to be adopted by the CMP at its eighth session.

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<sup>70</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 144.

<sup>71</sup> <<http://unfccc.int/6802.php>>.

<sup>72</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 150.

<sup>73</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15, paragraph 215.

## 17. Procedures, mechanisms and institutional arrangements for appeals against the decisions of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism

106. *Background:* The CMP, by decision 3/CMP.6, requested the SBI to make recommendations to it with a view to its adopting a decision at its seventh session on procedures, mechanisms and institutional arrangements under the CMP to allow for appeals against decisions of the Executive Board of the CDM based on decision 2/CMP.5, paragraph 42, taking into account the recommendations of the Executive Board contained in annex II to its annual report.

107. The SBI has been considering this item since its thirty-fourth session. At its thirty-sixth session, it made further progress in setting out some of the features of the possible appeals body and agreed to continue its consideration of this matter at its thirty-seventh session on the basis of the draft text contained in document FCCC/SBI/2012/15/Add.2.<sup>74</sup>

108. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to conclude its consideration of this matter and to forward recommendations to be considered and adopted by the CMP at its eighth session.

## 18. Review of the design of the commitment period reserve

109. *Background:* The CMP, by decision 3/CMP.7, decided to review at its eighth session, and revise as appropriate, the design of the commitment period reserve for the subsequent commitment period to support the effective operation of emissions trading, taking into account, inter alia, the relevant rules, modalities, guidelines and procedures for measuring, reporting, verification and compliance.

110. The SBI, at its thirty-sixth session, initiated its consideration of this matter and agreed to continue its consideration at its thirty-seventh session, on the basis of the draft text contained in document FCCC/SBI/2012/15/Add.2.<sup>75</sup>

111. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to conclude its consideration of this matter and forward a draft decision to be considered and adopted by the CMP at its eighth session.

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

112. *Background:* The CMP, by decision 12/CMP.1, requested the SBI to consider, at its future sessions, the annual reports of the administrator of the international transaction log (ITL), with a view to requesting the CMP to provide guidance, as necessary, in relation to the operation of registry systems.

113. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to consider the 2012 report of the administrator of the ITL and to prepare conclusions or a draft decision to be considered and adopted by the CMP at its eighth session.

## 20. Administrative, financial and institutional matters

- (a) Audited financial statements for the biennium 2010–2011

<sup>74</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15, paragraphs 219 and 220.

<sup>75</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15, paragraphs 225 and 226.

114. *Background:* The financial procedures of the Convention require that a final audited statement of accounts for each full financial period be provided to the COP after the accounts for the financial period are closed. The financial statements for the biennium 2010–2011 have been audited by the United Nations Board of Auditors. The audited financial statements, the relevant report of the Board and the secretariat’s initial response to the recommendations will be available at this session.

115. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to take note of the report and its addenda listed in the annex and to recommend draft decisions on this matter to be considered and adopted by the COP at its eighteenth session and by the CMP at its eighth session.

(b) Budget performance for the biennium 2012–2013

116. *Background:* A performance report on income and expenditure for the first six months of the biennium has been prepared to inform Parties of income received, expenditure incurred and results achieved as at 30 June 2012. This report is contained in document FCCC/SBI/2012/23. Information on the latest status of contributions by Parties, as at 15 November 2012, is contained in document FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.12.

117. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to take note of the information presented in the documents and any additional relevant oral information provided by the Executive Secretary and to decide on actions that may need to be included in draft decisions on administrative and financial matters to be recommended for adoption by the COP at its eighteenth session and by the CMP at its eighth session.

## 21. Other matters

118. Any other matters arising during the session will be taken up under this item.

## 22. Report on the session

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

120. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to adopt the draft report and authorize the Rapporteur to complete the report after the session, under the guidance of the Chair and with the assistance of the secretariat.

## Annex

[English only]

**Documents before the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its thirty-seventh session (by provisional agenda item number)**

2(a–b)	FCCC/SBI/2012/16	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary
3(a)	FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.11	Status of submission and review of fifth national communications. Note by the secretariat
3(b)	FCCC/SBI/2012/31	National greenhouse gas inventory data for the period 1990–2010. Note by the secretariat
3(c)	FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/9 and Add.1	Annual compilation and accounting report for Annex B Parties under the Kyoto Protocol for 2012. Note by the secretariat
4(a)	FCCC/SBI/2012/17	Progress report on the work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention: report on the hands-on training workshop for the Latin America and Caribbean region on vulnerability and adaptation assessment. Note by the secretariat
	FCCC/SBI/2012/18	Progress report on the work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention: report on the hands-on training workshop for the Latin America and Caribbean region on mitigation assessment. Note by the secretariat
	FCCC/SBI/2012/25	Progress report on the work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention: report on the hands-on training workshop for the Africa region on national greenhouse gas inventories. Note by the secretariat
	FCCC/SBI/2012/26	Progress report on the work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention: report on the hands-on training workshop for the Africa region on mitigation assessment. Note by the secretariat
	FCCC/SBI/2012/28	Progress report on the work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention. Note by the secretariat
	FCCC/SBI/2012/32	Progress report on the work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention: report on the hands-on training workshop for the Asia and Pacific region on vulnerability and adaptation assessment. Note by the secretariat
4(c)	FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.10	Information on financial support provided by the Global Environment Facility for the preparation of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the

		Convention. Note by the secretariat
	FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.15	Information from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention on the detailed costs incurred, including in-kind contributions, for the preparation of their most recent national communications, and on the financial resources received through the Global Environment Facility. Submissions from Parties
5(b)	FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.9	Efficient, cost-effective and practical international consultations and analysis process. Note by the secretariat
6(b)	FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.10	Views and recommendations from Parties on elements to be taken into account in developing guidance to the Global Environment Facility. Submissions from Parties
	FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.10	Information on financial support provided by the Global Environment Facility for the preparation of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention. Note by the secretariat
	FCCC/CP/2012/6	Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties. Note by the secretariat
6(c)	FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.8	Compilation and synthesis of additional, disaggregated information on the administrative costs of the Adaptation Fund Board. Note by the secretariat
	FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.11	Further views from Parties on the review of the Adaptation Fund in accordance with the annex to decision 6/CMP.6 and decision 1/CMP.3, paragraph 33. Submissions from Parties
	FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/7	Report of the Adaptation Fund Board. Note by the secretariat
	FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.2	Views of the Adaptation Fund Board on the report of the review of the interim arrangements of the Adaptation Fund. Note by the secretariat
	FCCC/KP/CMP/2011/MISC.1	Views on the review of the Adaptation Fund. Submissions from Parties and interested international organizations and stakeholders
	FCCC/KP/CMP/2011/6	Report of the Adaptation Fund Board. Note by the secretariat
	FCCC/KP/CMP/2011/6/Add.1	Report of the Adaptation Fund Board. Addendum. Review of the Interim Arrangements of the Adaptation Fund
6(d)	FCCC/SBI/2012/27	Report on the twenty-second meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group. Note by the secretariat
	FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.13	Synthesis report on the progress made in the implementation of the least developed countries work programme, including the updating and implementation of national adaptation programmes of action. Note by the secretariat
	FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.12	Information from Parties on their experience with the implementation of the least developed countries work programme, including the updating and implementation of national adaptation programmes of action, and in accessing funds from the Least Developed Countries Fund. Submissions from Parties

	FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.13	Submissions from the Global Environment Facility, United Nations agencies and other international organizations on how they can further support the implementation of the remaining elements of the least developed countries work programme other than national adaptation programmes of action. Submissions from the Global Environment Facility, United Nations agencies and other international organizations
	FCCC/CP/2012/6	Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties. Note by the secretariat
7(b)	FCCC/SBI/2012/27	Report on the twenty-second meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group. Note by the secretariat
8	FCCC/SB/2012/3	Report of the Adaptation Committee
9	FCCC/SBI/2012/8	Synthesis report on the support for the national adaptation plan process for the least developed countries. Note by the secretariat
	FCCC/SBI/2012/27	Report on the twenty-second meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group. Note by the secretariat
	FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.1	Information on how organizations and agencies have responded to the invitation to support the national adaptation plan process in the least developed countries and consider establishing support programmes. Submissions from United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and other relevant organizations, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies
	FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.2 and Add.1	Information on support to the national adaptation plan process in the least developed countries. Submissions from Parties and relevant organizations as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies
	FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.3	Information from the Global Environment Facility, as an operating entity of the financial mechanism for the operation of the Least Developed Countries Fund, on how it could enable activities undertaken as part of the national adaptation plan process in the least developed countries. Submission from the Global Environment Facility[
	FCCC/SB/2012/3	Report of the Adaptation Committee
	FCCC/CP/2012/6	Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties. Note by the secretariat
10	FCCC/SBI/2012/29	Report on the regional expert meetings on a range of approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including impacts related to extreme weather events and slow onset events. Note by the secretariat
	FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.14	A literature review on the topics in the context of thematic area 2 of the work programme on loss and damage: a range of approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change. Note by the secretariat
	FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.14	Views and information from Parties and relevant organizations on the possible elements to be included in the recommendations on loss and damage in accordance with decision 1/CP.16.

		Submissions from Parties and relevant organizations
	FCCC/TP/2012/7	Slow onset events. Technical paper
13(a)	FCCC/SB/2012/2	Report on activities and performance of the Technology Executive Committee for 2012
13(b)	FCCC/SBI/2012/30	Report on the discussions on key elements of the potential host agreement for the Climate Technology Centre. Note by the secretariat
13(c)	FCCC/CP/2012/6	Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties. Note by the secretariat
14	FCCC/SBI/2012/19	Report on the workshop on the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention in the least developed countries. Note by the secretariat
	FCCC/SBI/2012/3	Report on progress made in, and the effectiveness of, the implementation of the amended New Delhi work programme on Article 6 of the Convention. Note by the secretariat
	FCCC/SBI/2012/4	Report on the further development of CC:iNet. Note by the secretariat
	FCCC/SBI/2012/5	Possible elements of a successor work programme on Article 6 of the Convention. Note by the secretariat
	FCCC/SBI/2012/6	Report on the regional workshop on the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention in the least developed countries. Note by the secretariat
	FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.4	Views of Parties, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and stakeholders, on the review of the implementation of the amended New Delhi work programme and on possible elements of a successor work programme on Article 6 of the Convention
	FCCC/CP/2011/7/Add.2	Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties. Note by the secretariat. Addendum
15(a)	FCCC/SBI/2012/20	Summary report on the first meeting of the Durban Forum on Capacity-building. Note by the secretariat
	FCCC/SBI/2012/21	Annual synthesis report on the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries. Note by the secretariat
	FCCC/SBI/2012/22	Compilation and synthesis report on capacity-building work undertaken by bodies established under the Convention. Note by the secretariat
	FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.9	Activities to implement the framework for capacity-building in developing countries under decision 2/CP.7. Submissions from Parties
15(b)	FCCC/SBI/2012/21	Annual synthesis report on the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries. Note by the secretariat
	FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.9	Activities to implement the framework for capacity-building in

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		developing countries under decision 2/CP.7. Submissions from Parties
	FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/3	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
16	FCCC/KP/CMP/2005/2	Proposal from Saudi Arabia to amend the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat
17	FCCC/SBI/2011/17	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its thirty-fifth session, held in Durban from 28 November to 3 December 2011
	FCCC/SBI/2011/MISC.2	Views on procedures, mechanisms and institutional arrangements for appeals against the decisions of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism. Submissions from Parties and relevant organizations
	FCCC/TP/2011/3	Procedures, mechanisms and institutional arrangements for appeals against the decisions of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism. Technical paper
	FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/3	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
19	FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/8	Annual report of the administrator of the international log under the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat
21(a)	FCCC/SBI/2012/24	Report of the United Nations Board of Auditors. Note by the Executive Secretary
	FCCC/SBI/2012/24/Add.1	Report of the United Nations Board of Auditors. Note by the Executive Secretary. Addendum. Comments by the secretariat
	FCCC/SBI/2012/24/Add.2	Report of the United Nations Board of Auditors. Note by the Executive Secretary. Addendum. Audited financial statements for the biennium 2010–2011
21(b)	FCCC/SBI/2012/23	Budget performance for the biennium 2012–2013 as at 30 June 2012. Note by the Executive Secretary
	FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.12	Status of contributions as at 15 November 2012. Note by the secretariat

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**Agenda for the seventeenth session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further  
Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol**

**Bonn, Germany, 15-24 May 2012  
and  
Doha, Qatar, 27 November 2012 – \***

1. Opening of the session.
2. Organizational matters:
  - (a) Adoption of the agenda;
  - (b) Organization of the work of the session;
  - (c) Election of officers.
3. Consideration of further commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol.
4. Other matters.
5. Report on the session.

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\* The second part of the session will be held in conjunction with the eighth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP). The closing date of the session of the AWG-KP will be determined in due course.

**Agenda\* of the  
Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention  
at its fifteenth session**

**Bonn, Germany, 15–24 May 2012**

**and**

**Doha, Qatar, 27 November 2012 – \*\***

1. Opening of the session.
2. Organizational matters:
  - (a) Adoption of the agenda;
  - (b) Organization of the work of the session.
3. Preparation of an agreed comprehensive and balanced outcome to be presented to the Conference of the Parties for adoption at its eighteenth session, to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action now, up to and beyond 2012, pursuant to decision 1/CP.13, taking into account decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth and seventeenth sessions and recognizing that the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention includes both implementation tasks and issues that are still to be concluded:
  - (a) A shared vision for long-term cooperative action, including a long-term global goal for emission reductions, to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention, in accordance with the provisions and principles of the Convention, in particular the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and taking into account social and economic conditions and other relevant factors;
  - (b) Enhanced national/international action on mitigation of climate change:
    - (i) Measurable, reportable and verifiable nationally appropriate mitigation commitments or actions, including quantified emission limitation and reduction objectives, by all developed country Parties, while ensuring the comparability of efforts among them, taking into account differences in their national circumstances;
    - (ii) Nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties in the context of sustainable development, supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity-building in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner;
    - (iii) Policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable

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\* Items on the agenda have enjoyed different levels of progress through decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth and seventeenth sessions. Taking into account the progress achieved, some items may not need further work under the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention.

\*\* The second part of the session will be held in conjunction with the eighteenth session of the Conference of the Parties. The closing date of the session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention will be determined in due course.

management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries;

(iv) Cooperative sectoral approaches and sector-specific actions, in order to enhance implementation of Article 4, paragraph 1(c), of the Convention;

(v) Various approaches, including opportunities for using markets, to enhance the cost-effectiveness of, and to promote, mitigation actions, bearing in mind different circumstances of developed and developing countries;

(vi) Economic and social consequences of response measures;

(vii) Ways to strengthen the catalytic role of the Convention in encouraging multilateral bodies, the public and private sectors and civil society, building on synergies among activities and processes, as a means to support mitigation in a coherent and integrated manner;

(c) Enhanced action on adaptation:

(i) International cooperation to support urgent implementation of adaptation actions, including through vulnerability assessments, prioritization of actions, financial needs assessments, capacity-building and response strategies, integration of adaptation actions into sectoral and national planning, specific projects and programmes, means to incentivize the implementation of adaptation actions, and other ways to enable climate-resilient development and reduce vulnerability of all Parties, taking into account the urgent and immediate needs of developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, especially the least developed countries and small island developing States, and further taking into account the needs of countries in Africa affected by drought, desertification and floods;

(ii) Risk management and risk reduction strategies, including risk sharing and transfer mechanisms such as insurance;

(iii) Disaster reduction strategies and means to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change;

(iv) Economic diversification to build resilience;

(v) Ways to strengthen the catalytic role of the Convention in encouraging multilateral bodies, the public and private sectors and civil society, building on synergies among activities and processes, as a means to support adaptation in a coherent and integrated manner;

(d) Enhanced action on technology development and transfer to support action on mitigation and adaptation:

(i) Effective mechanisms and enhanced means for the removal of obstacles to, and provision of financial and other incentives for, scaling up of the development and transfer of technology to developing country Parties in order to promote access to affordable environmentally sound technologies;

(ii) Ways to accelerate deployment, diffusion and transfer of affordable environmentally sound technologies;

- (iii) Cooperation on research and development of current, new and innovative technology, including win-win solutions;
    - (iv) The effectiveness of mechanisms and tools for technology cooperation in specific sectors;
  - (e) Enhanced action on the provision of financial resources and investment to support action on mitigation and adaptation and technology cooperation:
    - (i) Improved access to adequate, predictable and sustainable financial resources and financial and technical support, and the provision of new and additional resources, including official and concessional funding for developing country Parties;
    - (ii) Positive incentives for developing country Parties for the enhanced implementation of national mitigation strategies and adaptation action;
    - (iii) Innovative means of funding to assist developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change in meeting the cost of adaptation;
    - (iv) Means to incentivize the implementation of adaptation actions on the basis of sustainable development policies;
    - (v) Mobilization of public- and private-sector funding and investment, including facilitation of climate-friendly investment choices;
    - (vi) Financial and technical support for capacity-building in the assessment of the costs of adaptation in developing countries, in particular the most vulnerable ones, to aid in determining their financial needs;
  - (f) Enhanced action on capacity-building
4. Review: further definition of its scope and development of its modalities.
  5. Other matters:
    - (a) Parties included in Annex I to the Convention undergoing the process of transition to a market economy;
    - (b) Parties included in Annex I to the Convention whose special circumstances are recognized by the Conference of the Parties.
  6. Additional matters.
  7. Report on the session.
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**Agenda for the first session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for  
Enhanced Action**

**Bonn, Germany, 17-24 May 2012  
and  
Doha, Qatar, 27 November 2012 – \***

1. Opening of the session.
2. Organizational matters:
  - (a) Election of officers;
  - (b) Adoption of the agenda;
  - (c) Organization of the work of the session.
3. Implementation of all the elements of decision 1/CP.17:<sup>1</sup>
  - (a) Matters related to paragraphs 2 to 6;
  - (b) Matters related to paragraphs 7 and 8.
4. Other matters.
5. Report on the session.

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\* The second part of the session will be held in conjunction with the eighteenth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP). The closing date of the session of the ADP will be determined in due course.

<sup>1</sup> This item will be considered within the context of decision 1/CP.17 and under the Convention, without prejudice to the position of any Party or to the work of the other subsidiary bodies. Two workstreams, one on paragraph 3(a) and one on paragraph 3(b) are initiated. Further workstreams may be considered as the need arises.

# 附件二

多哈會議決議

Decisions adopted by COP18

## Decisions adopted by COP18/CMP8

Decisions adopted by COP18	Decisions adopted by CMP8
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Agreed outcome pursuant to the Bali Action Plan</li> <li>2. Advancing the Durban Platform</li> <li>3. Approaches to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to enhance adaptive capacity</li> <li>4. Work programme on long-term finance</li> <li>5. Report of the Standing Committee</li> <li>6. Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund</li> <li>7. Arrangements between the Conference of the Parties and the Green Climate Fund</li> <li>8. Review of the financial mechanism</li> <li>9. Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and additional guidance to the Global Environment Facility</li> <li>10. Further guidance to the Least Developed Countries Fund</li> <li>11. Work of the Adaptation Committee</li> <li>12. National Adaptation Plans</li> <li>13. Report of the Technology Executive Committee</li> <li>14. Arrangements to make the Climate Technology Centre and Network fully operational</li> <li>15. Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention</li> <li>16. Prototype of the registry</li> <li>17. Composition, modalities and procedures of the team of technical experts under international consultations and analysis</li> <li>18. Work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention</li> <li>19. Common tabular format for the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties"</li> <li>20. Status of submission and review of fifth national communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention and compilation and synthesis of fifth national communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention</li> <li>21. Capacity-building under the Convention for countries with economies in transition</li> <li>22. Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase</li> <li>23. Promoting gender balance and improving the participation of women in UNFCCC negotiations and in the representation of Parties in bodies established pursuant to the Convention or the Kyoto Protocol</li> <li>24. Draft decision on economic diversification initiative</li> <li>25. Administrative, financial and institutional matters</li> <li>26. Dates and venues of future sessions</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol pursuant to its Article 3, paragraph 9</li> <li>2. Implications of the implementation of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 5/CMP.7 on the previous decisions on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol, including those relating to Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol</li> <li>3. Report of the Adaptation Fund Board</li> <li>4. Initial review of the Adaptation Fund</li> <li>5. Guidance relating to the clean development mechanism</li> <li>6. Guidance on the implementation of Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol</li> <li>7. Supplementary information incorporated in national communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention that are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and submitted in accordance with Article 7, paragraph 2, of the Kyoto Protocol</li> <li>8. Methodology for the collection of international transaction log fees in the biennium 2014-2015</li> <li>9. Proposal from Kazakhstan to amend Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol</li> <li>10. Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol for developing countries</li> <li>11. Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol for countries with economies in transition</li> <li>12. Compliance Committee</li> <li>13. Administrative, financial and institutional matters</li> </ol>
<b>Resolution adopted by COP18 and CMP8</b>	
<p>Expression of gratitude to the Government of the State of Qatar and the people of the city of Doha</p>	

[http://unfccc.int/meetings/doha\\_nov\\_2012/meeting/6815.php#decisions](http://unfccc.int/meetings/doha_nov_2012/meeting/6815.php#decisions)

# 附件三

多哈修正案

Doha Amendment



**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 eighth  
session, held in Doha from 26 November to 8 December 2012**

**Addendum**

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

Contents

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

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2/CMP.8	Implications of the implementation of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 5/CMP.7 on the previous decisions on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol, including those relating to Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol .....	14

## Decision 1/CMP.8

### **Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol pursuant to its Article 3, paragraph 9 (the Doha Amendment)**

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

*Recalling* Article 3, paragraph 9, Article 20, paragraph 2, and Article 21, paragraph 7, of the Kyoto Protocol,

*Recalling also* decisions 1/CMP.1 and 1/CMP.7,

*Recalling further* decision 1/CP.17,

*Emphasizing* the role of the Kyoto Protocol in the mitigation efforts by Parties included in Annex I,

*Welcoming* the decision by a number of Parties included in Annex I to inscribe quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments for the second commitment period in the third column of Annex B,

*Recognizing* the urgent need for Parties to deposit their instruments of acceptance without delay in order to ensure the prompt entry into force of the amendment to the Kyoto Protocol contained in annex I to this decision,

*Desiring* to facilitate the broad participation of Parties included in Annex I in the second commitment period,

*Recognizing also* the need for continued smooth implementation of the Kyoto Protocol, including its mechanisms under Articles 6, 12 and 17, pending the entry into force of the amendment for the second commitment period,

*Taking note* of the declarations set out in annex II to this decision,

*Taking note* also of decision 1/CP.18,

*Noting* the importance of the work under the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action to adopt a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force as soon as possible but no later than 2015, to come into effect and be implemented from 2020, as well as the workplan on enhancing mitigation ambition with a view to ensuring the highest possible mitigation efforts by all Parties, pursuant to decision 1/CP.17,

#### **I.**

1. *Adopts*, in accordance with Articles 20 and 21 of the Kyoto Protocol, the amendment set out in annex I to this decision;
2. *Requests* the secretariat to communicate the adopted amendment to the Depositary for circulation to all Parties for acceptance, in accordance with Articles 20 and 21 of the Kyoto Protocol;
3. *Calls* on all Parties to deposit as soon as possible with the Depositary their instruments of acceptance in respect of the amendment pursuant to Article 20 of the Kyoto Protocol with a view to expedite its entry into force;

4. *Reaffirms* that the second commitment period will begin on 1 January 2013 and *decides* that it will end on 31 December 2020;

## II.

5. *Recognizes* that Parties may provisionally apply the amendment pending its entry into force in accordance with Articles 20 and 21 of the Kyoto Protocol, and *decides* that Parties will provide notification of any such provisional application to the Depositary;

6. *Decides also* that Parties that do not provisionally apply the amendment under paragraph 5 will implement their commitments and other responsibilities in relation to the second commitment period, in a manner consistent with their national legislation or domestic processes, as of 1 January 2013 and pending the entry into force of the amendment in accordance with Articles 20 and 21 of the Kyoto Protocol;

## III.

7. *Decides* that each Party included in Annex I will revisit its quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment for the second commitment period at the latest by 2014. In order to increase the ambition of its commitment, such Party may decrease the percentage inscribed in the third column of Annex B of its quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment, in line with an aggregate reduction of greenhouse gas emissions not controlled by the Montreal Protocol by Parties included in Annex I of at least 25 to 40 per cent below 1990 levels by 2020;

8. *Decides also* that in order to ensure that an increase in ambition referred to in Article 3, paragraphs 1 ter and 1 quater, is effective, the Party concerned shall either adjust the calculation of its assigned amount or cancel, upon the establishment of its assigned amount, a number of assigned amount units (AAUs) equivalent to the decrease in its quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment inscribed in the third column in Annex B as contained in annex I to this decision through transferring these units to a cancellation account established in its national registry for this purpose, and communicating such adjustment of the calculation or transfer to the secretariat;

9. *Requests* each Party with a quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment inscribed in the third column of Annex B as contained in annex I to this decision to submit to the secretariat, by 30 April 2014, information relating to its intention to increase the ambition of its commitment, including progress made towards achieving its quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment, the most recently updated projections for greenhouse gas emissions until the end of the second commitment period, and the potential for increasing ambition;

10. *Decides further* that the information submitted by Parties included in Annex I in accordance with paragraph 9 above shall be considered by Parties at a high level ministerial round table to be held during the first sessional period in 2014, and *requests* the secretariat to prepare a report on the round table for consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its tenth session;

11. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat pursuant to the provisions contained in paragraph 10 above and requests that the actions of the secretariat called for in in paragraph 10 above be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources;

#### IV.

12. *Clarifies* that, for the second commitment period, starting from 1 January 2013, Parties not included in Annex I continue to be able to participate in ongoing project activities under Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol and in any project activities to be registered after 31 December 2012 in accordance with the provisions of the annex to decision 3/CMP.1;

13. *Clarifies also* that for the purposes of the second commitment period, from 1 January 2013 onwards, a Party included in Annex I may continue to participate in ongoing project activities under Article 12 and in any project activities to be registered after 31 December 2012, but only a Party with a quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment inscribed in the third column of Annex B as contained in annex I to this decision shall be eligible to transfer and acquire certified emission reductions (CERs) in accordance with decision 3/CMP.1 and with paragraph 15 below;

14. *Decides* that a Party referred to in paragraphs 15 and 16 below shall be eligible to use CERs to contribute to compliance with part of its commitment under Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol for the second commitment period upon the entry into force for that Party of the amendment contained in annex I to this decision and upon that Party meeting the requirements set out in paragraph 31 of the annex to decision 3/CMP.1;

15. *Decides*, with respect to joint implementation under Article 6 and emissions trading under Article 17 of the Kyoto Protocol, that:

(a) As of 1 January 2013, only a Party with a commitment inscribed in the third column of Annex B as contained in annex I to this decision whose eligibility has been established in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of the annex to decision 11/CMP.1 in the first commitment period, shall be eligible to transfer and acquire CERs, AAUs, emission reduction units (ERUs) and removal units (RMUs) valid for the second commitment period under Article 17 of the Kyoto Protocol, subject to the provisions of paragraph 3(b) of the annex to decision 11/CMP.1;

(b) Paragraph 2(b) of the annex to decision 11/CMP.1 shall apply to such Party only upon calculation and recording of its assigned amount for the second commitment period;

16. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to consider modalities for expediting the continued issuance, transfer and acquisition of ERUs under Article 6 for the second commitment period with respect to Parties referred to in paragraph 15 above and modalities for expediting the establishment of eligibility of Parties referred to in paragraph 15 above whose eligibility has not been established in the first commitment period;

17. *Decides* that the provisions of the second sentence of paragraph 31(e) of the annex to decision 3/CMP.1, the second sentence of subparagraph 21(e) of the annex to decision 9/CMP.1 and the second sentence of paragraph 2(e) of the annex to decision 11/CMP.1 shall be extended to apply to the second commitment period;

18. *Decides also* with regard to paragraphs 6–10 of the annex to decision 11/CMP.1 that for the purposes of the second commitment period:

(a) They shall apply to each Party referred to in paragraphs 15 and 16 above only upon calculation and recording of its assigned amount for the second commitment period;

(b) Any references to Article 3, paragraphs 7 and 8, of the Kyoto Protocol shall be read as references to Article 3, paragraphs 7 bis, 8 and 8 bis, of the Kyoto Protocol;

(c) The reference to "five times its most recently reviewed inventory" in paragraph 6 of the annex to decision 11/CMP.1 shall be read as "eight times its most recently reviewed inventory";

19. *Decides further* that paragraph 23 of the annex to decision 13/CMP.1 shall not apply for the purposes of the second commitment period;

## V.

20. *Decides* that the share of proceeds to assist developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to meet the costs of adaptation referred to in Article 12, paragraph 8, of the Kyoto Protocol and decision 17/CP.7, paragraph 15(a), shall be maintained at 2 per cent of the CERs issued for project activities;

21. *Decides also* that for the second commitment period, the Adaptation Fund shall be further augmented through a 2 per cent share of the proceeds levied on the first international transfers of AAUs and the issuance of ERUs for Article 6 projects immediately upon the conversion to ERUs of AAUs or RMUs previously held by Parties;

22. *Reaffirms* that in accordance with decision 17/CP.7, clean development mechanism project activities in least developed country Parties shall continue to be exempt from the share of proceeds to assist with the costs of adaptation;

## VI.

23. *Decides* that each Party included in Annex I with a commitment inscribed in the third column of Annex B as contained in annex I to this decision shall establish a previous period surplus reserve account in its national registry;

24. *Decides also* that where the emissions of a Party referred to in paragraph 23 above in a commitment period are less than its assigned amount under Article 3, the difference shall, on request of that Party, be carried over to the subsequent commitment period, as follows:

(a) Any ERUs or CERs held in that Party's national registry that have not been retired for that commitment period or cancelled may be carried over to the subsequent commitment period, up to a maximum for each unit type of 2.5 per cent of the assigned amount calculated pursuant to Article 3, paragraphs 7 and 8;

(b) Any AAUs held in that Party's national registry that have not been retired for that commitment period or cancelled shall be added to the assigned amount for that Party for the second commitment period. That part of a Party's assigned amount consisting of AAUs held in that Party's national registry that has not been retired for that commitment period or cancelled shall be transferred to its previous period surplus reserve account for the subsequent commitment period, to be established in its national registry;

25. *Decides further* that units in a Party's previous period surplus reserve account may be used for retirement during the additional period for fulfilling commitments of the second commitment period up to the extent by which emissions during the second commitment period exceed the assigned amount for that commitment period, as defined in Article 3, paragraphs 7 bis, 8 and 8 bis, of the Kyoto Protocol;

26. *Decides* that units may be transferred and acquired between previous period surplus reserve accounts. A Party referred to in paragraph 23 above may acquire units from other

Parties' previous period surplus reserve accounts into its previous period surplus reserve account up to 2 per cent of its assigned amount for the first commitment period pursuant to Article 3, paragraph 7 and 8;

## VII.

27. *Takes note* of decision 2/CMP.8 on the implications of the implementation of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 5/CMP.7 on the previous decisions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol, including those relating to Articles 5, 7 and 8;

28. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to take into account the provisions of this decision in its work pursuant to decision 2/CMP.8;

29. *Requests also* the secretariat and the relevant bodies under the Kyoto Protocol to take all necessary measures to facilitate the implementation of this decision;

30. *Decides* that the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol has fulfilled the mandate set out in decision 1/CMP.1 and that its work is hereby concluded.

## Annex I

### Doha amendment to the Kyoto Protocol

#### Article 1: Amendment

##### A. Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol

The following table shall replace the table in Annex B to the Protocol:

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Party</i>	<i>Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (2008–2012) (percentage of base year or period)</i>	<i>Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (2013–2020) (percentage of base year or period)</i>	<i>Reference year<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (2013–2020) (expressed as percentage of reference year)<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Pledges for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 (percentage of reference year)<sup>2</sup></i>
Australia	108	99.5	2000	98	5 to 15% or 25% <sup>3</sup>
Austria	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Belarus <sup>5*</sup>		88	1990	NA	8%
Belgium	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Bulgaria*	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Croatia*	95	80 <sup>6</sup>	NA	NA	20%/ 30% <sup>7</sup>
Cyprus		80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Czech Republic*	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Denmark	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Estonia*	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
European Union	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	1990	NA	20%/ 30% <sup>7</sup>
Finland	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
France	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Germany	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Greece	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Hungary*	94	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Iceland	110	80 <sup>8</sup>	NA	NA	
Ireland	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Italy	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Kazakhstan*		95	1990	95	7%
Latvia*	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	

1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Party</i>	<i>Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (2008–2012) (percentage of base year or period)</i>	<i>Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (2013–2020) (percentage of base year or period)</i>	<i>Reference year<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (2013–2020) (expressed as percentage of reference year)<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Pledges for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 (percentage of reference year)<sup>2</sup></i>
Liechtenstein	92	84	1990	84	–20%/–30% <sup>9</sup>
Lithuania*	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Luxembourg	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Malta		80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Monaco	92	78	1990	78	–30%
Netherlands	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Norway	101	84	1990	84	–30% to 40% <sup>10</sup>
Poland*	94	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Portugal	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Romania*	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Slovakia*	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Slovenia*	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Spain	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Sweden	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Switzerland	92	84.2	1990	NA	20% to 30% <sup>11</sup>
Ukraine*	100	76 <sup>12</sup>	1990	NA	20%
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
<i>Party</i>	<i>Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (2008–2012) (percentage of base year or period)</i>				
Canada <sup>13</sup>	94				
Japan <sup>14</sup>	94				
New Zealand <sup>15</sup>	100				
Russian Federation <sup>16*</sup>	100				

Abbreviation: NA = not applicable.

\* Countries that are undergoing the process of transition to a market economy.

All footnotes below, except for footnotes 1, 2 and 5, have been provided through communications from the respective Parties.

- <sup>1</sup> A reference year may be used by a Party on an optional basis for its own purposes to express its quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (QELRC) as a percentage of emissions of that year, that is not internationally binding under the Kyoto Protocol, in addition to the listing of its QELRC(s) in relation to the base year in the second and third columns of this table, which are internationally legally binding.
- <sup>2</sup> Further information on these pledges can be found in documents FCCC/SB/2011/INF.1/Rev.1 and FCCC/KP/AWG/2012/MISC.1, Add.1 and Add.2.
- <sup>3</sup> ~~Australia's QELRC under the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol is consistent with the achievement of Australia's unconditional 2020 target of 5 per cent below 2000 levels. Australia retains the option later to move up within its 2020 target of 5 to 15, or 25 per cent below 2000 levels, subject to certain conditions being met. This reference retains the status of these pledges as made under the Cancun Agreements and does not amount to a new legally binding commitment under this Protocol or its associated rules and modalities.~~
- <sup>4</sup> The QELRCs for the European Union and its member States for a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol are based on the understanding that these will be fulfilled jointly with the European Union and its member States, in accordance with Article 4 of the Kyoto Protocol. The QELRCs are without prejudice to the subsequent notification by the European Union and its member States of an agreement to fulfil their commitments jointly in accordance with the provisions of the Kyoto Protocol.
- <sup>5</sup> Added to Annex B by an amendment adopted pursuant to decision 10/CMP.2. This amendment has not yet entered into force.
- <sup>6</sup> ~~Croatia's QELRC for a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol is based on the understanding that it will fulfil this QELRC jointly with the European Union and its member States, in accordance with Article 4 of the Kyoto Protocol. As a consequence, Croatia's accession to the European Union shall not affect its participation in such joint fulfilment agreement pursuant to Article 4 or its QELRC.~~
- <sup>7</sup> As part of a global and comprehensive agreement for the period beyond 2012, the European Union reiterates its conditional offer to move to a 30 per cent reduction by 2020 compared to 1990 levels, provided that other developed countries commit themselves to comparable emission reductions and developing countries contribute adequately according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities.
- <sup>8</sup> The QELRC for Iceland for a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol is based on the understanding that it will be fulfilled jointly with the European Union and its member States, in accordance with Article 4 of the Kyoto Protocol.
- <sup>9</sup> The QELRC presented in column three refers to a reduction target of 20 per cent by 2020 compared to 1990 levels. Liechtenstein would consider a higher reduction target of up to 30 per cent by 2020 compared to 1990 levels under the condition that other developed countries commit themselves to comparable emission reductions and that economically more advanced developing countries contribute adequately according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities.
- <sup>10</sup> ~~Norway's QELRC of 84 is consistent with its target of 30 per cent reduction of emissions by 2020, compared to 1990. If it can contribute to a global and comprehensive agreement where major emitting Parties agree on emission reductions in line with the 2° C target, Norway will move to a level of 40 per cent reduction for 2020 based on 1990 levels. This reference retains the status of the pledge made under the Cancun Agreements and does not amount to a new legally binding commitment under this Protocol.~~
- <sup>11</sup> The QELRC presented in the third column of this table refers to a reduction target of 20 per cent by 2020 compared to 1990 levels. Switzerland would consider a higher reduction target up to 30 per cent by 2020 compared to 1990 levels subject to comparable emission reduction commitments from other developed countries and adequate contribution from developing countries according to their responsibilities and capabilities in line with the 2° C target. This reference retains the status of the pledge made under the Cancun Agreements and does not amount to a new legally binding commitment under this Protocol or its associated rules and modalities.
- <sup>12</sup> Should be full carry-over and there is no acceptance of any cancellation or any limitation on use of this legitimately acquired sovereign property.
- <sup>13</sup> On 15 December 2011, the Depository received written notification of Canada's withdrawal from the Kyoto Protocol. This action will become effective for Canada on 15 December 2012.
- <sup>14</sup> In a communication dated 10 December 2010, Japan indicated that it does not have any intention to be under obligation of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol after 2012.
- <sup>15</sup> New Zealand remains a Party to the Kyoto Protocol. It will be taking a quantified economy-wide emission reduction target under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in the period 2013 to 2020.

- <sup>16</sup> In a communication dated 8 December 2010 that was received by the secretariat on 9 December 2010, the Russian Federation indicated that it does not intend to assume a quantitative emission limitation or reduction commitment for the second commitment period.

## **B. Annex A to the Kyoto Protocol**

The following list shall replace the list under the heading “Greenhouse gases” in Annex A to the Protocol:

### **Greenhouse gases**

Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>)

Nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O)

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

Sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>)

Nitrogen trifluoride (NF<sub>3</sub>)<sup>1</sup>

## **C. Article 3, paragraph 1 bis**

The following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph 1 of Article 3 of the Protocol:

1 bis. The Parties included in Annex I shall, individually or jointly, ensure that their aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of the greenhouse gases listed in Annex A do not exceed their assigned amounts, calculated pursuant to their quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments inscribed in the third column of the table contained in Annex B and in accordance with the provisions of this Article, with a view to reducing their overall emissions of such gases by at least 18 per cent below 1990 levels in the commitment period 2013 to 2020.

## **D. Article 3, paragraph 1 ter**

The following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph 1 bis of Article 3 of the Protocol:

1 ter. A Party included in Annex B may propose an adjustment to decrease the percentage inscribed in the third column of Annex B of its quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment inscribed in the third column of the table contained in Annex B. A proposal for such an adjustment shall be communicated to the Parties by the secretariat at least three months before the meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol at which it is proposed for adoption.

## **E. Article 3, paragraph 1 quater**

The following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph 1 ter of Article 3 of the Protocol:

1 quater. An adjustment proposed by a Party included in Annex I to increase the ambition of its quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment in accordance with Article 3, paragraph 1 ter, above shall be considered adopted by the Conference of the

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<sup>1</sup> Applies only from the beginning of the second commitment period.

Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol unless more than three-fourths of the Parties present and voting object to its adoption. The adopted adjustment shall be communicated by the secretariat to the Depository, who shall circulate it to all Parties, and shall enter into force on 1 January of the year following the communication by the Depository. Such adjustments shall be binding upon Parties.

**F. Article 3, paragraph 7 bis**

The following paragraphs shall be inserted after paragraph 7 of Article 3 of the Protocol:

7 bis. In the second quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment period, from 2013 to 2020, the assigned amount for each Party included in Annex I shall be equal to the percentage inscribed for it in the third column of the table contained in Annex B of its aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of the greenhouse gases listed in Annex A in 1990, or the base year or period determined in accordance with paragraph 5 above, multiplied by eight. Those Parties included in Annex I for whom land-use change and forestry constituted a net source of greenhouse gas emissions in 1990 shall include in their 1990 emissions base year or period the aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions by sources minus removals by sinks in 1990 from land-use change for the purposes of calculating their assigned amount.

**G. Article 3, paragraph 7 ter**

The following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph 7 bis of Article 3 of the Protocol:

7 ter. Any positive difference between the assigned amount of the second commitment period for a Party included in the Annex I and average annual emissions for the first three years of the preceding commitment period multiplied by eight shall be transferred to the cancellation account of that Party.

**H. Article 3, paragraph 8**

In paragraph 8 of Article 3 of the Protocol, the words:

calculation referred to in paragraph 7 above

shall be substituted by:

calculations referred to in paragraphs 7 and 7 bis above

**I. Article 3, paragraph 8 bis**

The following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph 8 of Article 3 of the Protocol:

8 bis. Any Party included in Annex I may use 1995 or 2000 as its base year for nitrogen trifluoride for the purposes of the calculation referred to in paragraph 7 bis above.

**J. Article 3, paragraphs 12 bis and ter**

The following paragraphs shall be inserted after paragraph 12 of Article 3 of the Protocol:

12 bis. Any units generated from market-based mechanisms to be established under the Convention or its instruments may be used by Parties included in Annex I to assist them in

achieving compliance with their quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments under Article 3. Any such units which a Party acquires from another Party to the Convention shall be added to the assigned amount for the acquiring Party and subtracted from the quantity of units held by the transferring Party.

12 ter. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall ensure that, where units from approved activities under market-based mechanisms referred to in paragraph 12 bis above are used by Parties included in Annex I to assist them in achieving compliance with their quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments under Article 3, a share of these units 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 if these units are acquired under Article 17.

**K. Article 4, paragraph 2**

The following words shall be added to the end of the first sentence of paragraph 2 of Article 4 of the Protocol:

, or on the date of deposit of their instruments of acceptance of any amendment to Annex B pursuant to Article 3, paragraph 9

**L. Article 4, paragraph 3**

In paragraph 3 of Article 4 of the Protocol, the words:

, paragraph 7

shall be substituted by:

to which it relates

**Article 2: Entry into force**

This amendment shall enter into force in accordance with Articles 20 and 21 of the Kyoto Protocol.

## Annex II

### **Political declarations relating to assigned amount units carried over from the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol**

#### **Australia**

1. Australia will not purchase AAUs carried over from the first commitment period. Australia will adhere to arrangements in other countries relating to the transfer of AAUs under any arrangement that Australia may have linking our emissions trading scheme with any other scheme. Imported AAUs will continue to be ineligible for surrender for compliance by liable entities in Australia's emissions trading scheme.

#### **European Union and its 27 member States**

European Union legislation on Climate-Energy Package for the implementation of its emission reduction objectives for the period 2013-2020 does not allow the use of surplus AAUs carried over from the first commitment period to meet these objectives.

#### **Japan**

The Government of Japan will not purchase AAUs carried over from the first commitment period.

#### **Liechtenstein**

Liechtenstein will not acquire and use surplus assigned amount units carried over from the first commitment period to comply with its commitments in the second commitment period.

#### **Monaco**

Monaco will not purchase carried over AAUs from the first commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol.

#### **Norway**

Norway will not purchase carried over AAUs from the first commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol.

#### **Switzerland**

Under the Swiss domestic legislation applicable during the second commitment period, Switzerland will not use carried-over AAUs transferred from other Parties for compliance under Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol for the second commitment period. Switzerland will adhere to arrangements in other countries relating to the transfer of AAUs under any arrangement that Switzerland may have linking our emissions trading scheme with any other emissions trading schemes.

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
8 December 2012*

## Decision 2/CMP.8

### **Implications of the implementation of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 5/CMP.7 on the previous decisions on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol, including those relating to Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol**

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

*Recalling* its decisions 2/CMP.1, 3/CMP.1, 9/CMP.1, 11/CMP.1, 12/CMP.1, 13/CMP.1, 14/CMP.1, 15/CMP.1, 16/CMP.1, 17/CMP.1, 18/CMP.1, 19/CMP.1, 20/CMP.1, 22/CMP.1, 27/CMP.1, 6/CMP.3, 1/CMP.7, 2/CMP.7, 3/CMP.7, 4/CMP.7 and 5/CMP.7,

*Also recalling*, in particular, its decision that the second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol shall begin on 1 January 2013,<sup>1</sup>

*Emphasizing* the importance of commencing the implementation of the second commitment period without delay,

1. *Agrees* that decision 5/CMP.7 does not result in any modification to the previous decisions;
2. *Decides* that each Party with a quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment inscribed in the third column of Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol, as contained in annex I to decision 1/CMP.8, shall submit to the secretariat, by 15 April 2015, a report to facilitate the calculation of its assigned amount pursuant to Article 3, paragraphs 7bis, 8 and 8bis, of the Kyoto Protocol for the second commitment period and to demonstrate its capacity to account for its emissions and assigned amount (hereinafter referred to as the report to facilitate the calculation of the assigned amount);
3. *Also decides* that for the second commitment period, the report to facilitate the calculation of the assigned amount shall include the information specified in annex I to this decision;
4. *Further decides* that for the purposes of reporting land use, land-use change and forestry activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol for the second commitment period, each Party included in Annex I shall include the information specified in annex II to this decision in its annual greenhouse gas inventory in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 2, of the Kyoto Protocol, which shall be submitted starting with the annual inventory for the first year of the second commitment period;
5. *Decides* that each Party with a quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment inscribed in the third column of Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol shall submit its first standard electronic format for reporting Kyoto Protocol units for the second commitment period in conjunction with its first annual inventory submission for that commitment period;
6. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to continue to assess and address the implications of the implementation of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 4/CMP.7, as well as those of decision 1/CMP.8, on the relevant decisions adopted for the

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<sup>1</sup> Decision 1/CMP.7, paragraph 1.

first commitment period, with the aim of finalizing its consideration and proposing for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its ninth session any changes to such decisions;

7. *Notes* that some of the work referred to in paragraph 6 above might only be completed by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its tenth session;

8. *Also requests* the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to initiate consideration of any supplementary reporting tables required for the reporting of land use, land-use change and forestry activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol for the second commitment period in parallel with the consideration of any supplementary methodological guidance resulting from the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change referred to in decision 2/CMP.7, paragraph 8, and in the conclusions of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice at its thirty-third session,<sup>2</sup> with the aim of completing this work by the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol;

9. *Invites* Parties to submit to the secretariat, by 15 February 2013, views on and proposals or elements of proposals to address the implications referred to in paragraphs 6 and 8 above;

10. *Requests* the secretariat, subject to the availability of financial resources, to implement the measures necessary to enable the implementation of this decision, including, as appropriate:

(a) To organize a workshop, to be held prior to the thirty-eighth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, with the aim of facilitating the work of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice referred to in paragraph 6 above;

(b) To prepare a report on the workshop referred to in paragraph 10(a) above for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice at its thirty-eighth session;

(c) To organize a workshop, to be held prior to the thirty-ninth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, with the aim of facilitating the work on the common reporting format tables for land use, land-use change and forestry activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol;

(d) To prepare a report on the workshop referred to in paragraph 10(c) above for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice at its thirty-ninth session;

(e) To make the submissions referred to in paragraph 9 above publicly available on the UNFCCC website and to compile them into a miscellaneous document before the workshop referred to in paragraph 10(a) above;

11. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 10 above;

12. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

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<sup>2</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2010/13, paragraph 72.

## Annex I

### Report to facilitate the calculation of the assigned amount

1. The report to facilitate the calculation of the assigned amount pursuant to Article 3, paragraphs 7bis, 8 and 8bis, of the Kyoto Protocol for the second commitment period and to demonstrate the capacity of each Party with a quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment inscribed in the third column of Annex B to account for its emissions and assigned amounts shall contain the following information:

(a) Complete inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases (GHGs) not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, recalculated in accordance with decision 4/CMP.7 for all years from 1990, or another approved base year or period under Article 3, paragraph 5, of the Kyoto Protocol, to the most recent year available, and prepared in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 2, of the Kyoto Protocol, and any relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) and the Conference of the Parties (COP). If the report is submitted at the same time as the submission of the Party's annual GHG inventories, only one inventory submission should be provided and both reports should be submitted in conjunction;

(b) The identification of its selected base year for hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride in accordance with Article 3, paragraph 8, of the Kyoto Protocol, if the Party included in Annex I did not have a quantified emission limitation and reduction target in the first commitment period, and the identification of its selected base year for nitrogen trifluoride in accordance with Article 3, paragraph 8bis, of the Kyoto Protocol, for all Parties included in Annex I with a quantified emission limitation and reduction target for the second commitment period;

(c) The agreement under Article 4 of the Kyoto Protocol for the second commitment period, where the Party has reached such an agreement to fulfil its commitments under Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol jointly with other Parties;

(d) The calculation of its assigned amount pursuant to Article 3, paragraphs 7bis, 8 and 8bis, of the Kyoto Protocol, on the basis of its inventory referred to in paragraph 1(a) above, which is due by 15 April 2015;

(e) The calculation of its commitment period reserve in accordance with decision 11/CMP.1 or any subsequent revision thereof related to the calculation of the commitment period reserve;

(f) The identification of its selection of single minimum values for tree crown cover, land area and tree height for use in accounting for its activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol, if the Party included in Annex I did not select a definition of forest for the first commitment period, together with a justification of the consistency of those values with the information that has been historically reported to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations or other international bodies, and in the case of difference, an explanation of why and how such values were chosen, in accordance with decisions 16/CMP.1 and 2/CMP.7. If the Party included in Annex I selected its forest definition for the first commitment period, the definition for the second commitment period shall be the same;

(g) The identification of its election of activities under Article 3, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol for inclusion in its accounting for the second commitment period, in addition to those activities under Article 3, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol that were elected in the first commitment period, together with information on how its national

system under Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Kyoto Protocol will identify land areas associated with all additional elected activities and how the Party ensures that land that was accounted for under activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol in the first commitment period continues to be accounted for in subsequent commitment periods, in accordance with decisions 16/CMP.1 and 2/CMP.7;

(h) The identification of whether, for each activity under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol, it intends to account annually or for the entire commitment period;

(i) The forest management reference level as inscribed in the appendix to the annex to decision 2/CMP.7, any technical corrections as contained in the inventory report for the first year of the second commitment period and references to those sections in the national inventory report where such information is reported consistent with the requirements of decision 2/CMP.7, annex, paragraph 14;<sup>1</sup>

(j) Information on how emissions from harvested wood products originating from forests prior to the start of the second commitment period have been calculated in the reference level in accordance with decision 2/CMP.7, annex, paragraph 16;

(k) An indication of whether it intends to apply the provisions to exclude emissions from natural disturbances for the accounting for afforestation and reforestation under Article 3, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol and/or forest management under Article 3, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol during the second commitment period in accordance with decision 2/CMP.7, annex, paragraph 33, and any relevant supplementary methodological guidance developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and adopted by the CMP and the COP, including:

(i) Country-specific information on the background level of emissions associated with annual natural disturbances that have been included in its forest management reference level;

(ii) Information on how the background level(s) for afforestation and reforestation under Article 3, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol and/or forest management under Article 3, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol have been estimated, and information on how it avoids the expectation of net credits or net debits during the commitment period, including information on how a margin is established, if a margin is needed;

(l) A description of its national system in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Kyoto Protocol, reported in accordance with the “Guidelines for the preparation of the information required under Article 7 of the Kyoto Protocol”, if the Party included in Annex I did not have a quantified emission limitation and reduction target in the first commitment period;

(m) A description of its national registry, reported in accordance with the “Guidelines for the preparation of the information required under Article 7 of the Kyoto Protocol”, if the Party included in Annex I did not have a quantified emission limitation and reduction target in the first commitment period.

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<sup>1</sup> Parties shall include the submission pursuant to decision 2/CMP.6, paragraph 4, and the corresponding technical assessment report pursuant to decision 2/CMP.6, paragraph 5, as annexes to the report. Any technical corrections resulting from recommendations in the technical assessment report shall be reported in the inventory submission for the first year of the second commitment period.

## Annex II

### **Information on land use, land-use change and forestry activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol in annual greenhouse gas inventories**

1. Each Party included in Annex I shall include in its annual greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory information on anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks from land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) activities under Article 3, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol, forest management under Article 3, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol and any elected activities under Article 3, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol<sup>1</sup> in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 2, of the Kyoto Protocol as elaborated by any relevant supplementary methodological guidance developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) and the Conference of the Parties (COP). Estimates for activities under Article 3, paragraph 3, forest management under Article 3, paragraph 4, and any elected activities under Article 3, paragraph 4, shall be clearly distinguished from anthropogenic emissions from the sources listed in Annex A to the Kyoto Protocol. In reporting the above-mentioned information, each Party included in Annex I shall include the reporting requirements specified in paragraphs 3–6 below, taking into consideration the information communicated as part of the report to facilitate the calculation of the assigned amount referred to in paragraph 2 of this decision and the selected values in accordance with decision 16/CMP.1, annex, paragraph 16.

2. General information to be reported for activities under Article 3, paragraph 3, forest management under Article 3, paragraph 4, and any elected activities under Article 3, paragraph 4, shall include:

(a) Information on how inventory methodologies have been applied taking into account the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*, and any relevant supplementary methodological guidance developed by the IPCC and adopted by the CMP and the COP, and recognizing the principles as laid out in decision 16/CMP.1;

(b) The geographical location of the boundaries of the areas that encompass:

(i) Units of land subject to activities under Article 3, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol;

(ii) Units of land subject to activities under Article 3, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol which would otherwise be included in land subject to forest management or elected activities under Article 3, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol under the provisions of decision 2/CMP.7, annex, paragraph 9;

(iii) Land subject to forest management under Article 3, paragraph 4, in the second commitment period and to any elected activities under Article 3, paragraph 4;

The information aims to ensure that units of land and areas of land are identifiable. Parties are encouraged to elaborate on this information on the basis of any relevant decisions of the CMP and the COP on methodological guidance associated with LULUCF;

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<sup>1</sup> The elected activities shall be the same as those identified in the Party's report referred to in paragraph 2 of this decision.

(c) The spatial assessment unit used for determining the area of accounting for afforestation, reforestation and deforestation;

(d) Information on anthropogenic GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks resulting from activities under Article 3, paragraph 3, forest management under Article 3, paragraph 4, and any elected activities under Article 3, paragraph 4, for all geographical locations reported in the current and previous years, under paragraph 3(b) above, since the beginning of the commitment period or the onset of the activity, whichever comes later. In the latter case the year of the onset of the activity shall also be included. Once land is accounted for under activities under Article 3, paragraph 3, forest management under Article 3, paragraph 4, or any elected activities under Article 3, paragraph 4, reporting shall continue throughout subsequent and contiguous commitment periods;

(e) Information on which, if any, of the following pools – above-ground biomass, below-ground biomass, litter, deadwood and/or soil organic carbon – were not accounted for, together with verifiable information that demonstrates that these unaccounted pools were not a net source of anthropogenic GHG emissions;

(f) When a Party applies the provisions for natural disturbances to its accounting in the second commitment period, information demonstrating that emissions from natural disturbances in any single year exceed the background level(s), including a margin, where a margin is needed pursuant to decision 2/CMP.7, annex, paragraph 33. For this purpose, a Party shall, inter alia, include information in accordance with decision 2/CMP.7, annex, paragraphs 33 and 34:

(i) Showing that all lands subject to the exclusion due to natural disturbances are identified, including their georeferenced location, year and types of disturbances;

(ii) Showing how annual emissions resulting from natural disturbances and the subsequent removals during the commitment period in those areas are estimated and excluded from the accounting;

(iii) Showing that no land-use change has occurred on lands for which the provisions contained in decision 2/CMP.7, annex, paragraph 33, are applied and explaining the methods and criteria for identifying any future land-use changes on those land areas during the second commitment period;

(iv) Demonstrating that the events or circumstances were beyond the control of, and not materially influenced by, the Party in the commitment period, by demonstrating practicable efforts to prevent, manage or control the events or circumstances that led to the application of the provisions contained in decision 2/CMP.7, annex, paragraph 33;

(v) Demonstrating efforts taken to rehabilitate, where practicable, the land for which the provisions contained in decision 2/CMP.7, annex, paragraph 33, are applied;

(vi) Showing that emissions associated with salvage logging were not excluded from accounting.

(g) If a Party accounts for GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks from the harvested wood products pool other than by instantaneous oxidation, information on emissions and removals resulting from changes in the harvested wood products pool accounted for in accordance with decision 2/CMP.7. The emission and removal estimates shall be provided separately for activities under Article 3, paragraph 3, forest management under Article 3, paragraph 4, and any elected activities under Article 3, paragraph 4. For this purpose, a Party shall, inter alia, include the following information in accordance with decision 2/CMP.7, annex, paragraphs 16 and 27–32:

- (i) Information on activity data for the harvested wood products categories used for estimating the harvested wood products pool removed from domestic forests, for domestic consumption and for export, as appropriate;
  - (ii) Information on half-lives used in estimating the emissions and removals for these categories in accordance with decision 2/CMP.7, annex, paragraph 29 or 30, or, alternatively, information on methodologies used to account for harvested wood products in accordance with decision 2/CMP.7, annex, paragraph 30, showing that the methodologies used are at least as detailed or accurate as the first-order decay method with default half-lives provided in decision 2/CMP.7, annex, paragraph 29;
  - (iii) If the forest management reference level is based on a projection, information on whether emissions from harvested wood products originating from forests prior to the start of the second commitment period have been included in the accounting;
  - (iv) Information on how emissions from the harvested wood products pool that have been accounted for during the first commitment period on the basis of instantaneous oxidation have been excluded from the accounting for the second commitment period;
  - (v) Information showing that harvested wood products resulting from deforestation have been accounted on the basis of instantaneous oxidation;
  - (vi) Information showing that carbon dioxide emissions from harvested wood products in solid waste disposal sites, where these emissions are separately accounted for, and from wood harvested for energy purposes have been accounted on the basis of instantaneous oxidation;
  - (vii) Information showing that the emissions and removals resulting from changes in the harvested wood products pool accounted for do not include imported harvested wood products, irrespective of their origin.
3. Information should also be provided which indicates whether anthropogenic GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks from LULUCF activities under Article 3, paragraph 3, forest management under Article 3, paragraph 4, and any elected activities under Article 3, paragraph 4, factor out removals from:
- (a) Elevated carbon dioxide concentrations above pre-industrial levels;
  - (b) Indirect nitrogen deposition;
  - (c) The dynamic effects of age structure resulting from activities prior to 1 January 1990.
4. Specific information to be reported for activities under Article 3, paragraph 3, shall include:
- (a) Information that demonstrates that activities under Article 3, paragraph 3, began on or after 1 January 1990 and before 31 December of the last year of the commitment period, and are directly human-induced;
  - (b) Information on how harvesting or forest disturbance that is followed by the re-establishment of a forest is distinguished from deforestation.
5. Specific information to be reported for forest management under Article 3, paragraph 4, and any elected activities under Article 3, paragraph 4, shall include:
- (a) A demonstration that activities under Article 3, paragraph 4, have occurred since 1 January 1990 and are human induced;

(b) For Parties included in Annex I that elect cropland management and/or grazing land management and/or revegetation and/or wetland drainage and rewetting, anthropogenic GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks for each year of the commitment period and for the base year for each of the elected activities on the geographical locations reported under paragraph 2(b) above;

(c) Information that demonstrates that emissions by sources and removals by sinks resulting from forest management under Article 3, paragraph 4, and any elected activities under Article 3, paragraph 4, are not accounted for under activities under Article 3, paragraph 3;

(d) Information on how all emissions arising from the conversion of natural forests to planted forests are accounted for in accordance with any supplementary methodological guidance developed by the IPCC and adopted by the CMP;

(e) Information that demonstrates methodological consistency between the reference level and reporting for forest management during the second commitment period, including the area accounted for, the treatment of harvested wood products, and the accounting of any emissions from natural disturbances;

(f) Any technical corrections made pursuant to decision 2/CMP.7, annex, paragraph 14, to ensure consistency between the reference level and reporting for forest management during the second commitment period;

(g) If a Party includes in its accounting of forest management under Article 3, paragraph 4, anthropogenic GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks resulting from the harvest and conversion of forest plantations to non-forest land, information to demonstrate that it has met the requirements set out in decision 2/CMP.7, annex, paragraphs 37–39, and any relevant supplementary methodological guidance developed by the IPCC and adopted by the CMP, including:

(i) The identification of all lands and associated carbon pools subject to decision 2/CMP.7, annex, paragraph 37, including the georeferenced location and year of conversion;

(ii) A demonstration that the forest plantation was first established through direct human-induced planting and/or seeding of non-forest land before 1 January 1990, and, if the forest plantation was re-established, that this last occurred on forest land through direct human-induced planting and/or seeding after 1 January 1960;

(iii) A demonstration that a new forest of at least equivalent area to the harvested forest plantation is established through direct human-induced planting and/or seeding of non-forested land that did not contain forest on 31 December 1989;

(iv) A demonstration that this newly established forest will reach at least the equivalent carbon stock that was contained in the harvested forest plantation at the time of harvest, within the normal harvesting cycle of the harvested forest plantation, and, if not, a debit would be generated under Article 3, paragraph 4

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
8 December 2012*

# 附件四

聯合國氣候變化綱要公約  
第 18 次締約國大會報告

Report of the Conference of the Parties  
on its eighteenth session, held in Doha  
from 26 November to 8 December 2012



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**Conference of the Parties****Report of the Conference of the Parties on its  
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8 December 2012****Part One: Proceedings****Contents**

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

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

#### **FCCC/CP/2012/8/Add.1**

*Decision*

- 1/CP.18      Agreed outcome pursuant to the Bali Action Plan
- 2/CP.18      Advancing the Durban Platform
- 3/CP.18      Approaches to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to enhance adaptive capacity
- 4/CP.18      Work programme on long-term finance
- 5/CP.18      Report of the Standing Committee
- 6/CP.18      Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund
- 7/CP.18      Arrangements between the Conference of the Parties and the Green Climate Fund
- 8/CP.18      Review of the financial mechanism
- 9/CP.18      Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and additional guidance to the Global Environment Facility
- 10/CP.18     Further guidance to the Least Developed Countries Fund

#### **FCCC/CP/2012/8/Add.2**

*Decision*

- 11/CP.18     Work of the Adaptation Committee
- 12/CP.18     National adaptation plans
- 13/CP.18     Report of the Technology Executive Committee
- 14/CP.18     Arrangements to make the Climate Technology Centre and Network fully operational
- 15/CP.18     Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention
- 16/CP.18     Prototype of the registry
- 17/CP.18     Composition, modalities and procedures of the team of technical experts under international consultations and analysis
- 18/CP.18     Work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention

### FCCC/CP/2012/8/Add.3

#### *Decision*

- 19/CP.18 Common tabular format for “UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties”
- 20/CP.18 Status of submission and review of fifth national communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention and compilation and synthesis of fifth national communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention
- 21/CP.18 Capacity-building under the Convention for countries with economies in transition
- 22/CP.18 Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase
- 23/CP.18 Promoting gender balance and improving the participation of women in UNFCCC negotiations and in the representation of Parties in bodies established pursuant to the Convention or the Kyoto Protocol
- 24/CP.18 Economic diversification initiative
- 25/CP.18 Administrative, financial and institutional matters
- 26/CP.18 Dates and venues of future sessions

#### *Resolution*

- 1/CP.18 Expression of gratitude to the Government of the State of Qatar and the people of the city of Doha

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

(Agenda item 1)

1. The eighteenth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP), convened pursuant to Article 7, paragraph 4, of the Convention, was opened at the Qatar National Convention Centre in Doha, Qatar, on 26 November 2012 by Ms. Maite Nkoana-Mashabane (South Africa), President of the COP at its seventeenth session.<sup>1</sup> Ms. Nkoana-Mashabane delivered an opening statement.

2. The formal opening included a welcoming video by the Government of Qatar to mark the opening of the COP and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP).

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<sup>1</sup> The eighteenth session of the COP was held in conjunction with the eighth 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. All webcasts of the proceedings are available at [http://unfccc.int/meetings/doha\\_nov\\_2012/meeting/6815/php/view/webcasts.php](http://unfccc.int/meetings/doha_nov_2012/meeting/6815/php/view/webcasts.php).

## **II. Organizational matters**

(Agenda item 2)

### **A. Election of the President of the Conference of the Parties at its eighteenth session**

(Agenda item 2(a))

3. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting<sup>2</sup> of the COP, on 26 November, the President of the seventeenth session of the COP, Ms. Nkoana-Mashabane, recalled that, in accordance with rule 22, paragraph 1, of the draft rules of procedure being applied, the office of the President of the COP is subject to rotation among the five regional groups. She informed Parties that a nomination had been received from the Asia-Pacific States for the President of the COP at its eighteenth session. Following her proposal, the COP elected by acclamation the Mr. Abdullah bin Hamad Al-Attiyah, Chairman of the Qatar Administrative Control and Transparency Authority, as its President. Ms. Nkoana-Mashabane congratulated Mr. Al-Attiyah on his election and wished him success in guiding the work of the COP at its eighteenth session. A statement was made by the newly elected President, followed by a statement by the Executive Secretary, Ms. Christiana Figueres.

### **B. Adoption of the rules of procedure**

(Agenda item 2(b))

4. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the President recalled that the President of the COP at its seventeenth session had proposed, and Parties had agreed, that she would conduct intersessional consultations on this agenda sub-item and inform the COP of any developments. As there continued to be no consensus on this matter, the President proposed 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. In addition, the President proposed to hold informal consultations on this issue and report back to the COP on the outcome of the consultations.

5. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 7 December, the President reported on the above-mentioned consultations. He informed the COP that, while Parties acknowledged that the adoption of the rules of procedure was important, delegations maintained their positions on this fundamental issue and that agreement was not reached on this matter.

6. At the same meeting, upon a proposal by the President, the COP agreed to continue to apply the draft rules of procedure contained in document FCCC/CP/1996/2, with the exception of rule 42, and agreed that the President would continue consultations during the intersessional period and would report back to the COP at its nineteenth session on any new developments.

### **C. Adoption of the agenda**

(Agenda item 2(c))

7. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the President drew the attention of the COP to the note by the Executive Secretary containing the provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/CP/2012/1). The provisional agenda was prepared in agreement with the President of the COP at its seventeenth session, taking into account views expressed by Parties during the thirty-sixth

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

session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and by members of the Bureau of the COP.

8. The President recalled that agenda ~~item 10~~, “Second review of the adequacy of Article 4, paragraph 2(a) and (b), of the Convention”, was included on the provisional agenda for the session in accordance with rule 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied.

9. The President proposed that the provisional agenda be adopted as contained in document FCCC/CP/2012/1, with the exception of agenda item 10, which, in accordance with recent practice, would be held in abeyance.

10. 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 eighteenth 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:
  - (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. Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action.
6. Consideration of proposals by Parties under Article 17 of the Convention.
7. Consideration of proposals by Parties for amendments to the Convention under Article 15:
  - (a) Proposal from the Russian Federation to amend Article 4, paragraph 2(f), of the Convention;
  - (b) Proposal from Papua New Guinea and Mexico to amend Articles 7 and 18 of the Convention.
8. Report of the Adaptation Committee.
9. Development and transfer of technologies and implementation of the Technology Mechanism:
  - (a) Report on the Technology Executive Committee;

- (b) Matters relating to the Climate Technology Centre and Network: selection of the host and constitution of the advisory board.
- 10. Second review of the adequacy of Article 4, paragraph 2(a) and (b), of the Convention (*agenda item held in abeyance*).
- 11. Matters relating to finance:
  - (a) Work programme on long-term finance;
  - (b) Report of the Standing Committee;
  - (c) Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund;
  - (d) Arrangements between the Conference of the Parties and the Green Climate Fund;
  - (e) Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility;
  - (f) Further guidance to the Least Developed Countries Fund.
- 12. National communications:
  - (a) National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
  - (b) National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention.
- 13. Capacity-building under the Convention.
- 14. Implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention:
  - (a) Implementation of the Buenos Aires programme of work on adaptation and response measures (decision 1/CP.10);
  - (b) Matters relating to the least developed countries.
- 15. Article 6 of the Convention.
- 16. Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties by the subsidiary bodies.
- 17. Administrative, financial and institutional matters:
  - (a) Audited financial statements for the biennium 2010–2011;
  - (b) Budget performance for the biennium 2012–2013.
- 18. High-level segment.
- 19. Statements by observer organizations.
- 20. Other matters.
- 21. Conclusion of the session:
  - (a) Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties on its eighteenth session;
  - (b) Closure of the session.

## D. Election of officers other than the President

(Agenda item 2(d))

11. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the President informed the COP that Mr. Robert F. Van Lierop (Suriname), Vice-President of COP 17, had begun consultations on this matter but that nominations were still pending. The President invited groups and constituencies to submit all outstanding nominations by 6 December. On a proposal by the President, the COP decided to postpone the election of the officers of the Bureau until all nominations were finalized. Mr. Van Lierop was invited to continue consultations during the session.

12. The President informed the COP that in accordance with rule 22 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, the members of the Bureau will remain in office until their successors are elected.

13. The President extended his thanks to Mr. Mohammed Al-Sabban (Saudi Arabia) for his long-term service on the Bureau and noted his valuable contributions to the UNFCCC process.

14. At the resumed 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 8 December, the President thanked Mr. Van Lierop for his assistance on the election of other officers of the Bureau, as well as the officers of other bodies under the Convention.

15. At the same meeting, the President informed the COP that the nominees to the Bureau of the COP were contained in the list of nominations distributed to the Parties and available on the UNFCCC website. Acting on a proposal by the President, the COP elected by acclamation the Bureau of COP 18.<sup>3</sup>

### **Bureau of the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol**

<u>President</u>	Mr. Abdullah bin Hamad Al-Attiyah (Qatar)
<u>Vice-Presidents</u>	Mr. Delano Bart (Saint Kitts and Nevis)
	Ms. Jane J. Chigiyal (Micronesia (Federated States of))
	Mr. Gary Cowan (Australia)
	Mr. Emmanuel Dumisani Dlamini (Swaziland)
	Ms. Claudia Salerno Caldera (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of))
	Mr. Su Wei (China)
	Ms. Nicole Wilke (Germany)
<u>Rapporteur</u>	Ms. Marina Shvangiradze (Georgia)

<sup>3</sup> The list of officers elected at COP 18/CMP 8 is available at  
<[http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/cop/application/pdf/cop18\\_cmp8\\_bureau\\_list\\_pic.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/cop/application/pdf/cop18_cmp8_bureau_list_pic.pdf)>.

Chair of the  
Subsidiary Body for  
Scientific and  
Technological  
Advice Mr. Richard Muyungi (United Republic of Tanzania)

Chair of the  
Subsidiary Body for  
Implementation Mr. Tomasz Chruszczow (Poland)

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

(Agenda item 2(e))

16. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the COP considered a note by the secretariat on the admission of organizations as observers (FCCC/CP/2012/2/Rev.1<sup>4</sup> and FCCC/CP/2012/2/Add.1), listing six intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) and 79 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that had asked to be admitted as observers.

17. Pursuant to Article 7, paragraph 6, of the Convention, and following the recommendation of the Bureau of the COP, which had reviewed the list of applicant organizations, and upon a proposal by the President, the COP admitted the organizations listed in document FCCC/CP/2012/2/Rev.1 and FCCC/CP/2012/2/Add.1.

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

(Agenda item 2(f))

18. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the President drew the attention of the COP to the annotations to the provisional agenda contained in document FCCC/CP/2012/1. He noted that the subsidiary bodies would be convened with the aim of developing, before their sessions ended on 1 December, draft decisions and conclusions for consideration to the COP. He also noted that the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA) and the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) would submit the results of their work before the end of the session.

19. The President proposed to refer the following items under the COP to the subsidiary bodies for consideration and the submission of appropriate draft decisions or conclusions:

### Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA)

Item 8 Report of the Adaptation Committee

Item 9(a) Report of the Technology Executive Committee

Item 14(a) Implementation of the Buenos Aires programme of work on adaptation and response measures (decision 1/CP.10)

### Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI)

Item 8 Report of the Adaptation Committee

Item 9(a) Report of the Technology Executive Committee

Item 9(b) Matters relating to the Climate Technology Centre and Network: selection of the host and constitution of the advisory board

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<sup>4</sup> This document replaced document FCCC/CP/2012/2 on 28 November 2012.

- Item 11(e) Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility
- Item 11(f) Further guidance to the Least Developed Countries Fund
- Item 12(a) National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention
- Item 12(b) National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention
- Item 13 Capacity-building under the Convention
- Item 14(a) Implementation of the Buenos Aires programme of work on adaptation and response measures (decision 1/CP.10)
- Item 14(b) Matters relating to the least developed countries
- Item 15 Article 6 of the Convention
- Item 17(a) Audited financial statements for the biennium 2010–2011
- Item 17(b) Budget performance for the biennium 2012–2013

20. The COP was reminded that the SBSTA and SBI would consider different aspects of agenda items 8, 9(a) and 14(a).

21. The President recalled the recommendation of the SBI regarding the participation of observers in informal meetings<sup>5</sup> and proposed that at least the first and last meeting of informal consultations be opened to observer organizations where appropriate.

22. With regard to agenda item 18, “High-level segment”, the President proposed to the COP that the inauguration of the joint high-level segment would take place on the afternoon of 4 December, and that statements on behalf of groups of Parties would be heard on 4 December and national statements would be heard on 5 and 6 December. The high-level 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 of the high-level segment. The President proposed a time limit of three minutes for each statement at the high-level segment. He also noted that statements from senior representatives of IGOs and NGOs would be heard on 7 December and that a time limit of two minutes per statement had been set.

23. The President informed the COP that he would convene an informal ministerial round table on 5 December.<sup>6</sup>

24. With regard to agenda item 4, “Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention”, the President recalled that the COP, by decision 1/CP.17, decided to extend the AWG-LCA for one year, in order for it to continue its work and reach the agreed outcome pursuant to decision 1/CP.13 (Bali Action Plan), through decisions adopted by the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth sessions of the COP, at which time the AWG-LCA shall conclude its work. He proposed to the COP that the Chair of the AWG-LCA, Mr. Aysar Tayeb (Saudi Arabia), would deliver the report of the AWG-LCA to the COP at a subsequent meeting<sup>7</sup> and invited Mr. Tayeb to briefly provide information about the organization of the work of the AWG-LCA.

<sup>5</sup> FCCC/SBI/2011/7, paragraph 167.

<sup>6</sup> The informal ministerial round table on ‘Ambition, support and delivery, now and in the future’ was an initiative of the President. Further information regarding the event is available at <[http://unfccc.int/meetings/doha\\_nov\\_2012/items/7302.php](http://unfccc.int/meetings/doha_nov_2012/items/7302.php)>.

<sup>7</sup> See FCCC/AWG-LCA/2012/5, paragraphs 14, 15 and 18.

25. With regard to agenda item 5, "Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action", the President recalled that the COP, by decision 1/CP.17, established the ADP and requested it to report to future sessions of the COP on the progress of its work. He proposed to the COP that the Co-Chairs of the ADP, Mr. Jayant Mauskar (India) and Mr. Harald Dovland (Norway), would deliver the report of the ADP to the COP at a subsequent meeting<sup>8</sup> and invited the Co-Chairs to briefly provide information about the organization of the work of the ADP.

26. The COP agreed to proceed on the basis of the proposals made on the organization of work by the President.

27. General statements were made by the representatives of Algeria (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Switzerland (on behalf of the Environmental Integrity Group (EIG)), Australia (on behalf of the Umbrella Group), Cyprus (on behalf of the European Union and its 27 member States and Croatia), Egypt (on behalf of the Arab Group), El Salvador (on behalf of Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, El Salvador, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Pakistan, Philippines, Nicaragua, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Swaziland (on behalf of the African States), Nauru (on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS)), Gambia (on behalf of the least developed countries), Colombia (on behalf of Colombia, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Panama and Peru), China (on behalf of Brazil, China, India and South Africa), Nicaragua (on behalf of the Central American Integration System), Tajikistan (on behalf of the Group of Mountainous Landlocked Developing Countries), Indonesia (on behalf of the Cartagena Dialogue for Progressive Action), Papua New Guinea (on behalf of the Coalition for Rainforest Nations) and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (on behalf of the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America – Peoples' Trade Treaty).<sup>9</sup>

28. Statements were made by representatives of three NGO constituencies (environmental, women and gender, and youth).

29. At the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, on 28 November, the President noted the important work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and invited Dr. Rajendra Pachauri, the Chairman of the IPCC, to address the plenary. Dr. Pachauri drew attention to key findings of the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report and reported on progress made towards the preparation of the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5), which will be finalized in 2014.

30. During the session, the President convened a number of informal stocktaking plenaries, the purpose of which was to enhance the openness and transparency of the negotiations and to provide an overview to all participants of the organization of the work of the steps being taken and how the negotiations were advancing.<sup>10</sup> The President requested ministers and high-level officials to assist him in ministerial outreach, with a view to finding common ground on several key issues requiring finalization before the closure of the session, such as the agreed outcome pursuant to the Bali Action Plan, finance, reporting guidelines, loss and damage, and the composition of the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network. The ministers and high-level officials included Mr. Peter Altmaier (Germany), Mr. Vivian Balakrishnan (Singapore), Mr. Mark Dreyfus (Australia), Ms. Fatou Gaye (Gambia), Ms. Socorro Flores (Mexico), Ms. Bomo Edna Molewa (South Africa), Mr. Bruno Oberle (Switzerland) and Ms. Mariyam Shakeela (Maldives). These activities contributed to the development of the package of decisions that were referred to the COP for adoption.

<sup>8</sup> FCCC/ADP/2012/3, paragraph 16.

<sup>9</sup> The full statements made by Parties at the joint meeting of the COP and CMP, on 8 December, are available at <[http://unfccc.int/meetings/doha\\_nov\\_2012/meeting/6815/php/view/webcasts.php](http://unfccc.int/meetings/doha_nov_2012/meeting/6815/php/view/webcasts.php)>.

<sup>10</sup> See <[http://unfccc.int/meetings/doha\\_nov\\_2012/items/7304.php](http://unfccc.int/meetings/doha_nov_2012/items/7304.php)>.

31. At its resumed 9<sup>th</sup> meeting the COP, upon a proposal by the President,<sup>11</sup> adopted the package of decisions referred to in paragraph 30 above, which were designated as part of the Doha Climate Gateway,<sup>12</sup> namely:

- (a) Decision 1/CP.18, entitled “Agreed outcome pursuant to the Bali Action Plan”;
- (b) Decision 2/CP.18, entitled “Advancing the Durban Platform”;
- (c) Decision 3/CP.18, entitled “Approaches to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to enhance adaptive capacity”;
- (d) Decision 4/CP.18, entitled “Work programme on long-term finance”;
- (e) Decision 5/CP.18, entitled “Report of the Standing Committee”;
- (f) Decision 6/CP.18, entitled “Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund”;
- (g) Decision 7/CP.18, entitled “Arrangements between the Conference of the Parties and the Green Climate Fund”.

32. Following the resumed 9<sup>th</sup> meeting of the COP and the adoption of the package of decisions forming the Doha Climate Gateway, a joint meeting of the COP and the CMP was held in order to hear statements.

33. Representatives of 38 Parties made statements, including: one on behalf of the Group of 77 and China; one on behalf of Brazil, India, South Africa and China; one on behalf of AOSIS; one on behalf of the European Union, its member States, Croatia and Iceland; one on behalf of the Arab Group; one on behalf of the African States; one on behalf of the least developed countries; and one on behalf of the Like-minded Developing Countries.<sup>13,14</sup>

34. A representative of the Russian Federation requested the President to register both written and oral declarations of the Russian Federation in both the COP and the CMP reports (see FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/13, para. 42).

35. In addition, a representative of India stated its acceptance of the entire package of outcomes as a basis for future work provided that the entire package is treated as a composite package and is not violated in either spirit or letter.

36. The President noted that, as requested, the stated concerns would be reflected in the report on the session.

37. Statements were made by representatives of three NGO constituencies (environmental, trade unions and youth).

<sup>11</sup> FCCC/CP/2012/L.14/Rev.1, FCCC/CP/2012/L.13, FCCC/CP/2012/L.4/Rev.1, FCCC/CP/2012/L.15, FCCC/CP/2012/L.16, FCCC/CP/2012/L.17 and FCCC/CP/2012/L.18.

<sup>12</sup> The Doha Climate Gateway decisions also include two decisions under the CMP (see FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/13, para. 17).

<sup>13</sup> Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mali, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

<sup>14</sup> Interventions made on specific decisions, please refer to agenda items 4 and 5 below and FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/13 paragraphs 41–48.

38. Furthermore, the President thanked all Parties for their willingness and flexibility in ensuring that the intergovernmental process delivered and allowed for the collective adoption of the balanced set of decisions under the Doha Climate Gateway.

## **G. Dates and venues of future sessions**

(Agenda item 2(g))

39. At the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the President recalled that the COP, by decision 19/CP.17, requested the Eastern European States to come forward with offers to host the nineteenth session of the COP and the ninth session of the CMP. A representative of Poland made a statement offering to host COP 19 and CMP 9 in Warsaw, Poland.

40. The President noted that in keeping with the principle of rotation among regional groups, the President of COP 20 and CMP 10 will come from Latin America and Caribbean States. The President encouraged Latin America and Caribbean States to continue their discussions, with a view to endorsing a host for COP 20 and CMP 10 at this session. The President also invited interested Parties to come forward with offers to host COP 21 and CMP 11 and noted that, in keeping with the principle of rotation, the President of COP 21 and CMP 11 will come from the Western European and other States. A representative of a Party made a statement.

41. The President proposed that Dr. Ali Al-Mulla (Qatar) conduct informal consultations on this agenda item on his behalf, with a view to proposing a draft decision for consideration by the COP at its closing meeting.

42. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the President invited the COP to consider a draft decision that accepted the generous offer by the Government of Poland to host COP 19 and CMP 9. Acting upon a proposal by the President,<sup>15</sup> the COP adopted decision 26/CP.18, entitled "~~Dates and venues of future sessions~~". ~~A statement was made by a representative of one Party.~~

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

(Agenda item 2(h))

43. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the President drew attention to the report on credentials,<sup>16</sup> which indicated that the Bureau, in accordance with rule 20 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, had examined and approved the credentials of the representatives of Parties.

44. At the same meeting, the COP, on the basis of the report of the Bureau, and an additional credential submitted by one Party (Burundi) to the secretariat, approved the credentials of Parties attending the session.

## **I. Attendance**

45. The eighteenth session of the COP and the concurrent sessions of the subsidiary bodies were attended by representatives of 189 Parties to the Convention, 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 to this report.

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<sup>15</sup> FCCC/CP/2012/L.8.

<sup>16</sup> FCCC/CP/2012/7-FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/12.

46. The session was also attended by representatives of 588 IGOs and NGOs. For a complete list, see document FCCC/CP/2012/INF.2.

## J. Documentation

47. The documents before the COP at its eighteenth session are listed in annex V to this report.

## III. Reports of the subsidiary bodies

(Agenda item 3)

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

(Agenda item 3(a))

48. The COP had before it the report of the SBSTA on its thirty-sixth session, held in Bonn, Germany, from 14 to 25 May 2012.<sup>17</sup>

49. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting the Chair of the SBSTA, Mr. Richard Muyungi (United Republic of Tanzania), introduced the draft report of the SBSTA on its thirty-seventh session<sup>18</sup> and gave an oral report on the results of its session. The SBSTA,<sup>19</sup> at its thirty-seventh session, recommended two draft decisions to the COP for adoption.

50. The Chair of the SBSTA also reported that the SBSTA had recommended at its thirty-seventh session draft conclusions<sup>20</sup> on research and systematic observation for adoption by the COP.

51. The SBSTA Chair also informed the President that the SBSTA<sup>21</sup> had forwarded a draft decision on agenda sub-item 11(a), “~~Work programme on a common tabular format for the “UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties”~~”, for further consideration by the COP.

52. The SBSTA Chair also informed the President that, regarding COP agenda sub-item 9(a), “~~Report of the Technology Executive Committee~~”, the SBSTA<sup>22</sup> had forwarded a draft decision for further consideration by the COP.

53. At the same meeting, on a proposal by the President, the COP took note of the report of the thirty-sixth session of the SBSTA, the draft report of the thirty-seventh session of the SBSTA and the oral report of the Chair, and expressed its appreciation to Mr. Muyungi for his diligence in guiding the work of the SBSTA.

54. The COP, acting upon a recommendation by the SBSTA,<sup>23</sup> adopted decision 22/CP.18, ~~entitled~~ “Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase”.

55. The COP, acting upon a recommendation by the SBSTA,<sup>24</sup> adopted conclusions on research and systematic observation, as follows, “~~The Conference of the Parties noted with~~

<sup>17</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2012/2.

<sup>18</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.20.

<sup>19</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.27 and see paragraph 54 below. FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.22–FCCC/SBI/2012/L.33 and see paragraph 96 below.

<sup>20</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.25/Add.1 and see paragraph 55 below.

<sup>21</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.33 and see paragraph 56 below.

<sup>22</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.32 and see paragraph 98 below.

<sup>23</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.27.

<sup>24</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.25/Add.1.

appreciation the outcome of the Extraordinary Session of the World Meteorological Congress, held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 29 to 31 October 2012, regarding the further implementation of the Global Framework for Climate Services,<sup>25</sup> which aims to strengthen the production, availability, delivery and application of science-based climate prediction and services”.

56. At the resumed 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the President recalled that a draft decision<sup>26</sup> on the work programme on a common tabular format for electronic reporting of information in accordance with the “UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties” was recommended by the SBSTA for further consideration by the COP (see para. 51 above). The President informed the COP that he had requested the Chair of the SBSTA to continue consultations and had also invited two ministers to conduct ministerial outreach on this issue. On a proposal by the President,<sup>27</sup> the COP adopted decision 19/CP.18, entitled “Common tabular format for “UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties””.

## B. Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

(Agenda item 3(b))

57. The COP had before it the report of the SBI on its thirty-sixth session, held in Bonn from 14 to 25 May 2012.<sup>28</sup>

58. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the Chair of the SBI, Mr. Tomasz Chruszczow (Poland), introduced the draft report of the SBI on its thirty-seventh session<sup>29</sup> and gave an oral report on the results of its session. The SBI,<sup>30</sup> at its thirty-sixth session, recommended two draft decisions and, at its thirty-seventh session, seven draft decisions for adoption by the COP.

59. The SBI Chair also informed the President that for the following SBI agenda items, the SBI had forwarded draft decision to the COP for further consideration:

(a) Agenda item 4(a), “Work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention”;<sup>31</sup>

(b) Agenda item 5(b), “Composition, modalities and procedures of the team of technical experts under international consultations and analysis”;<sup>32</sup>

(c) Agenda item 9(a), “Process to enable least developed country Parties to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, building upon their experience in preparing and implementing national adaptation programmes of action”;<sup>33</sup>

<sup>25</sup> See <[http://www.wmo.int/pages/gfcs/index\\_en.php](http://www.wmo.int/pages/gfcs/index_en.php)>.

<sup>26</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.33.

<sup>27</sup> FCCC/CP/2012/L.12.

<sup>28</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15 and Add.1 and 2.

<sup>29</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/L.27.

<sup>30</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/L.36 and see paragraph 62(a) below. FCCC/SBI/2012/L.39 and see paragraph 62(b) below. FCCC/SBI/2012/L.45 and see paragraph 62(c) below. FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.22–FCCC/SBI/2012/L.33 and see paragraph 96 below. FCCC/SBI/2012/L.49 and see paragraph 125 below. FCCC/SBI/2012/15/Add.1 and see paragraph 127 below. FCCC/SBI/2012/15/Add.1 and see paragraph 131 below. FCCC/SBI/2012/L.47 and see paragraph 137 below. FCCC/SBI/2012/L.32 and see paragraph 140 below.

<sup>31</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/L.53/Rev.1 and see paragraph 129 below.

<sup>32</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/L.50 and see paragraph 64 below.

<sup>33</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/L.41 and see paragraph 63 below.

(d) ~~Agenda item 10, “Approaches to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to enhance adaptive capacity”~~.<sup>34</sup>

60. The SBI Chair also informed the President that the SBI had forwarded draft decisions for further consideration by the COP for the following COP agenda items:

(a) ~~Agenda item 9(a), “Report of the Technology Executive Committee”~~,<sup>35</sup>

(b) ~~Agenda item 9(b), “Matters relating to the Climate Technology Centre and Network: selection of the host and constitution of the advisory board”~~.<sup>36</sup>

61. At the same meeting, the COP, on a proposal by the President, took note of the report of the thirty-sixth session of the SBI, the draft report of the thirty-seventh session of the SBI and the oral report of the Chair, and expressed its appreciation to Mr. Chruszczow for his skilful guidance of the work of the SBI as its Chair.

62. The COP, acting upon the recommendations by the SBI,<sup>37</sup> adopted three decisions as follows:

(a) Decision 23/CP.18, ~~entitled “Promoting gender balance and improving the participation of women in UNFCCC negotiations and in the representation of Parties in bodies established pursuant to the Convention or the Kyoto Protocol”~~;

(b) Decision 16/CP.18, ~~entitled “Prototype of the registry”~~;

(c) Decision 8/CP.18, ~~entitled “Review of the financial mechanism”~~.

63. The President then recalled that a draft decision on national adaptation plans was recommended by the SBI<sup>38</sup> for further consideration by the COP (see para. 59(c) above). The President informed the COP that he had requested the Chair of the SBI to continue consultations on this issue. On a proposal by the President,<sup>39</sup> the COP adopted decision 12/CP.18, ~~entitled “National adaptation plans”~~.

64. The President also recalled that a draft decision<sup>40</sup> on the composition, modalities and procedures of the team of technical experts under international consultation and analysis was recommended by the SBI for further consideration by the COP (see para. 59(b) above). He informed the COP that he had requested the Chair of the SBI to continue consultations on this issue. On a proposal by the President,<sup>41</sup> the COP adopted decision 17/CP.18, ~~entitled “Composition, modalities and procedures of the team of technical experts under international consultations and analysis”~~.

65. At the resumed 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the COP, on a proposal by the President,<sup>42</sup> adopted decision 3/CP.18, ~~entitled “Approaches to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to enhance adaptive capacity”~~, as part of a package of decisions to be designated the Doha Climate Gateway.

66. At the resumed 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the COP took note that consultations on the nominations for Vice-Chair and Rapporteur of the SBI had not been concluded by the closing meeting of

<sup>34</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/L.44 and see paragraph 65 below.

<sup>35</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.32 and FCCC/SBI/2012/L.51 and see paragraph 98 below.

<sup>36</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/L.54 and see paragraphs 100–102 below.

<sup>37</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/L.36, FCCC/SBI/2012/L.39 and FCCC/SBI/2012/L.45.

<sup>38</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/L.41.

<sup>39</sup> FCCC/CP/2012/L.2.

<sup>40</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/L.50.

<sup>41</sup> FCCC/CP/2012/L.5.

<sup>42</sup> FCCC/CP/2012/L.4/Rev.1.

the SBI at its thirty-seventh session and that, as an exception to rule 27, paragraph 6, of the draft rules of procedure being applied, the SBI had requested the COP to elect officers of the SBI, in order to give more time to continue consultations. At the same meeting, the COP, acting on a proposal by the President, elected Mr. Van Lierop (Saint Kitts and Nevis) as Vice-Chair of the SBI and Ms. Mabafokeeng F. Mahahabisa (Lesotho) as Rapporteur of the SBI.

#### **IV. Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention**

(Agenda item 4)

67. At its resumed 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the COP, on a proposal by the President,<sup>43</sup> adopted decision 1/CP.18, entitled “~~Agreed outcome pursuant to the Bali Action Plan~~”, as part of a package of decisions to be designated the Doha Climate Gateway.

68. Following the resumed 9<sup>th</sup> meeting of the COP and the adoption of the package of decisions forming the Doha Climate Gateway, a joint meeting of the COP and the CMP was held in order to hear statements.<sup>44</sup>

69. Representatives of Canada, Japan, Switzerland and United States of America expressed their concerns regarding the formulation of paragraph 2 of decision 1.CP/18.

70. A representative of Switzerland noted that paragraph 19(b) and (c) of the same decision deviates from the focus on understanding the diversity of the nationally appropriate mitigation actions, their mitigation outcomes and support needs.

71. Representatives of Switzerland and United States expressed that paragraph 54 of the same decision should not be seen as a reinterpretation of the respective articles of the Convention.

72. A representative of Switzerland raised concerns regarding ambition on finance in the same decision and specifically on the need to assess and develop lessons learned from fast-start finance.

73. A representative of the Gambia, speaking on behalf the least developed countries, stated their concerns regarding the level of ambition on finance and mitigation in the same decision.

74. A representative of Nicaragua expressed reservations on how the issue of finance is addressed in the same decision.

75. A representative of the Philippines, speaking on behalf of the Like-minded Developing Countries, expressed that there are major deficiencies in that decision, in particular on the need to scale up finance for developing countries and also with regard to developed country mitigation and comparability of action, response measures, technology, capacity-building, adaptation and sectoral approaches.

76. A representative of Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made a statement expressing reservations on aspects of the outcomes of the work of the AWG-LCA concerning carbon market mechanisms.

77. The President noted that, as requested, those statements above would be reflected in the report on the session.

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<sup>43</sup> FCCC/CP/2012/L.14/Rev.1.

<sup>44</sup> As footnote 9 above.

## V. Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action

(Agenda item 5)

78. At its resumed 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the COP, on a proposal by the President,<sup>45</sup> adopted decision 2/CP.18, entitled “**Advancing the Durban Platform**”, as part of a package of decisions to be designated the Doha Climate Gateway.

79. Following the resumed 9<sup>th</sup> meeting of the COP and the adoption of the package of decisions forming the Doha Climate Gateway, a joint meeting of the COP and the CMP was held in order to hear statements.<sup>46</sup>

80. Representatives of Canada, Japan and United States in their statements noted their concern regarding the last preamble paragraph in the decision and asked for this to be reflected in the report on the session.<sup>47</sup>

81. A representative of the Philippines, speaking on behalf of the Like-minded Developing Countries, expressed concerns regarding the substantive content of the decision.

82. The President noted that, as requested, those statements above would be reflected in the report on the session.

## VI. Consideration of proposals by Parties under Article 17 of the Convention

(Agenda item 6)

83. At the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the President referred the COP to documents FCCC/CP/2009/3, FCCC/CP/2009/4, FCCC/CP/2009/5, FCCC/CP/2009/6, FCCC/CP/2009/7 and FCCC/CP/2010/3.

84. In introducing this agenda item, the President noted that six proposals for a protocol under Convention had been submitted for consideration by the COP (as contained in the documents listed in para. 83 above) and that the COP had considered this agenda item at its fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth sessions.

85. On a proposal by the President, the COP decided to keep this agenda item open and return to it at the closing plenary.

86. At its resumed 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on a proposal by the President, the COP agreed to include this agenda item on the provisional agenda of the nineteenth session of the COP, pursuant to rules 10(c) and 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied.

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<sup>45</sup> FCCC/CP/2012/L.13.

<sup>46</sup> As footnote 9 above.

<sup>47</sup> As footnote 9 above.

## **VII. Consideration of proposals by Parties for amendments to the Convention under Article 15**

(Agenda item 7)

### **A. Proposal from the Russian Federation to amend Article 4, paragraph 2(f), of the Convention**

(Agenda item 7(a))

87. At the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the President referred the COP to document FCCC/CP/2011/5, containing a proposal from the Russian Federation for an amendment to Article 4, paragraph 2(f), of the Convention. The COP considered this proposal at its seventeenth session and decided to include it as an item on the provisional agenda of the COP at its eighteenth session, pursuant to rules 10(c) and 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied.

88. A representative of one Party made a statement.

89. On a proposal by the President, the COP decided to establish a contact group, chaired by Mr. Javier Díaz Carmona (Costa Rica), to consult on this matter.

90. At its 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on a proposal by the President, the COP decided to include the item on the provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the COP, pursuant to rules 10(c) and 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied. The President thanked Mr. Díaz Carmona for facilitating consultations on this matter.

### **B. Proposal from Papua New Guinea and Mexico to amend Articles 7 and 18 of the Convention**

(Agenda item 7(b))

91. At the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the President referred the COP to document FCCC/CP/2011/4/Rev.1, containing a proposal from Papua New Guinea and Mexico to amend Articles 7 and 18 of the Convention. The COP considered this proposal at its seventeenth session and decided to include it as an item on the provisional agenda of the COP at its eighteenth session, pursuant to rules 10(c) and 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied.

92. A representative of one Party made a statement on behalf of Mexico and Papua New Guinea.

93. The President, noting that Mexico requested more time for its consultations, proposed that the sub-item be kept open.

94. At its 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on a proposal by the President, the COP decided to include the item on the provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the COP, pursuant to rules 10(c) and 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied. A statement was made by one Party on behalf of Mexico and Papua New Guinea.

## VIII. Report of the Adaptation Committee

(Agenda item 8)

95. The COP had before it the report of the Adaptation Committee.<sup>48</sup> At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the COP decided to refer this agenda item to the SBSTA and the SBI for their consideration.

96. At its 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the COP, on a recommendation by the SBSTA and the SBI<sup>49</sup> at their thirty-seventh sessions, adopted decision 11/CP.18, entitled “~~Work of the Adaptation Committee~~”.

## IX. Development and transfer of technologies and implementation of the Technology Mechanism

(Agenda item 9)

### A. Report of the Technology Executive Committee

(Agenda item 9(a))

97. The COP had before it the report of the Technology Executive Committee.<sup>50</sup> At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the COP decided to refer this agenda sub-item to the SBSTA and the SBI for their consideration.

98. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the President recalled that the SBSTA and the SBI had forwarded their draft decision<sup>51</sup> for further consideration and finalization by the COP (see paras. 52 and 60(a) above). He also informed the COP that he had requested the Chairs of the SBSTA and the SBI to continue consultations on the issue. On a proposal by the President,<sup>52</sup> the COP adopted decision 13/CP.18, entitled “~~Report of the Technology Executive Committee~~”.

### B. Matters relating to the Climate Technology Centre and Network: selection of the host and constitution of the advisory board

(Agenda item 9(b))

99. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the COP decided to refer this agenda sub-item to the SBI for consideration.

100. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the President recalled that a draft decision on the arrangements to make the Climate Technology Centre and Network fully operational was recommended by the SBI<sup>53</sup> for consideration by the COP (see para. 60(b) above). The President further recalled that he had requested the Chair of the SBI to continue consultations and had conducted high-level outreach activities. At the same meeting, on a proposal by the President,<sup>54</sup> the COP adopted decision 14/CP.18, entitled “~~Arrangements to make the Climate Technology Centre and Network fully operational~~”.

<sup>48</sup> FCCC/SB/2012/3 and Corr.1

<sup>49</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.22–FCCC/SBI/2012/L.33.

<sup>50</sup> FCCC/SB/2012/2.

<sup>51</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.32 and FCCC/SBI/2012/L.51.

<sup>52</sup> FCCC/CP/2012/L.9.

<sup>53</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/L.54.

<sup>54</sup> FCCC/CP/2012/L.10.

101. At the resumed 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the President informed Parties that consultations on the nominations of the government representatives to the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network had not been concluded and urged groups to submit the outstanding nominations to the secretariat by 14 March 2013. The COP agreed, based on a proposal by the President, that once the outstanding nominations were received by the secretariat, the nominees will be deemed elected at COP 18 in accordance with established practice.

102. At the same meeting, the COP, acting on a proposal by the President, elected the following government representatives to the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network:<sup>55</sup>

**Government representatives of the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network**

<b>Representative</b>	<b>Group</b>
Mr. Pedro Borges (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of))	Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention
Mr. Collin Guiste (Dominica)	
Mr. Spencer Linus Thomas (Grenada)	
Mr. Fred Machulu Onduri (Uganda)	
Ms. Rose Mukankomeje (Rwanda)	
Ms. Sara Aagesen Muñoz (Spain)	Parties included in Annex I to the Convention
Mr. Jürg Grütter (Switzerland)	
Mr. David Henry (Canada)	
Mr. Kazuhiko Honbu (Japan)	
Mr. Matthew Kennedy (Ireland)	
Mr. Piotr Paschalis-Jakubowicz (Poland)	
Mr. Michael Rantil (Sweden)	
Mr. Griffin Thompson (United States)	

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<sup>55</sup> The latest membership list is located at [http://unfccc.int/bodies/election\\_and\\_membership/items/6558.php](http://unfccc.int/bodies/election_and_membership/items/6558.php).

## **X. Second review of the adequacy of Article 4, paragraph 2(a) and (b), of the Convention<sup>56</sup>**

(Agenda item 10 *held in abeyance*)

## **XI. Matters relating to finance**

(Agenda item 11)

### **A. Work programme on long-term finance**

(Agenda item 11(a))

103. At its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the COP had before it document FCCC/CP/2012/3. The President invited the two co-chairs of the work programme, Mr. Zaheer Fakir (South Africa) and Mr. Georg Børsting (Norway), to present the report.

104. The President thanked the co-chairs for their work on this important matter.

105. Representatives of 26 Parties made statements, including one on behalf of the African States, one on behalf of AOSIS and one on behalf of the European Union and its member States and Croatia. One Party made a statement on behalf of the trade unions NGOs.

106. On a proposal by the President, the COP decided to establish a contact group, co-facilitated by Mr. Kamal Djemouai (Algeria) and Mr. Gregory Andrews (Australia), to consider the report.<sup>57</sup>

107. At its resumed 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the COP, upon a proposal by the President,<sup>58</sup> adopted decision 4/CP.18, ~~entitled "Work programme on long-term finance"~~, as part of a package of decisions to be designated the Doha Climate Gateway.

### **B. Report of the Standing Committee**

(Agenda item 11(b))

108. At the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the President referred the COP to document FCCC/CP/2012/4. He invited the Chair, Ms. Diann Black Layne (Antigua and Barbuda), and the Vice-Chair, Mr. Stefan Schwager (Switzerland), to report on the progress of work to date.

109. The President thanked the Chair and Vice-Chair and all Standing Committee members for their work.

110. Representatives of six Parties made statements, including one on behalf of AOSIS.

111. On a proposal by the President, the COP decided to establish a contact group, co-facilitated by Mr. Djemouai and Mr. Andrews, to consider the report of the Standing Committee.<sup>59</sup>

112. At its resumed 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the COP, upon a proposal by the President,<sup>60</sup> adopted decision 5/CP.18, entitled "Report of the Standing Committee", as part of a package of decisions to be designated the Doha Climate Gateway.

<sup>56</sup> This item was held in abeyance and, in accordance with rule 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, will be considered at COP 19.

<sup>57</sup> The contact group considered sub-items (a-d) under agenda item 11, "Matters relating to finance".

<sup>58</sup> FCCC/CP/2012/L.15.

<sup>59</sup> As footnote 57 above.

### **C. Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund**

(Agenda item 11(c))

113. At its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the COP had before it document FCCC/CP/2012/5, containing the report of the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

114. The President invited Mr. Fakir and Mr. Ewen McDonald (Australia), the Co-Chairs of the Board of the GCF, to report on the progress of the work to date.

115. The President thanked the Co-Chairs and all members of the Board for the progress made to date. The President also thanked the Parties that offered to host the GCF.

116. Representative of 11 Parties made statements, including one on behalf of the African States, one on behalf of AOSIS and one on behalf of Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Peru.

117. On a proposal by the President, the COP decided to establish a contact group, co-facilitated by Mr. Djemouai and Mr. Andrews, to consider the report of the GCF and the arrangements to be concluded.<sup>61</sup>

118. At its resumed 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the COP, upon a proposal by the President,<sup>62</sup> adopted decision 6/CP.18, entitled "~~Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund~~", as part of a package of decisions to be designated the Doha Climate Gateway.

### **D. Arrangements between the Conference of the Parties and the Green Climate Fund**

(Agenda item 11(d))

119. At its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the COP had before it document FCCC/CP/2012/5, containing the report of the GCF. A representative of one Party made a statement.

120. On a proposal by the President, the COP decided to establish a contact group, co-facilitated by Mr. Djemouai and Mr. Andrews, to consider the report of the GCF.<sup>63</sup>

121. At its resumed 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the COP, upon a proposal by the President,<sup>64</sup> adopted decision 7/CP.18, entitled "~~Arrangements between the Conference of the Parties and the Green Climate Fund~~", as part of a package of decisions to be designated the Doha Climate Gateway.

### **E. Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility**

(Agenda item 11(e))

122. The COP had before it the report of the Global Environment Facility.<sup>65</sup> At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, this agenda sub-item was referred to the SBI for consideration.

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<sup>60</sup> FCCC/CP/2012/L.16.

<sup>61</sup> As footnote 57 above.

<sup>62</sup> FCCC/CP/2012/L.17.

<sup>63</sup> As footnote 57 above.

<sup>64</sup> FCCC/CP/2012/L.18.

<sup>65</sup> FCCC/CP/2012/6.

123. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the Chair of the SBI, Mr. Chruszczow, informed the COP that, as a result of the omnibus nature of the draft decision on guidance to the GEF under SBI agenda sub-item 6(b), the draft decision had benefited from additions arising from conclusions and decisions<sup>66</sup> adopted following the SBI's closure. Upon a proposal by the President,<sup>67</sup> the COP adopted decision 9/CP.18, ~~entitled "Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and additional guidance to the Global Environment Facility"~~.

## **F. Further guidance to the Least Developed Countries Fund**

(Agenda item 11(f))

124. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the COP decided to refer this agenda sub-item to the SBI for consideration.

125. At its 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the COP, on a recommendation by the SBI,<sup>68</sup> adopted decision 10/CP.18, ~~entitled "Further guidance to the Least Developed Countries Fund"~~.

## **XII. National communications**

(Agenda item 12)

### **A. National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention**

(Agenda item 12(a))

126. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, this agenda sub-item was referred to the SBI for consideration.

127. At its 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the COP, on a recommendation by the SBI,<sup>69</sup> adopted decision 20/CP.18, ~~entitled "Status of submission and review of fifth national communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention and compilation and synthesis of fifth national communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention"~~.

### **B. National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention**

(Agenda item 12(b))

128. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the COP decided to refer this agenda sub-item to the SBI for consideration.

129. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the President recalled that the SBI recommended a draft decision<sup>70</sup> to the COP for further consideration (see para. 59(b) above). He further recalled that he had requested the Chair of the SBI to continue consultations on this issue. On a proposal by the President,<sup>71</sup> the COP adopted decision 18/CP.18, ~~entitled "Work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention"~~.

<sup>66</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/L.52, FCCC/SBI/2012/15 and FCCC/CP/2012/L.2.

<sup>67</sup> FCCC/CP/2012/L.7.

<sup>68</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/L.49.

<sup>69</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15/Add.1.

<sup>70</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/L.53/Rev.1.

<sup>71</sup> FCCC/CP/2012/L.6.

### **XIII. Capacity-building under the Convention**

(Agenda item 13)

130. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the COP decided to refer this agenda item to the SBI for consideration.

131. At its 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the COP, acting on a recommendation by the SBI,<sup>72</sup> adopted decision 21/CP.18, ~~entitled “Capacity-building under the Convention for countries with economies in transition”~~.

### **XIV. Implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention**

(Agenda item 14)

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

(Agenda item 14(a))

132. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the COP decided to refer this agenda sub-item to the SBSTA and the SBI for consideration.

133. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the President recalled that, as reported<sup>73</sup> by the Chairs of the SBSTA and the SBI, consultations on this agenda sub-item will continue at the thirty-eighth sessions of the SBSTA and the SBI. Upon a proposal by the President, the COP took note of this action.

#### **B. Matters relating to the least developed countries**

(Agenda item 14(b))

134. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the COP decided to refer this agenda sub-item to the SBI for consideration.

135. At its 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the COP noted that the SBI had adopted conclusions<sup>74</sup> on matters relating to the least developed countries.

### **XV. Article 6 of the Convention**

(Agenda item 15)

136. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, this agenda item was referred to the SBI for consideration.

137. At its 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the COP, acting on a recommendation by the SBI,<sup>75</sup> adopted decision 15/CP.18, ~~entitled “Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention”~~.

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<sup>72</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15/Add.1.

<sup>73</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.23–FCCC/SBI/2012/L.34 and FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.26.

<sup>74</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/L.35.

<sup>75</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/L.47.

## **XVI. Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties by the subsidiary bodies**

(Agenda item 16)

138. At its 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the COP noted that no other matters were raised under this agenda item.

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

(Agenda item 17)

### **Audited financial statements for the biennium 2010–2011**

(Agenda item 17(a))

### **Budget performance for the biennium 2012–2013**

(Agenda item 17(b))

139. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, these agenda sub-items 17(a) and (b) were referred to the SBI for consideration.

140. At its 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the COP, acting upon a recommendation by the SBI,<sup>76</sup> adopted decision 25/CP.18, entitled "~~Administrative, financial and institutional matters~~".

## **XVIII. High-level segment**

(Agenda item 18)

### **A. Welcoming ceremony and opening of the high-level segment**

141. A welcoming ceremony, attended by the Emir of Qatar, His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, the Heir Apparent of Qatar, His Highness Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al-Thani, Her Highness Sheikha Mozah bint Nasser Al-Missned of Qatar, the Emir of Kuwait, His Highness Sheikh Sabah IV Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. BAN Ki-moon, the President of the United Nations General Assembly, ~~Mr. Wuk Jeremić, the President of COP 18 and CMP 8, Mr. Abdullah bin Hamad Al-Attiyah, the Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC, Ms. Figueres, and other dignitaries,~~ was held on 4 December.

142. The joint high-level segment of COP 18 and CMP 8 was opened on 4 December by the President of the COP and the CMP at the 3<sup>rd</sup> meetings of the COP and the CMP.

143. The Emir of Qatar, His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, made a statement at the opening ceremony of the high-level segment.<sup>77</sup>

144. To mark the opening of the high-level segment, the Government of Qatar presented a ~~video entitled "Count me in"~~.

<sup>76</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/L.32.

<sup>77</sup> The statements made at the opening of the high-level segment are available at [http://unfccc.int/meetings/doha\\_nov\\_2012/statements/items/7324.php](http://unfccc.int/meetings/doha_nov_2012/statements/items/7324.php).

## B. Statements by Parties and observer States

145. During the high-level segment, statements were made by 156 Parties, of which seven were given by Heads of State or Government, five were given by either Vice-Presidents or Deputy Prime Ministers, 99 were given by ministers and 45 were given by Party representatives. In addition, two statements were given by observer States. Statements were made by seven Parties on behalf of negotiating and other groups. A complete list of speakers is presented in annex II to this report.<sup>78</sup>

## C. Statements by United Nations officials

146. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. BAN Ki-moon, and the President of the United Nations General Assembly, Mr. Jeremić, made statements during the high-level segment. The Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC, Ms. Figueres, also made a statement.

## D. Doha Climate Gateway

147. During the session, the President convened a number of informal stocktaking plenaries, the purpose of which was to enhance the openness and transparency of the negotiations and to provide an overview to all participants of the organization of the work of the steps being taken and how the negotiations were advancing.<sup>79</sup> The President requested ministers and high-level officials to assist him in ministerial outreach, with a view to finding common ground on several key issues requiring finalization before the closure of the session, such as the agreed outcome pursuant to the Bali Action Plan, finance, reporting guidelines, loss and damage, and the composition of the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network. The ministers and high-level officials included Mr. Altmaier, Mr. Balakrishnan, Mr. Dreyfus, Ms. Gaye, Ms. Flores, Ms. Molewa, Mr. Oberle and Ms. Shakeela. These activities contributed to the development of a package of decisions that were designated as part of the Doha Climate Gateway<sup>80</sup> (see para. 30 above) and that were referred to the COP for adoption.

## E. Other action taken by the Conference of the Parties

148. At its resumed 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the COP, upon a proposal by the President,<sup>81</sup> adopted decision 24/CP.18, entitled "~~Economic diversification initiative~~".

149. A representative of a Party made a statement.

## XIX. Statements by observer organizations

(Agenda item 19)

150. At the 8<sup>th</sup> meeting of the COP and the 8<sup>th</sup> meeting of the CMP, on 7 December, statements were made by representatives of IGOs and NGOs. A complete list of those organizations is presented in annex III to this report.

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<sup>78</sup> As footnote 77 above.

<sup>79</sup> See <[http://unfccc.int/meetings/doha\\_nov\\_2012/items/7304.php](http://unfccc.int/meetings/doha_nov_2012/items/7304.php)> for further information.

<sup>80</sup> The Doha Climate Gateway decisions also include two decisions under the CMP (see FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/13, para. 17).

<sup>81</sup> FCCC/CP/2012/L.11.

## **XX. Other matters**

(Agenda item 20)

151. At the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the President opened this agenda item. The European Union on behalf of its 27 member States and Croatia made a proposal on enhancing women representation in the UNFCCC.

152. Representatives of 14 Parties made statements in support of the proposal, including one on behalf of the African States and one on behalf of the EIG.

153. On a proposal by the President, the COP decided to refer the matter on enhancing women representation in the process to the SBI for consideration, with a request that it report back to the COP at its closing plenary.<sup>82</sup>

## **XXI. Conclusion of the session**

(Agenda item 21)

154. At the resumed 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, a representative of the secretariat provided a preliminary estimate of the administrative and budgetary implications of the decisions adopted during the session.

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

(Agenda item 21(a))

155. At its resumed 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the COP considered the draft report on its eighteenth session.<sup>83</sup> At the same meeting, on a proposal by the President, the COP authorized the Rapporteur to complete the report on the session, under the guidance of the President and with the assistance of the secretariat.

### **B. Closure of the session**

(Agenda item 21(b))

156. At its resumed 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on a proposal by the President,<sup>84</sup> the COP adopted resolution 1/CP.18, entitled “**Expression of gratitude to the Government of the State of Qatar and the people of the city of Doha**”. The President then declared the eighteenth session of the COP closed.

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<sup>82</sup> See paragraph 62(a) above.

<sup>83</sup> FCCC/CP/2012/L.1.

<sup>84</sup> FCCC/CP/2012/L.3–FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/L.5.

## Annex I

[English only]

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

**A. Parties to the Convention**

Afghanistan	China	Guinea
Albania	Colombia	Guinea-Bissau
Algeria	Comoros	Guyana
Angola	Congo	Haiti
Antigua and Barbuda	Cook Islands	Honduras
Argentina	Costa Rica	Hungary
Armenia	Côte d'Ivoire	Iceland
Australia	Croatia	India
Austria	Cuba	Indonesia
Azerbaijan	Cyprus	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Bahamas	Czech Republic	Iraq
Bahrain	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Ireland
Bangladesh	Denmark	Israel
Barbados	Djibouti	Italy
Belarus	Dominica	Jamaica
Belgium	Dominican Republic	Japan
Belize	Ecuador	Jordan
Benin	Egypt	Kazakhstan
Bhutan	El Salvador	Kenya
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Equatorial Guinea	Kiribati
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Eritrea	Kuwait
Botswana	Estonia	Kyrgyzstan
Brazil	Ethiopia	<del>Lao People's Democratic Republic</del>
Brunei Darussalam	European Union	Latvia
Bulgaria	Fiji	Lebanon
Burkina Faso	Finland	Lesotho
Burundi	France	Liberia
Cambodia	Gabon	Libya
Cameroon	Gambia	Liechtenstein
Canada	Georgia	Lithuania
Cape Verde	Germany	Luxembourg
Central African Republic	Ghana	Madagascar
Chad	Greece	Malawi
Chile	Grenada	Malaysia
	Guatemala	

Maldives	Peru	Swaziland
Mali	Philippines	Sweden
Malta	Poland	Switzerland
Marshall Islands	Portugal	Tajikistan
Mauritania	Qatar	Thailand
Mauritius	Republic of Korea	Timor-Leste
Mexico	Republic of Moldova	Togo
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Romania	Tonga
Monaco	Russian Federation	Trinidad and Tobago
Mongolia	Rwanda	Tunisia
Montenegro	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Turkey
Morocco	Saint Lucia	Turkmenistan
Mozambique	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Tuvalu
Namibia	Samoa	Uganda
Nauru	Sao Tome and Principe	Ukraine
Nepal	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates
Netherlands	Senegal	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
New Zealand	Serbia	United Republic of Tanzania
Nicaragua	Seychelles	United States of America
Niger	Sierra Leone	Uruguay
Nigeria	Singapore	Uzbekistan
Niue	Slovakia	Vanuatu
Norway	Slovenia	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Oman	Solomon Islands	Viet Nam
Pakistan	Somalia	Yemen
Palau	South Africa	Zambia
Panama	Spain	Zimbabwe
Papua New Guinea	Sri Lanka	
Paraguay	Sudan	
	Suriname	

## B. Observer States

Holy See  
 State of Palestine  
 South Sudan

**C. United Nations bodies and programmes**

United Nations

~~United Nations Children's Fund~~

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 and Social Commission for Western Asia

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

United Nations Environment Programme

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/Centre for Human Rights

United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States

United Nations Office for Project Services

United Nations Population Fund

United Nations University

World Food Programme

**D. Convention secretariats**

Convention on Biological Diversity

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

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

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Global Environment Facility

Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

International Civil Aviation Organization

International Fund for Agricultural Development

International Maritime Organization

International Telecommunication Union

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

World Health Organization

World Intellectual Property Organization

World Meteorological Organization

World Tourism Organization

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

International Atomic Energy Agency

International Finance Corporation

International Monetary Fund

World Bank

World Trade Organization

## Annex II

[English only]

### List of representatives who made statements at the high-level segment under agenda item 18 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<sup>1</sup>

#### A. Negotiating and other groups

**Algeria** (*on behalf of the Group of 77 and China*)

Mr. Amara Benyounes  
Minister of Land Planning, Environment and City

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

Mr. Mark Dreyfus  
Parliamentary Secretary for Climate Change and Energy Efficiency

#### **European Union**

Ms. Connie Hedegaard Commissioner for Climate Action, European Commission, and

Mr. Sofoclis Aletraris  
Minister of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment, Cyprus

**Gambia** (*on behalf of the least developed countries*)

Ms. Fatou Ndeye Gaye  
Minister of Environment

**Nauru** (*on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States*)

Mr. Kieren Keke  
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade

**Papua New Guinea** (*on behalf of the Coalition for Rainforest Nations*)

Mr. Patrick Pruaitch  
Minister for Forestry and Climate Change

**Swaziland** (*on behalf of the African States*)

Mr. Sibusiso B. Dlamini  
Prime Minister

**Switzerland** (*on behalf of the Environmental Integrity Group*)

Mr. Bruno Oberle  
State Secretary, Swiss Federal Department for the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communication

<sup>1</sup> Webcasts of statements are available at  
<[http://unfccc.int/meetings/doha\\_nov\\_2012/meeting/6815/php/view/webcasts.php](http://unfccc.int/meetings/doha_nov_2012/meeting/6815/php/view/webcasts.php)>.

**B. Parties<sup>2</sup>****Afghanistan**

Mr. Ghulam Mohd Malikiyar  
Deputy Director General, National  
Environmental Protection Agency

**Albania**

Mr. Fatmir Mediu  
Minister of Environment, Forestry and  
Water Administration

**Angola**

Ms. Maria Fatima Jardim  
Minister of Environment

**Argentina**

Ms. Maria Fabiana Loguzzo  
General Director of Environmental Affairs,  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

**Armenia****Australia**

Mr. Mark Dreyfus  
Parliamentary Secretary for Climate Change  
and Energy Efficiency

**Austria**

Mr. Nikolaus Berlakovich  
Federal Minister for Agriculture, Forestry,  
Environment and Water Management

**Bahrain**

Mr. Ahmed Alkaabi  
Minister of Municipality

**Bangladesh**

Mr. Mohammed Hasan Mahmud  
Minister of Environment and Forests

**Barbados**

Ms. Maxine McClean  
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Foreign  
Trade

**Belarus**

Mr. Oleg Maksyuta  
Director, Department of Hydrometeorology

**Belgium**

Mr. Wathelet Melchior Henri Nicole  
State Secretary for Environment, Energy and  
Mobility and State Secretary for Institutional  
Reforms

**Belize**

Ms. Lisel Del Socorro Alamilla  
Minister of Forestry, Fisheries and Sustainable  
Development

**Benin**

Mr. Blaise Onésiphore Ahanhanzo Glele  
Minister of Environment, Housing and  
Urbanism

**Bhutan**

Mr. Penden Wangchuk  
Cabinet Secretary

**Bolivia (Plurinational State of)**

Mr. Jose Antonio Zamora Gutiérrez  
Minister of Environment and Water

**Bosnia and Herzegovina**

Mr. Mirko Sarovic  
Minister of Foreign Trade and Economic  
Relations

**Brazil**

Ms. Izabella Monica Teixeira  
Minister of Environment

**Brunei Darussalam**

Mr. Pehin Dato Suyoi Haji Osman  
Minister of Development

**Burundi**

Mr. Jean Marie Nibirantije  
Minister of Water, Environment, Land  
Management and Urban Planning

<sup>2</sup> At the joint high-level segment of the Conference of the Parties (COP) and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP), Armenia requested that its statement be included in the records of the conference and posted on the UNFCCC website.

**Cambodia**

Mr. Chansokha Nuth  
Under-Secretary of State

**Cameroon**

Mr. Iya Tidjani  
Ambassador of Cameroon to Saudi Arabia

**Canada**

Mr. Peter James Kent  
Minister of the Environment

**Cape Verde**

Mr. Antonio Pedro Monteiro Lima  
Permanent Representative to the United Nations, New York

**Central African Republic**

Mr. François Naoueyama  
Minister of Environment and Ecology

**Chad**

Mr. Mahamat Bechir Okormi  
Minister of Environment and Fisheries

**Chile**

Ms. Maria Ignacia Benítez  
Minister of Environment

**China<sup>3</sup>**

Mr. Zhenhua Xie  
Minister, Vice-Chairman

**Comoros**

Mr. Mohadji Fouad  
Vice-President in Charge of the Ministry of Production, Environment, Energy, Industry and Craft

**Congo**

Mr. Jose Rodrigue Ngouonimba  
Minister of Tourism and Environment

**Costa Rica**

Mr. René Castro Salazar  
Minister of Environment, Energy and Telecommunications

**Côte d'Ivoire**

Mr. Remi Allah-Kouadio  
Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development

**Croatia**

~~Mr. Michael Zmajević~~  
Minister of Environmental and Nature Protection

**Cuba**

Mr. Fernando Mario González Bermúdez  
Vice Prime Minister of Science, Technology and Environment

**Czech Republic**

Mr. Tomas Chalupa  
Minister of the Environment

**Democratic Republic of the Congo**

Mr. Daniel Mukoko Samba  
Vice Prime Minister

**Denmark**

Mr. Martin Lidegaard  
Minister for Climate, Energy and Building

**Djibouti**

Mr. Ismail Omar Guelleh  
President

**Dominican Republic**

Mr. Omar Bolivar Ramírez Tejada  
Secretary of State

**Ecuador**

Ms. Ivonne Juez de Baki  
Secretary of State

**Egypt**

Mr. Moustafa Hussien Kamel  
Minister of Environment

**El Salvador**

Mr. Herman Humberto Rosa Chavez  
Minister of Environment and Natural Resources

**Eritrea**

Mr. Tesfai Ghebreselassie Sebhatu  
Minister of Environment, Land, Water and Environment

**Estonia**

Ms. Keit Pentus-Rosimannus  
Minister of the Environment

**Ethiopia**

Mr. Hailemariam Dessalegn Boshe  
Prime Minister

<sup>3</sup> At the joint high-level segment of the COP and the CMP, a further statement was also made by China,

**Fiji**

Mr. Ratu Inoke Kubuabola  
Minister of Foreign Affairs and  
International Cooperation

**Finland**

Mr. Ville Niinistö  
Minister of the Environment

**France**

Mr. Fabius Laurent Pierre  
Minister of Foreign Affairs

**Gabon**

Mr. Ali Bongo Ondimba  
President

**Germany**

Mr. Peter Altmaier  
Minister for the Environment, Nature  
Conservation and Nuclear Safety

**Grenada**

Mr. George Wilbert Prime  
Minister of Environment, Foreign Trade  
and Export Development

**Guatemala**

Mr. Sergio Raúl Ruano Solares  
Vice-Minister of Environment and Natural  
Resources

**Haiti**

Mr. Jean Vilmond Hilaire  
Minister of Environment

**Honduras**

Mr. Rigoberto Cuéllar Cruz  
Minister of Natural Environment and  
Resources Secretariat

**Iceland**

Mr. Hugi Ólafsson  
Director, Climate Change, Ministry for the  
Environment and Natural Resources

**India**

Ms. Mira Mehrishi  
Special Secretary, Ministry of Environment and  
Forests

**Indonesia**

Mr. Rachmat Witoelar  
Minister and President's Special Envoy for  
Climate Change

**Iran (Islamic Republic of)**

Mr. Mohammad Javad Mohammadi Zadeh  
Vice-President and Head of the Organization for  
the Protection of Environment

**Iraq**

Mr. Sargon Lazar Binzezo  
Minister of the Environment

**Ireland**

Mr. Phil Hogan  
Minister for the Environment, Community and  
Local Government

**Israel**

Ms. Lironne Bar Sadeh  
Director, International Organizations and  
Human Rights Department

**Italy**

Mr. Corrado Clini  
Minister of Environment, Land and Sea

**Jamaica**

Mr. Robert D. Pickersgill  
Minister of Water, Land, Environment and  
Climate Change

**Japan**

Mr. Hiroyuki Nagahama  
Minister of the Environment

**Jordan**

Mr. Ahmad Thalje Al Qatarneh  
Secretary-General, Ministry of Environment

**Kazakhstan**

Mr. Marlen Iskakov  
Vice-Minister of Environmental Protection

**Kenya**

Mr. Ali Daud Mohamed,  
Permanent Secretary, Ministry of  
Environment and Mineral Resources

**Kyrgyzstan**

Mr. Bahtiyar Abdiev  
State Secretary, State Agency on  
Environment Protection and Forestry

**Lebanon**

Mr. Nazem El-Khoury  
Minister of Environment

**Lesotho**

Mr. Thahane Timothy Thahane  
Minister of Energy, Meteorology and Water  
Affairs

**Liberia**

Ms. Julia Duncan Cassell  
Minister of Gender and Development

**Libya**

Mr. Abdul Aziz T. Hreba  
Chairman of the Environment Affairs  
Committee, General National Congress

**Liechtenstein**

Ms. Renate Muessner  
Minister of the Environment

**Luxembourg**

Mr. Marco Schank  
Minister for Sustainable Development and  
Infrastructure

**Madagascar**

Mr. Pierre Manganirina Randrianarisoa  
Secretary-General, Ministry of Environment  
and Forest

**Malawi**

Ms. Catherine Gomezgani Hara  
Cabinet Minister, Ministry of Environment  
and Climate Change Management

**Malaysia**

Mr. Douglas Uggah Embas  
Minister of Natural Resources and Environment

**Maldives**

Ms. Mariyam Shakeela  
Minister of Environment and Energy

**Mali**

Mr. David Sagara  
Minister of Environment and Sanitation

**Malta**

Ms. Simone Borg  
Ambassador for Climate Change, Ministry of  
Resources and Rural Affairs

**Marshall Islands**

Mr. Tony De Brum  
Minister-in-Assistance to the President

**Mauritania**

Mr. Cheikh Sid Amed El Bekaye Hamadi  
Ambassador of Mauritania to Qatar

**Mauritius**

Mr. Premhans Jhugroo  
Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Environment  
and Sustainable Development

**Mexico**

Mr. Francisco Urbano Barnés Regueiro  
Director General, National Institute of Ecology  
and Climate Change

**Micronesia (Federated States of)**

Ms. Jane J. Chigiyal  
Permanent Representative to the United  
Nations, New York

**Monaco**

Ms. Marie-Pierre Gramaglia  
Minister for Public Works, Environment and  
Urban Development

**Mongolia**

Ms. Sanjaasuren Oyun  
Minister of Environment and Green  
Development

**Morocco**

Mr. Fouad Douiri  
Minister of Energy, Mines, Water and  
Environment

**Mozambique**

Ms. Alcinda António de Abreu  
Minister for Coordination of Environmental  
Affairs

**Namibia**

Ms. Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah  
Environmental Commissioner in the  
Ministry of Environment and Tourism

**Nepal**

Mr. Keshab Man Shakya  
Minister of Environment, Science and  
Technology

**Netherlands**

Ms. Wilma Mansveld  
Minister for the Environment

**New Zealand**

Mr. Tim Groser  
Minister for Climate Change Issues,  
Minister of Trade, Associate Minister of  
Foreign Affairs

**Nicaragua**

Mr. Paul Herbert Oquist Kelley  
Minister, Private Secretary of the  
Presidency for National Policies

**Niger**

Mr. Issoufou Issaka  
Minister of Water and Environment

**Nigeria**

Ms. Hadiza Ibrahim Mailafia  
Minister of Environment

**Niue**

Mr. Dion P. Taufitu  
Associate Minister for Meteorology and  
Climate Change

**Norway**

Mr. Bård Vegar Solhjell  
Minister of Environment

**Pakistan**

Mr. Muhammad Ali Gardezi  
Federal Secretary, Ministry of Climate Change

**Panama**

Mr. Raul Pinedo  
Head of Delegation, National Environment  
Authority of Panama

**Paraguay**

Mr. Heriberto Osnaghi  
Minister of Environment

**Peru**

Mr. Gabriel Quijandria Acosta  
Vice-Minister of Environment

**Philippines**

Ms. Mary Ann Lucille Sering  
Climate Change Commissioner  
Office of the President

**Poland**

Mr. Marcin Korolec  
Minister of Environment

**Portugal**

Ms. Assunção Cristas  
Minister for Agriculture, Sea, Environment and  
Spatial Planning

**Qatar**

Mr. Abdullah Bin Mubarak Bin Ebood Al-  
Moadadi  
Minister of Environment

**Republic of Korea**

Ms. Young Sook Yoo  
Minister of Environment

**Romania**

Ms. Elena Dumitru  
Deputy Secretary-General, Ministry of  
Environment and Forests

**Russian Federation**

Mr. Alexander Bedritsky  
Adviser to the President of the Russian Federation, Special Envoy for Climate

**Rwanda**

Mr. Stanislas Kamanzi  
Minister of Natural Resources

**Saint Kitts and Nevis**

Mr. Delano Frank Bart  
Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the United Nations, New York

**Saint Lucia**

Mr. James L. Fletcher  
Minister of Sustainable Development, Energy, Science and Technology

**Saint Vincent and the Grenadines**

Mr. Camillo M. Gonsalves  
Permanent Representative to the United Nations, New York

**Samoa**

Mr. Tuilaepa Fatialofa Lupesoliai Sailele Malielegaoi  
Prime Minister

**Saudi Arabia**

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

**Senegal**

Mr. Adama Sarr  
Ambassador of Senegal to Qatar

**Seychelles**

Mr. Christian Lionnet  
Minister for Land Use and Housing

**Sierra Leone**

Ms. Haddijatu Jallow  
Executive Chairperson, Environment Protection Agency

**Singapore**

Mr. Chee Hean Teo  
Deputy Prime Minister, Coordinating Minister for National Security and Minister for Home Affairs

**Slovakia**

Mr. Peter Ziga  
Minister of the Environment

**Solomon Islands**

Mr. Bradley Tovosia  
Minister of Environment, Conservation and Meteorology

**Somalia**

Mr. Buri Mohamed Hamza  
Head of Delegation at COP 18

**South Africa**

Ms. Bomo Edna Molewa  
Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs

**Spain**

Mr. Miguel Arias Cañete  
Minister of Agriculture, Food and Environment

**Sri Lanka**

Mr. Basnayake Mudiyansele Uthpala  
Dayananda Basnayake  
Secretary of Environment

**Sudan**

Mr. Hassan Abdelgadir Hilal  
Minister of Environment, Forestry and Physical Development

**Sweden**

Ms. Lena Margareta Ek  
Minister of the Environment

**Switzerland**

Ms. Doris Leuthard  
Federal Councilor

**Thailand**

Mr. Chote Trachu  
Permanent Secretary  
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

**Timor-Leste**

Mr. Antonio da Conceição  
Minister of Commerce, Industry and  
Environment

**Togo**

Ms. Dédé Ahoéfa Ekoue  
Minister of Environment and Forestry  
Resources

**Tunisia**

Ms. Mémia Benna Zayani  
Minister of Environment

**Turkey**

Mr. Muhammet Balta  
Vice-Minister of Environment and  
Urbanization

**Tuvalu**

Mr. Apisai Ielemia  
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Trade,  
Tourism, Environment and Labour

**Uganda**

Mr. Ephraim Kamuntu  
Minister of Water and Environment

**Ukraine**

Mr. Eduard Stavytskyi  
Minister of Ecology and Natural Resources

**United Arab Emirates**

Mr. Rashid Ahmad bin Fahad  
Minister of Environment and Water

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

Mr. Edward Jonathon Davey  
Secretary of State  
Department of Energy and Climate Change

**United Republic of Tanzania**

Ms. Terezya Luoga Huvisa  
Minister  
Vice-~~President's~~ Office

**United States of America**

Mr. Todd D. Stern  
Special Envoy for Climate Change

**Uruguay**

Mr. Francisco Beltrame  
Minister of Environment

**Uzbekistan**

Mr. Aleksandr Merkushkin  
Deputy Chief of Environment, Environment  
Pollution Monitoring Service of Uzhydromet

**Vanuatu**

Mr. Albert Williams  
Director  
Department of Environmental Protection and  
Conservation

**Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)**

Ms. Claudia Salerno Caldera  
Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs and Special  
Presidential Envoy

**Viet Nam**

Mr. Tran Hong Ha  
Vice-Minister, Natural Resources and  
Environment

**Zambia**

Mr. Wylbur Chisiya. Simuusa  
Minister of Lands, Natural Resources and  
Environmental Protection

**Zimbabwe**

Ms. Florence R. Nhekairo  
Secretary for Environment and Natural  
Resources Management

**C. Observer States**

**Holy See**

Mr. Petar Rajic  
Apostolic Nuncio

**State of Palestine**

Mr. Yousef Abu Safieh  
Minister of Environment Affairs

## Annex III

[English only]

### List of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that made statements at the high-level segment under agenda item 18 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<sup>1</sup>

#### A. Intergovernmental organizations

Banque Ouest Africaine de Developpement  
 Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre  
 Global Water Partnership Organization  
 Institut International du Froid  
 International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
 International Tropical Timber Organization  
 Organisation internationale de la francophonie  
 Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries  
 Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries  
 Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe  
 South Centre  
 Regional Organization for the Conservation of the Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden

#### B. Non-governmental organizations

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Speaking on behalf of</i>
International Chamber of Commerce	Business and industry non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
IndyACT – The League of Independent Activists	Environmental NGOs
College of the Atlantic	Environmental NGOs
Southern African Confederation of Agricultural Unions	Farmers NGOs
Southern African Faith Communities <sup>2</sup> Environment Institute	Faith-based NGOs

<sup>1</sup> Webcasts of statements made are available at <[http://unfccc.int/meetings/doha\\_nov\\_2012/meeting/6815/php/view/webcasts.php](http://unfccc.int/meetings/doha_nov_2012/meeting/6815/php/view/webcasts.php)>. Statements are available at <[http://unfccc.int/meetings/doha\\_nov\\_2012/statements/items/7324.php](http://unfccc.int/meetings/doha_nov_2012/statements/items/7324.php)>.

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<i>Organization</i>	<i>Speaking on behalf of</i>
Fundación para la Promoción del Conocimiento Indígena	Indigenous peoples organizations
United Cities and Local Governments	Local governments and municipal authorities
Qatar Sustainability Network	Research and independent NGOs
International Trade Union Confederation	Trade unions NGO
Women's Environment and Development Organization	Women and gender NGOs
SustainUS	Youth NGOs
Qatar Sustainability Network	Umbrella organization for the eighteenth session of the Conference of the Parties and the eighth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol

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## Annex IV

[English only]

### **Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies, 2013–2017**

- First sessional period in 2013: 3–14 June
- Second sessional period in 2013: 11–22 November
- First sessional period in 2014: 4–15 June
- Second sessional period in 2014: 3–14 December
- First sessional period in 2015: 3–14 June
- Second sessional period in 2015: 2–13 December
- First sessional period in 2016: 18–29 May
- Second sessional period in 2016: 30 November–11 December
- First sessional period in 2017: 10–21 May
- Second sessional period in 2017: 29 November–10 December

## Annex V

[English only]

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

FCCC/CP/2012/1	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary
FCCC/CP/2012/2/Rev.1 and FCCC/CP/2012/2/Add.1	Admission of observers: organizations applying for admission as observers. Revised note by the secretariat
FCCC/CP/2012/3	Report on the workshops of the work programme on long-term finance. Note by the co-chairs
FCCC/CP/2012/4	Report of the Standing Committee to the Conference of the Parties
FCCC/CP/2012/5	Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/CP/2012/6 and Add.1 and 2	Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/13	Report of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol on its eighth session, held in Doha from 26 November to 8 December 2012
FCCC/CP/2012/7– FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/12	Report on credentials. Report of the Bureau
FCCC/CP/2012/INF.2 and Corr.1	List of Participants
FCCC/CP/2012/MISC.2	Submission from Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and United Arab Emirates
FCCC/CP/2012/L.1	Draft report of the Conference of the Parties on its eighteenth session
FCCC/CP/2012/L.2	National adaptation plans. Proposal by the President
FCCC/CP/2012/L.3– FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/L.5	Expression of gratitude to the Government of the State of Qatar and the people of the city of Doha. Draft resolution submitted by Poland
FCCC/CP/2012/L.4/Rev.1	Approaches to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to enhance adaptive capacity. Revised proposal by the President
FCCC/CP/2012/L.5	Composition, modalities and procedures of the team of technical experts under international consultations and analysis. Proposal by the President

FCCC/CP/2012/L.6	Work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention. Proposal by the President
FCCC/CP/2012/L.7	Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and additional guidance to the Global Environment Facility. Proposal by the President
FCCC/CP/2012/L.8	Dates and venues of future sessions. Proposal by the President
FCCC/CP/2012/L.9	Development and transfer of technologies and implementation of the Technology Mechanism. Proposal by the President
FCCC/CP/2012/L.10	Development and transfer of technologies and implementation of the Technology Mechanism. Proposal by the President
FCCC/CP/2012/L.11	High-level segment. Proposal by the President
FCCC/CP/2012/L.12	Methodological issues under the Convention. Proposal by the President
FCCC/CP/2012/L.13	Advancing the Durban Platform. Proposal by the President
FCCC/CP/2012/L.14/Rev.1	Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention. Revised proposal by the President
FCCC/CP/2012/L.15	Work programme on long-term finance. Proposal by the President
FCCC/CP/2012/L.16	Report of the Standing Committee. Proposal by the President
FCCC/CP/2012/L.17	Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund. Proposal by the President
FCCC/CP/2012/L.18	Arrangements between the Conference of the Parties and the Green Climate Fund. Proposal by the President
FCCC/CP/2011/4/Rev.1	Revised proposal from Papua New Guinea and Mexico to amend Articles 7 and 18 of the Convention. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/CP/2011/5	Proposal from the Russian Federation to amend article 4, paragraph 2 (f), of the Convention. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/CP/2010/3	Proposed protocol to the Convention submitted by Grenada for adoption at the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties. Note by the secretariat

FCCC/CP/2009/3	Draft protocol to the Convention prepared by the Government of Japan for adoption at the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/CP/2009/4	Draft protocol to the Convention presented by the Government of Tuvalu under Article 17 of the Convention. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/CP/2009/5	Draft protocol to the Convention prepared by the Government of Australia for adoption at the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/CP/2009/6	Draft protocol to the Convention prepared by the Government of Costa Rica to be adopted at the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/CP/2009/7	Draft implementing agreement under the Convention prepared by the Government of the United States of America for adoption at the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/CP/1996/2	Organizational matters: adoption of the rules of procedure. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SB/2012/2	Report on activities and performance of the Technology Executive Committee for 2012
FCCC/SB/2012/3 and Corr.1	Report of the Adaptation Committee
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/2	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its thirty-sixth session, held in Bonn from 14 to 25 May 2012
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.20	Draft report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its thirty-seventh session
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.22– FCCC/SBI/2012/L.33	Work of the Adaptation Committee. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chairs
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.23– FCCC/SBI/2012/L.34	Forum and work programme on the impact of the implementation of response measures. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.25/Add.1	Research and systematic observation. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair. Addendum
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.26	Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair.
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.27	Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.32	Development and transfer of technologies and report of the Technology Executive Committee. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair

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FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.33	Methodological issues under the Convention. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBI/2012/15 and Add.1 and 2	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its thirty-sixth session, held in Bonn from 14 to 25 May 2012
FCCC/SBI/2012/L.15	Compilation and synthesis of supplementary information incorporated in fifth national communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention that are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and submitted in accordance with Article 7, paragraph 2, of the Kyoto Protocol. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBI/2012/L.27	Draft report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its thirty-seventh session
FCCC/SBI/2012/L.32	Administrative, financial and institutional matters. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBI/2012/L.35	Matters relating to the least developed countries. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair.
FCCC/SBI/2012/L.36	Promoting gender balance and improving the participation of women in UNFCCC negotiations and in the representation of Parties in bodies established pursuant to the Convention or the Kyoto Protocol. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBI/2012/L.39	Prototype of the registry. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBI/2012/L.41	National adaptation plans. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBI/2012/L.44	Approaches to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to enhance adaptive capacity. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBI/2012/L.45	Review of the financial mechanism. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBI/2012/L.47	Article 6 of the Convention. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBI/2012/L.48	Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and additional guidance to the Global Environment Facility. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBI/2012/L.49	Further guidance to the Least Developed Countries Fund. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBI/2012/L.50	Composition, modalities and procedures of the team of technical experts under international consultations and analysis. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair

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FCCC/SBI/2012/L.51	Report of the Technology Executive Committee. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBI/2012/L.52	Provision of financial and technical support. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBI/2012/L.53/Rev.1	Work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention. Revised draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBI/2012/L.54	Arrangements to make the Climate Technology Centre and Network fully operational. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBI/2011/7	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its thirty-fourth session, held in Bonn from 6 to 17 June 2011
FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/3	Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention on the first part of its fifteenth session, held in Bonn from 15 to 24 May 2012
FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/5	Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention on the second part of its fifteenth session, held in Doha from 27 November to 7 December 2012
FCCC/AWGLCA/2011/14	Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention on the third and fourth parts of its fourteenth session, held in Panama City from 1 to 7 October 2011, and Durban from 29 November to 10 December 2011
FCCC/ADP/2012/2	Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action on the first part of its first session held in Bonn from 17 to 25 May 2012
FCCC/ADP/2012/3	Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action on the second part of its first session, held in Doha from 27 November to 7 December 2012

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**Conference of the Parties**
**Report of the Conference of the Parties on its eighteenth  
session, held in Doha from 26 November to  
8 December 2012**
**Addendum**
**Part Two: Action taken by the Conference of the Parties  
at its eighteenth session**
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## Decision 1/CP.18

### Agreed outcome pursuant to the Bali Action Plan

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decisions 1/CP.13 (Bali Action Plan), 1/CP.15, 1/CP.16 and 2/CP.17,

*Acknowledging* the significant achievements of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention towards enabling the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention,

*Welcoming* the new institutional arrangements and processes established as a result of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention and the progress made in making them operational and effective,

*Determined* to fully implement the agreements reached and further enhance long-term cooperative action under the Convention in order to achieve its ultimate objective,

*Welcoming* decision 1/CMP.8 on the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol pursuant to its Article 3, paragraph 9, as well as decision 2/CP.18 on Advancing the Durban Platform,

*Noting* that this decision, together with decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth and seventeenth sessions, constitutes the agreed outcome pursuant to decision 1/CP.13,

#### **I. A shared vision for long-term cooperative action, including a long-term global goal for emission reductions, to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention, in accordance with the provisions and principles of the Convention, in particular the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and taking into account social and economic conditions and other relevant factors**

*Recalling* the principles, provisions and commitments set forth in the Convention, in particular its Articles 2, 3 and 4,

*Also recalling* decisions 1/CP.13, 1/CP.16, 1/CP.17 and 2/CP.17,

1. *Decides* that Parties will urgently work towards the deep reduction in global greenhouse gas emissions required to hold the increase in global average temperature below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and to attain a global peaking of global greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible, consistent with science and as documented in the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, reaffirming that the time frame for peaking will be longer in developing countries;

2. *Also decides* that Parties' efforts should be undertaken on the basis of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and the provision of finance, technology transfer and capacity-building to developing countries in order to support their mitigation and adaptation actions under the Convention, and take into account the imperatives of equitable access to sustainable development, the survival of countries and protecting the integrity of Mother Earth;

3. *Welcomes* the work done by the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention on equitable access to sustainable development through a workshop and the report on the workshop<sup>1</sup> by the Chair;

## **II. Enhanced national/international action on mitigation of climate change**

### **A. Measurable, reportable and verifiable nationally appropriate mitigation commitments or actions, including quantified emission limitation and reduction objectives, by all developed country Parties, while ensuring the comparability of efforts among them, taking into account differences in their national circumstances**

*Recalling* decisions 1/CP.13, 1/CP.16 and 2/CP.17,

*Noting with grave concern* the significant gap between the aggregate effect of Parties' mitigation pledges in terms of global annual emissions of greenhouse gases by 2020 and aggregate emission pathways consistent with having a likely chance of holding the increase in global average temperature below 2 °C or 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels,

*Acknowledging* the role of biennial reports and international assessment and review in measuring progress towards the achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets,

*Also acknowledging* the work done under the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to finalize reporting and review guidelines for developed country Parties,

4. *Takes note* of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets to be implemented by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention as communicated by them and contained in document FCCC/SB/2011/INF.1/Rev.1;

5. *Requests* the secretariat to update document FCCC/SB/2011/INF.1/Rev.1 following any developed country Party's request to include new information on its target;

6. *Notes* the outcomes of the process of clarifying the quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets of developed country Parties during 2011 and 2012, as reflected in submissions from Parties, the reports on the relevant workshops and the technical paper prepared by the secretariat;<sup>2</sup>

7. *Urges* developed country Parties to increase the ambition of their quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets, with a view to reducing their aggregate anthropogenic emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol to a level consistent with the ranges documented in the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and subsequent Assessment Reports;

8. *Decides* to establish a work programme under the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to continue the process of clarifying the quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets of developed country Parties, particularly in relation to the elements contained in decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 5, with a view to:

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<sup>1</sup> FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/INF.3/Rev.1.

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/TP/2012/5.

- (a) Identifying common elements for measuring the progress made towards the achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets;
- (b) Ensuring the comparability of efforts among developed country Parties, taking into account differences in their national circumstances;
9. *Also decides* that the work programme referred to in paragraph 8 above shall commence in 2013 and end in 2014 and include focused expert meetings, technical briefings and submissions from Parties and observer organizations;
10. *Reiterates* its invitation to developed country Parties to submit information on the progress made towards the formulation of their low-emission development strategies;
11. *Requests* developed country Parties to submit any additional information for the clarification of their targets and associated assumptions and conditions as outlined in decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 5, and all Parties to submit their views on the work programme referred to in paragraph 8 above, by 25 March 2013, for compilation by the secretariat into a miscellaneous document;
12. *Also requests* the secretariat to annually update the technical paper referred to in paragraph 6 above, based on information provided by developed country Parties in relation to their targets;
13. *Further requests* the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to report on the progress of the work programme referred to in paragraph 8 above to the Conference of the Parties at its nineteenth session and on the outcome of that work programme to be considered by the Conference of the Parties at its twentieth session;

**B. Nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties in the context of sustainable development, supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity-building, in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner**

*Recalling* Article 4, paragraphs 1, 3 and 7, of the Convention,

*Also recalling* decisions 1/CP.13, 1/CP.16 and 2/CP.17,

*Noting with grave concern* the significant gap between the aggregate effect of Parties' ~~mitigation pledges in terms of~~ global annual emissions of greenhouse gases by 2020 and aggregate emission pathways consistent with having a likely chance of holding the increase in global average temperature below 2 °C or 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels,

*Recalling* decision 2/CP.17, in which developing country Parties were encouraged to develop low-emission development strategies, recognizing the need for financial and technical support by developed country Parties for the formulation of these strategies,

*Acknowledging* the role of biennial update reports and international consultation and analysis,

*Also acknowledging* the work of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on general guidelines for domestic measurement, reporting and verification of domestically supported nationally appropriate mitigation actions, and of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on the prototype of the registry for nationally appropriate mitigation actions and on the composition, modalities and procedures of the team of technical experts under international consultations and analysis,

14. *Takes note* of the information on nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties, as communicated by them and contained in document FCCC/AWGLCA/2011/INF.1;
15. *Also takes note* of the information on nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties contained in document FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/MISC.2 and Add.1;
16. *Reiterates* its invitation to developing country Parties that wish to voluntarily inform the Conference of the Parties of their intention to implement nationally appropriate mitigation actions in association with decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 50, to submit information on those actions to the secretariat;
17. *Requests* the secretariat to prepare an information note for the subsidiary bodies that compiles the information contained in documents FCCC/AWGLCA/2011/INF.1 and FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/MISC.2 and Add.1 and to update it with new information as communicated by Parties;
18. *Notes* the outcomes of the process to further the understanding of the diversity of the nationally appropriate mitigation actions of developing country Parties referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 51, and decision 2/CP.17, paragraphs 33 and 34, as reflected in submissions from Parties and the reports on the relevant workshops held in 2011 and 2012;
19. *Decides* to establish a work programme to further the understanding of the diversity of the nationally appropriate mitigation actions referred to in paragraphs 14–16 above under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, with a view to facilitating the preparation and implementation of those nationally appropriate mitigation actions, including on:
- (a) More information relating to nationally appropriate mitigation actions, subject to availability as specified in decision 2/CP.17, paragraphs 33 and 34, including underlying assumptions and methodologies, sectors and gases covered, global warming potential values used and estimated mitigation outcomes;
  - (b) Needs for financial, technology and capacity-building support for the preparation and implementation of specific measurable, reportable and verifiable nationally appropriate mitigation actions, as well as support available and provided, access modalities and related experience gained;
  - (c) The extent of the matching of mitigation actions with financial, technology and capacity building support under the registry;
20. *Also decides* that the work programme referred to in paragraph 19 above shall start in 2013 and end in 2014, and should include focused interactive technical discussions, including through in-session workshops with input from experts and submissions from Parties and observer organizations;
21. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to report on progress on the activities referred to in paragraph 19 above to the Conference of the Parties at its nineteenth session and on the outcome of these activities to be considered by the Conference of the Parties at its twentieth session;
22. *Reiterates* its encouragement to developing country Parties who wish to do so to develop low emission and climate resilient development strategies, taking into account national circumstances, recognizing the need for financial and technical support from developed country Parties for the formulation of these strategies, pursuant to decisions 1/CP.16, paragraph 65, and 2/CP.17, paragraph 38;
23. *Requests* the secretariat, at the request of interested developing country Parties, where appropriate, in collaboration with intergovernmental organizations as well as the

relevant bodies under the Convention, to organize regional technical workshops and to prepare technical material to build capacity in the preparation, submission and implementation of nationally appropriate mitigation actions as well as in the formulation of low emission development strategies;

24. *Takes* note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat pursuant to the provisions contained in paragraph 23 above;

**C. Policy approaches and positive incentives 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**

25. *Decides* to undertake a work programme on results-based finance in 2013, including two in-session workshops, subject to the availability of supplementary resources, to progress the full implementation of the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70;

26. *Invites* the President of the Conference of the Parties to appoint two co-chairs, one from a developing country Party and one from a developed country Party, for the work programme mentioned in paragraph 25 above;

27. *Requests* the secretariat to assist the co-chairs in supporting the workshops mentioned in paragraph 25 above;

28. *Decides* that the aim of the work programme is to contribute to the ongoing efforts to scale up and improve the effectiveness of finance for the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, taking into account decision 2/CP.17, paragraphs 66 and 67;

29. *Also decides* that the work programme will address options to achieve this objective, taking into account a wide variety of sources as referred to in decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 65, including:

- (a) Ways and means to transfer payments for results-based actions;
- (b) Ways to incentivize non-carbon benefits;
- (c) Ways to improve the coordination of results-based finance;

30. *Agrees* that the work programme will draw upon relevant sources of information and will also take into account lessons learned from other processes under the Convention and from fast-start finance;

31. *Requests* the co-chairs, supported by the secretariat, to coordinate the activities of the work programme with the work under the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice related to methodological guidance for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries;

32. *Also requests* the co-chairs, supported by the secretariat, to prepare a report on the workshops referred to in paragraph 25 above for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its nineteenth session, with a view to the Conference of the Parties adopting a decision on this matter;

33. *Decides* that the work programme shall end by the nineteenth session of the Conference of the Parties unless the Conference of the Parties decides otherwise;

34. *Recognizes* the need to improve the coordination of support for the implementation of the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, and to provide adequate and predictable support, including financial resources and technical and technological support, to developing country Parties for implementation of those activities;

35. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, at their thirty-eighth sessions, to jointly initiate a process with the aim of addressing the matters outlined in paragraph 34 above, and to consider existing institutional arrangements or potential governance alternatives including a body, a board or a committee, and to make recommendations on these matters to the Conference of the Parties at its nineteenth session;

36. *Invites* Parties and admitted observer organizations to submit to the secretariat, by 25 March 2013, their views on the matters referred to in paragraphs 34 and 35 above, including potential functions, and modalities and procedures;

37. *Requests* the secretariat to compile the submissions from Parties referred to in paragraph 36 above into a miscellaneous document for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at their thirty-eighth sessions;

38. *Also requests* the secretariat to organize, subject to the availability of supplementary resources, an in-session workshop at the thirty-eighth sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on the matters referred to in paragraphs 34 and 35 above, taking into account the submissions referred to in paragraph 36 above, and to prepare a report on the workshop for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at their thirty-ninth sessions;

39. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, at its thirty-eighth session, to consider how non-market-based approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, as referred to in decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 67, could be developed to support the implementation of the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, and to report on this matter to the Conference of the Parties at its nineteenth session;

40. *Also requests* the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, at its thirty-eighth session, to initiate work on methodological issues related to non-carbon benefits resulting from the implementation of the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, and to report on this matter to the Conference of the Parties at its nineteenth session;

**D. Various approaches, including opportunities for using markets, to enhance the cost-effectiveness of, and to promote, mitigation actions, bearing in mind different circumstances of developed and developing countries**

*Recalling* decisions 1/CP.13, 1/CP.16 and 2/CP.17,

**1. Framework for various approaches**

41. *Acknowledges* that Parties, individually or jointly, may develop and implement various approaches, including opportunities for using markets and non-markets, to enhance the cost-effectiveness of, and to promote, mitigation actions, bearing in mind different circumstances of developed and developing countries;

42. *Re-emphasizes* that, as set out in decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 79, all such approaches must meet standards that deliver real, permanent, additional and verified mitigation outcomes, avoid double counting of effort and achieve a net decrease and/or avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions;

43. *Affirms* that the use of such approaches facilitates an increase in mitigation ambition, particularly by developed countries;

44. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to conduct a work programme to elaborate a framework for such approaches, drawing on the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention on this matter, including the relevant workshop reports and technical paper, and experience of existing mechanisms, with a view to recommending a draft decision to the Conference of the Parties for adoption at its nineteenth session;

45. *Considers* that any such framework will be developed under the authority and guidance of the Conference of the Parties;

46. *Decides* that the work programme referred to in paragraph 44 above shall address the following elements, inter alia:

- (a) The purposes of the framework;
- (b) The scope of approaches to be included under the framework;
- (c) A set of criteria and procedures to ensure the environmental integrity of approaches in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 79;
- (d) Technical specifications to avoid double counting through the accurate and consistent recording and tracking of mitigation outcomes;
- (e) The institutional arrangements for the framework;

47. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to conduct a work programme to elaborate non-market-based approaches, with a view to recommending a draft decision to the Conference of the Parties for adoption at its nineteenth session;

48. *Invites* Parties and admitted observer organizations to submit to the secretariat, by 25 March 2013, their views on the matters referred to in paragraphs 44–47 above, including information, experience and good practice relevant to the design and operation of various approaches;

49. *Requests* the secretariat to compile and make publicly accessible such information, experience and good practice;

## **2. New market-based mechanism**

50. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to conduct a work programme to elaborate modalities and procedures for the mechanism defined in decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 83, drawing on the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention on this matter, including the relevant workshop reports and technical paper, and experience of existing mechanisms, with a view to recommending a draft decision to the Conference of the Parties for adoption at its nineteenth session;

51. *Also requests* that the work programme consider possible elements of the mechanism referred to in paragraph 50 above, for example the following:

- (a) Its operation under the guidance and authority of the Conference of the Parties;

- (b) The voluntary participation of Parties in the mechanism;
- (c) Standards that deliver real, permanent, additional, and verified mitigation outcomes, avoid double counting of effort and achieve a net decrease and/or avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions;
- (d) Requirements for the accurate measurement, reporting and verification of emission reductions, emission removals and/or avoided emissions;
- (e) Means to stimulate mitigation across broad segments of the economy, which are defined by the participating Parties and may be on a sectoral and/or project-specific basis;
- (f) Criteria, including the application of conservative methods, for the establishment, approval and periodic adjustment of ambitious reference levels (crediting thresholds and/or trading caps) and for the periodic issuance of units based on mitigation below a crediting threshold or based on a trading cap;
- (g) Criteria for the accurate and consistent recording and tracking of units;
- (h) Supplementarity;
- (i) A share of proceeds to cover administrative expenses and assist developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to meet the costs of adaptation;
- (j) The promotion of sustainable development;
- (k) The facilitation of the effective participation of private and public entities;
- (l) The facilitation of the prompt start of the mechanism;

52. *Invites* Parties and admitted observer organizations to submit to the secretariat, by 25 March 2013, their views on the matters referred to in paragraphs 50–51 above, including information, experience and good practice relevant to the design and operation of the mechanism referred to in paragraph 50 above;

53. *Requests* the secretariat to compile and make publicly accessible such information, experience and good practice;

## **E. Economic and social consequences of response measures**

*Recalling* Article 3, paragraph 5, and Article 4, paragraphs 8, 9 and 10, of the Convention, Article 2, paragraph 3, and Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol and decisions 1/CP.13, 1/CP.16 and 2/CP.17,

*Affirming* the importance of the ultimate objective of the Convention and the principles and provisions of the Convention related to the economic and social consequences of response measures, in particular Articles 2, 3 and 4,

*Reaffirming* that Parties should cooperate to promote a supportive and open international economic system that would lead to sustainable economic growth and development in all Parties, particularly developing country Parties, thus enabling them better to address the problems of climate change; measures taken to combat climate change, including unilateral ones, should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade,

*Also reaffirming* the importance of avoiding or minimizing negative impacts of response measures on social and economic sectors, promoting a just transition of the workforce, the creation of decent work and quality jobs in accordance with nationally

defined development priorities and strategies, and contributing to building new capacity for both production and service-related jobs in all sectors, promoting economic growth and sustainable development,

54. *Welcomes* the progress made in the work of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures being convened under the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and *invites* Parties to continue to participate in the forum, including the sharing of views on policy issues of concern, such as unilateral measures;

### III. Enhanced action on adaptation

*Recalling* the commitments of Parties under Article 4, paragraphs 1(e), 3 and 4, of the Convention,

*Also recalling* decisions 1/CP.13, 1/CP.16, 2/CP.17, 5/CP.17, 6/CP.17 and 7/CP.17,

*Reaffirming* that adaptation is a challenge faced by all Parties, and that enhanced action and international cooperation on adaptation is urgently required to enable and support the implementation of adaptation actions aimed at reducing vulnerability and building resilience in developing country Parties, taking into account the urgent and immediate needs of those developing countries that are particularly vulnerable,

*Also reaffirming* that adaptation must be addressed with the same priority as mitigation and that appropriate institutional arrangements are required to enhance adaptation action and support,

*Acknowledging* the progress achieved under the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention in enhancing action on adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change through the establishment of the Cancun Adaptation Framework,

*Also acknowledging* the progress made at the eighteenth and previous sessions of the Conference of the Parties, including the approval of the three-year workplan of the Adaptation Committee, the implementation of the work programme on loss and damage, the process to enable least developed country Parties to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, the invitation for other developing country Parties to employ the modalities formulated to support the national adaptation plan process and the guidance on support for the national adaptation plan process,

55. *Decides* that the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies and other bodies under the Convention will continue their work to enhance action on adaptation under the Convention, as provided for in the Cancun Adaptation Framework and relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties;

56. *Also decides*, in progressing such work, to give consideration to issues relating to the coherence of the action of and the support provided to, developing country Parties, the engagement and role of regional centres and networks, and the promotion of livelihood and economic diversification to build resilience in the context of planning, prioritizing and implementing adaptation actions;

57. *Requests* the Adaptation Committee to consider the establishment of an annual adaptation forum, to be held in conjunction with the sessions of the Conference of the Parties, to maintain a high profile for adaptation under the Convention, to raise awareness and ambition with regard to adaptation actions and to facilitate enhanced coherence of adaptation actions;

#### **IV. Enhanced action on technology development and transfer to support action on mitigation and adaptation**

*Acknowledging* the achievements made in relation to technology development and transfer within the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention, including the establishment of the Technology Mechanism, comprising the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network, and the agreed arrangements to enable the Technology Mechanism to become fully operational in 2012, as well as the progress made by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation in selecting the host of the Climate Technology Centre,

*Also acknowledging* the progress made by the Technology Executive Committee in implementing its workplan for 2012–2013,<sup>3</sup>

*Recalling* that the Conference of the Parties, at its seventeenth session, requested each thematic body under the Convention to elaborate its modalities for establishing linkages with other relevant bodies, including the Adaptation Committee, by decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 99, the Board of the Green Climate Fund, by decision 3/CP.17, paragraph 17, and the Technology Executive Committee, by decision 4/CP.17, paragraph 6,

58. *Takes note* of the initial ideas of the Technology Executive Committee on its modalities for establishing linkages with other relevant institutional arrangements under the Convention, including the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network, as presented in its report considered at the thirty-sixth sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation;<sup>4</sup>

59. *Agrees* to initiate, at its nineteenth session, the elaboration and consideration of the relationship between the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network, in order to ensure coherence and synergy within the Technology Mechanism, taking into account the recommendations of the Technology Executive Committee on its linkage modalities, and the modalities and procedures of the Climate Technology Centre and Network, which will be presented for consideration and approval by the Conference of the Parties at its nineteenth session;

60. *Requests* the Technology Executive Committee, in elaborating its future workplan, to initiate the exploration of issues relating to enabling environments and barriers, including those issues referred to in document FCCC/SB/2012/2, paragraph 35;

61. *Recommends* the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network, in considering the programme of work of the Climate Technology Centre and Network, to take into account the following activities:

(a) Providing advice and support to developing country Parties, including capacity-building, in relation to conducting assessments of new and emerging technologies, in accordance with decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 123(a)(i) and 128(e);

(b) Elaborating in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 135(a), the role of the Climate Technology Centre and Network in identifying currently available climate-friendly technologies for mitigation and adaptation that meet the key low-carbon and climate-resilient development needs of Parties;

62. *Agrees* to further elaborate, at its twentieth session, the linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the financial mechanism of the Convention, taking into consideration the recommendations of the Board of the Green Climate Fund, developed in

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<sup>3</sup> FCCC/SB/2012/1, annex I.

<sup>4</sup> FCCC/SB/2012/1.

accordance with decision 3/CP.17, paragraph 17, and of the Technology Executive Committee, developed in accordance with decision 4/CP.17, paragraph 6;

## **V. Enhanced action on the provision of financial resources and investment to support action on mitigation and adaptation and technology cooperation**

*Recalling* Article 4 of the Convention,

*Also recalling* decisions 1/CP.16 , 2/CP.17 and 3/CP.17,

*Acknowledging* the delivery of fast-start finance by developed country Parties to fulfil their collective commitment of USD 30 billion, and *inviting* developed country Parties to expedite its full disbursement,

*Also acknowledging* the need to scale up climate finance,

*Reaffirming* that developed country Parties commit, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation, to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 to address the needs of developing country Parties, and that funds provided to developing country Parties may come from a wide variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including alternative sources,

*Acknowledging* the pledges and announcements made by several developed country Parties on the continuation of climate finance post 2012,

63. *Urges* additional developed country Parties to announce climate finance pledges when their financial circumstances permit;

64. *Reiterates* that a significant share of new multilateral funding for adaptation should flow through the Green Climate Fund, and the request to the Board of the Green Climate Fund to balance the allocation of the resources of the Green Climate Fund between adaptation and mitigation activities;

65. *Calls on* developed country Parties to channel a substantial share of public funds to adaptation activities;

66. *Urges* all developed country Parties to scale up climate finance from a wide variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including alternative sources, to the joint goal of mobilizing USD 100 billion per year by 2020;

67. *Invites* developed country Parties to submit, by the nineteenth session of the Conference of the Parties, information on their strategies and approaches for mobilizing scaled-up climate finance to USD 100 billion per year by 2020 in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation;

68. *Encourages* developed country Parties to further increase their efforts to provide resources of at least to the average annual level of the fast-start finance period for 2013-2015;

69. *Decides* to extend the work programme on long-term finance for one year to the end of 2013, with the aim of informing developed country Parties in their efforts to identify pathways for mobilizing the scaling up of climate finance to USD 100 billion per year by 2020 from public, private and alternative sources in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation, and informing Parties in enhancing their enabling environments and policy frameworks to facilitate the mobilisation and effective deployment of climate finance in developing countries;

70. *Looks forward* to the implementation of the work programme of the Standing Committee, including the creation of a climate finance forum which will enable all Parties and stakeholders to, inter alia, exchange ideas on scaling up climate finance;

71. *Requests* the Standing Committee, in initiating the first biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows, to take into account relevant work by other bodies and entities on the measurement, reporting and verification of support and the tracking of climate finance;

72. *Requests* the Board of the Green Climate Fund to expeditiously implement its 2013 workplan, with a view to making the Green Climate Fund operational as soon as possible to enable an early and adequate replenishment process;

73. *Agrees* to consider the progress made in the mobilization of long-term finance at its nineteenth session, through an in-session high-level ministerial dialogue under the Conference of the Parties on efforts being undertaken by developed country Parties to scale up the mobilization of climate finance after 2012, informed by inputs from Parties, technical bodies and processes under the Convention, as well as the outcomes of the extended work programme on long-term finance;

## VI. Enhanced action on capacity-building

*Recalling* decisions 2/CP.7, 2/CP.10, 4/CP.12, 1/CP.16, 2/CP.17 and 13/CP.17,

*Recognizing* the success of the first meeting of the Durban Forum for in-depth discussion on capacity-building, held during the thirty-sixth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation,

*Also recognizing* the important role that the Durban Forum plays in enhancing the monitoring and review of the effectiveness of capacity-building,

74. *Decides* that the second meeting of the Durban Forum, to be held during the thirty-eighth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, shall explore potential ways to further enhance the implementation of capacity-building at the national level;

75. *Invites* Parties to submit to the secretariat, by 18 February 2013, the following:

(a) Information on the activities that they have undertaken pursuant to decisions 2/CP.7, 2/CP.10, 1/CP.16 and 2/CP.17, including, inter alia, information on needs and gaps, experiences and lessons learned;

(b) Their views on specific issues to be considered at the second meeting of the Durban Forum;

(c) Their views on the potential enhancement of the organization of the Durban Forum;

76. *Also invites* intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the private sector to submit to the secretariat, by 18 February 2013, information on activities undertaken in support of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries established under decision 2/CP.7, including their experiences and lessons learned;

77. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation:

(a) To take into account the information and views contained in the submissions referred to in paragraph 75 above in organizing the second and subsequent meetings of the Durban Forum;

(b) To explore potential ways to further enhance the implementation of capacity-building at the national level, including through the Durban Forum;

78. *Also requests* the secretariat to continue to prepare the reports referred to in decision 2/CP.7, paragraph 9(c), and decision 4/CP.12, paragraph 1(c), as well as the compilation and synthesis reports referred to in decision 2/CP.17, paragraphs 146 and 150, and to make the reports available to the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its sessions coinciding with the meetings of the Durban Forum, in order to facilitate the discussions at those meetings;

## **VII. Review: further definition of its scope and development of its modalities**

*Recalling* the ultimate objective of the Convention, contained in its Article 2,

*Also recalling* decision 1/CP.16, in particular paragraph 4, which recognized the need to consider strengthening the long-term global goal of holding the increase in global average temperature below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels on the basis of the best available scientific knowledge, including in relation to a global average temperature rise of 1.5 °C,

*Recalling* decision 2/CP.17, paragraphs 157–167, in particular paragraphs 160 and 161, which specify the considerations and inputs to be taken into account during the first review from 2013 to 2015,

*Affirming* that the review is not a review of the Convention itself,

*Recalling* that the first review should start in 2013 and be concluded in 2015, when the Conference of the Parties shall take appropriate action based on the review,

79. *Decides* that the review should periodically assess, in accordance with the relevant principles and provisions of the Convention, the following:

(a) The adequacy of the long-term global goal in the light of the ultimate objective of the Convention;

(b) Overall progress made towards achieving the long-term global goal, including a consideration of the implementation of the commitments under the Convention;

80. *Invites* the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to establish a joint contact group to assist the Conference of the Parties in conducting the review, supported by expert consideration of the inputs referred to in decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 161, through, *inter alia*, workshops and other in-session and intersessional activities in accordance with paragraph 162 of that decision;

81. *Requests* the Chairs of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, with the support of the secretariat, to take the steps necessary in 2013 for the subsidiary bodies to start the consideration of inputs without delay at their thirty-eighth sessions;

82. *Notes* that the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is a key input to the review and that it will become available in stages during 2013 and 2014 for consideration under the review;

83. *Invites* the subsidiary bodies, beginning in 2013 and with the assistance of the secretariat, to gather and compile information relevant for conducting the review, including the sources listed in decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 161;

84. *Also invites* the subsidiary bodies to identify information gaps and, where necessary, make requests for additional inputs and studies that would be useful for conducting the review;
85. *Resolves* to engage in a structured expert dialogue that aims to support the work of the joint contact group referred to in paragraph 80 above through a focused exchange of views, information and ideas, to ensure the scientific integrity of the review;
86. *Decides* to establish such a dialogue under the guidance of the subsidiary bodies on aspects related to the review in order:
- (a) To consider on an ongoing basis throughout the review the material from the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change as it becomes available, as well as relevant inputs referred to in decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 161, that are published after the cut-off dates of the Fifth Assessment Report, through regular scientific workshops and expert meetings and with the participation of Parties and experts, particularly from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;
  - (b) To assist the subsidiary bodies with the preparation and consideration of the synthesis reports on the review;
87. *Also decides* that:
- (a) Workshops will be open to all Parties and observers, held pre-sessionally, where possible, and organized by the secretariat, subject to the availability of resources;
  - (b) The dialogue will be facilitated by two co-facilitators, one from a Party included in Annex I to the Convention and one from a Party not included in Annex I to the Convention, who will be selected by each group, respectively;
  - (c) The co-facilitators will report on work done under the dialogue to the nineteenth and twentieth sessions of the Conference of the Parties, through the subsidiary bodies;
88. *Decides* that the review should be conducted in a transparent manner and with the full participation of Parties, which should be ensured through the provision of adequate funding for the participation and representation of eligible developing country Parties in all phases of the review and in all activities, meetings, workshops and sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation that are part of the review process;
89. *Also decides* that preparations for the review should be conducted in an effective and efficient manner in order to avoid duplication of ongoing work, and that the Conference of the Parties and the subsidiary bodies may wish to take into account the results of work conducted under the Convention, its Kyoto Protocol and the subsidiary bodies in preparing for the review;
90. *Requests* the Chairs of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to organize the review in a flexible and appropriate manner in line with decision 2/CP.17, allowing for adequate and timely consideration of the inputs to the review as they become available;
91. *Decides* that the information gathering and compilation phase referred to in decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 164, shall run continuously from the start of the review in 2013 and should end not later than six months before the conclusion of the review in 2015, unless critical information emerges during this period that requires consideration;

## VIII. Other matters

### A. Parties included in Annex I to the Convention undergoing the process of transition to a market economy

*Recalling* decision 2/CP.17, chapter VIII.A,

*Taking into account* national economic and social circumstances of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention undergoing the process of transition to a market economy and the need to enable them to continue their economic development in a sustainable, low-emission manner,

*Recognizing* that most of these Parties currently still lack the financial resources to be able to provide support to Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention for meeting their costs of mitigation, adaptation, technology transfer and capacity-building,

*Recognizing* that various actions to address climate change can be justified economically in their own right and can also help in solving other environmental problems,

92. *Decides* that a certain degree of flexibility shall be allowed to Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties) undergoing the process of transition to a market economy with regard to the provision of new and additional financial resources, technology transfer and capacity-building to Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) in order to enable them to enhance their implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions, and that this flexibility shall be extended until 2020, when a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties comes into effect;

93. *Invites* Annex I Parties undergoing the process of transition to a market economy which are in a position to do so to provide new and additional financial resources, technology transfer and capacity-building to non-Annex I Parties on a voluntary basis;

### B. Parties included in Annex I to the Convention whose special circumstances are recognized by the Conference of the Parties

*Reaffirming* decisions 26/CP.7, 1/CP.16 and 2/CP.17, which recognized that Turkey is in a situation different from that of other Parties included in Annex I to the Convention,

*Recalling* that deep cuts in global greenhouse gas emissions are required and that closing the ambition gap is a matter of urgency,

*Recognizing* that various actions to address climate change can be justified economically in their own right and can also help in solving other environmental problems in accordance with the objectives of sustainable development,

*Reaffirming* the importance of financial, technological and capacity-building support to Parties included in Annex I to the Convention whose special circumstances are recognized by the Conference of the Parties in order to assist these Parties in implementing the Convention,

94. *Urges* Parties included in Annex II to the Convention which are in a position to do so, through multilateral agencies, including the Global Environment Facility within its mandate, relevant intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions, other partnerships and initiatives, bilateral agencies and the private sector, or through any further arrangements, as appropriate, to provide financial, technological, technical and capacity-building support to Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I

Parties) whose special circumstances are recognized by the Conference of the Parties in order to assist them in implementing their national climate change strategies and action plans and developing their low-emission development strategies or plans in accordance with decision 1/CP.16;

95. *Requests* the secretariat to prepare, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its thirty-eighth session, a technical paper identifying opportunities for Annex I Parties whose special circumstances are recognized by the Conference of the Parties to benefit, at least until 2020, from support from relevant bodies established under the Convention and other relevant bodies and institutions to enhance mitigation, adaptation, technology, capacity-building and access to finance;

96. *Also requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, on the basis of the technical paper referred to in paragraph 95 above, to develop recommendations on this matter at its thirty-ninth session for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its nineteenth session;

## **IX. Budgetary implications**

97. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat pursuant to the provisions contained in paragraphs 1–96 above;

98. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
8 December 2012*

## Decision 2/CP.18

### Advancing the Durban Platform

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decision 1/CP.17,

*Recognizing* that climate change represents an urgent and potentially irreversible threat to human societies and the planet and thus requires to be urgently addressed by all Parties, and acknowledging that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, with a view to accelerating the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions,

*Noting with grave concern* the significant gap between the aggregate effect of Parties' mitigation pledges in terms of global annual emissions of greenhouse gases by 2020 and aggregate emission pathways consistent with having a likely chance of holding the increase in global average temperature below 2 °C or 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels,

*Recognizing* that fulfilling the ultimate objective of the Convention will require strengthening of the multilateral, rules-based regime under the Convention,

*Noting* decision 1/CMP.8,

*Also noting* decision 1/CP.18,

*Acknowledging* that the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action shall be guided by the principles of the Convention,

1. *Welcomes with high appreciation* the successful start, as a matter of urgency, of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action, including the workplan on enhancing mitigation ambition, and the progress that has been made in 2012;
2. *Endorses* the arrangement for the Bureau of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action, as set out in document FCCC/ADP/2012/2, paragraph 7, recognizing that this is an exception to rule 27, paragraphs 5 and 6, of the draft rules of procedure being applied;
3. *Notes* the agenda adopted by the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action, as set out in document FCCC/ADP/2012/2, paragraph 13, including the initiation of two workstreams: one on matters related to paragraphs 2 to 6 of decision 1/CP.17 (agenda item 3(a)) and one on matters related to paragraphs 7 and 8 of the same decision (agenda item 3(b));
4. *Determined* to adopt a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties at its twenty-first session, due to be held from Wednesday, 2 December to Sunday, 13 December 2015, and for it to come into effect and be implemented from 2020;
5. *Decides* to identify and to explore in 2013 options for a range of actions that can close the pre-2020 ambition gap with a view to identifying further activities for its plan of work in 2014 ensuring the highest possible mitigation efforts under the Convention;
6. *Welcomes* the planning of work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action, as set out in document FCCC/ADP/2012/L.4, including,

inter alia, on mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, capacity-building, and transparency of action and support;

7. *Underlines* the importance of high-level engagement on matters related to decision 1/CP.17;

8. *Welcomes* the announcement of the Secretary-General of the United Nations at the eighteenth session of the Conference of the Parties and the eighth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to convene world leaders in 2014;

9. *Decides* that the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action will consider elements for a draft negotiating text no later than at its session to be held in conjunction with the twentieth session of the Conference of the Parties, due to be held from Wednesday, 3 December to Sunday, 14 December 2014, with a view to making available a negotiating text before May 2015.

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
8 December 2012*

## Decision 3/CP.18

### **Approaches to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to enhance adaptive capacity**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* the relevant provisions of the Convention,

*Also recalling* decisions 1/CP.16 and 7/CP.17 and the relevant conclusions of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its thirty-fourth and thirty-sixth sessions,

*Recognizing* the need to strengthen international cooperation and expertise in order to understand and reduce loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including impacts related to extreme weather events and slow onset events,<sup>1</sup>

*Highlighting* the important and fundamental role of the Convention in addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts, especially in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, including by promoting leadership, collaboration and cooperation, at the national, regional and international levels and for a broad range of sectors and ecosystems, in order to enable coherent and synergistic approaches to address such loss and damage,

*Noting* the relevant work undertaken by other bodies, work programmes and workplans, and processes under the Convention,

*Taking note* of the relevant knowledge and ongoing work outside of the Convention, including the Special Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, *Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation*,<sup>2</sup> the *Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction*,<sup>3</sup> the Hyogo Framework for Action<sup>4</sup> and the Global Framework for Climate Services of the World Meteorological Organization,

*Reaffirming* the need for Parties to take precautionary measures, in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Convention, to anticipate, prevent or minimize the causes of climate change and mitigate its adverse effects, and underlining that the lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as reason for postponing action,

*Appreciating* the progress made in the implementation, and the importance of the continuation, of the work programme to address the loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change,

*Acknowledging* ongoing initiatives relevant to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change at the national, international and regional levels and that there is a need to scale up these efforts, including by enhancing support and coordination in the broader context of climate-resilient sustainable development,

1. *Acknowledges* the need to enhance support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for relevant actions;

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<sup>1</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 25.

<sup>2</sup> <<http://ipcc-wg2.gov/SREX/>>.

<sup>3</sup> <<http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/gar/2011/en/home/index.html>>.

<sup>4</sup> <<http://www.unisdr.org/eng/hfa/hfa.htm>>.

2. *Notes* that a range of approaches, methods and tools is available to assess the risk of and to respond to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, and that their selection depends upon regional, national and local capacity, context and circumstances, and involves the engagement of all relevant stakeholders;
3. *Also notes* that there are important linkages between extreme weather events and slow onset events, and the importance of building comprehensive climate risk management approaches;
4. *Agrees* that comprehensive, inclusive and strategic responses are needed to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;
5. *Also agrees* that the role of the Convention in promoting the implementation of approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change includes, inter alia, the following:
  - (a) Enhancing knowledge and understanding of comprehensive risk management approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including slow onset impacts;
  - (b) Strengthening dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies among relevant stakeholders;
  - (c) Enhancing action and support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;
6. *Invites* all Parties, taking into account common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and specific national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances, to enhance action on addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, taking into account national development processes, by undertaking, inter alia, the following:
  - (a) Assessing the risk of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including slow onset impacts;
  - (b) Identifying options and designing and implementing country-driven risk management strategies and approaches, including risk reduction, and risk transfer and risk-sharing mechanisms;
  - (c) The systematic observation of, and data collection on, the impacts of climate change, in particular slow onset impacts, and accounting for losses, as appropriate;
  - (d) Implementing comprehensive climate risk management approaches, including scaling up and replicating good practices and pilot initiatives;
  - (e) Promoting an enabling environment that would encourage investment and the involvement of relevant stakeholders in climate risk management;
  - (f) Involving vulnerable communities and populations, and civil society, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders, in the assessment of and response to loss and damage;
  - (g) Enhancing access to, sharing and the use of data, at the regional, national and subnational levels, such as hydrometeorological data and metadata, on a voluntary basis, to facilitate the assessment and management of climate-related risk;
7. *Acknowledges* the further work to advance the understanding of and expertise on loss and damage, which includes, inter alia, the following:
  - (a) Enhancing the understanding of:
    - (i) The risk of slow onset events, and approaches to address them;

- (ii) Non-economic losses and damages;
  - (iii) How loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change affects those segments of the population that are already vulnerable owing to geography, gender, age, indigenous or minority status, or disability, and how the implementation of approaches to address loss and damage can benefit those segments of the population;
  - (iv) How to identify and develop appropriate approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including to address slow onset events and extreme weather events, including through risk reduction, risk sharing and risk transfer tools, and approaches to rehabilitate from loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;
  - (v) How approaches to address loss and damage associated with the impacts of climate change may be integrated into climate-resilient development processes;
  - (vi) How impacts of climate change are affecting patterns of migration, displacement and human mobility;
- (b) Strengthening and supporting the collection and management of relevant data, including gender-disaggregated data, for assessing the risk of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;
- (c) Enhancing coordination, synergies and linkages among various organizations, institutions and frameworks, to enable the development and support of approaches to address loss and damage, including slow onset events and comprehensive climate risk management strategies, including risk transfer tools;
- (d) Strengthening and promoting regional collaboration, centres and networks on strategies and approaches, including to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including slow onset events, including through risk reduction, risk sharing and risk transfer initiatives;
- (e) Enhanced capacity-building at the national and regional levels to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;
- (f) Strengthening institutional arrangements at the national, regional and international levels to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;
8. *Requests* developed country Parties to provide developing country Parties with finance, technology and capacity-building, in accordance with decision 1/CP.16 and other relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties;
9. *Decides* to establish, at its nineteenth session, institutional arrangements, such as an international mechanism, including functions and modalities, elaborated in accordance with the role of the Convention as defined in paragraph 5 above, to address loss and damage associated with the impacts of climate change in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change;
10. *Requests* the secretariat to carry out the following interim activities under the work programme on loss and damage, prior to the thirty-ninth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation:
- (a) An expert meeting to consider future needs, including capacity needs associated with possible approaches to address slow onset events, and to prepare a report for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its thirty-ninth session;
  - (b) Preparation of a technical paper on non-economic losses;

(c) Preparation of a technical paper on gaps in existing institutional arrangements within and outside of the Convention to address loss and damage, including those related to slow onset events;

11. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to consider the technical paper referred to in paragraph 10(c) above in developing the arrangements referred to in paragraph 9 above;

12. *Also requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to elaborate, at its thirty-eighth session, activities under the work programme on loss and damage, to further the understanding of and expertise on loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, taking into account the provisions contained in paragraph 7 above;

13. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat pursuant to the provisions contained in this decision;

14. *Further requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources; in the absence of adequate additional funding, as indicated in the budgetary estimates referred to above, the secretariat may not be in a position to undertake the requested activities.

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
8 December 2012*

## Decision 4/CP.18

### Work programme on long-term finance

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* Articles 4 and 11 of the Convention,

*Also recalling* decisions 1/CP.13 (Bali Action Plan), 1/CP.16 and 2/CP.17,

*Recognizing* the contribution of the work programme on long-term finance to the ongoing efforts to scale up the mobilization of climate change finance after 2012 pursuant to decision 2/CP.17,

1. *Takes note* of the report by the co-chairs on the workshops of the work programme on long-term finance;<sup>1</sup>
2. *Decides* to extend the work programme on long-term finance for one year to the end of 2013, with the aim of informing developed country Parties in their efforts to identify pathways for mobilizing the scaling up of climate finance to USD 100 billion per year by 2020 from public, private and alternative sources in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation, and informing Parties in enhancing their enabling environments and policy frameworks to facilitate the mobilization and effective deployment of climate finance in developing countries;
3. *Invites* the President of the Conference of the Parties to appoint two co-chairs, one from a developing country Party and one from a developed country Party, for the work programme mentioned in paragraph 2 above;
4. *Requests* the co-chairs to report back to the Conference of the Parties at its nineteenth session on the outcomes of the work programme;
5. *Invites* Parties and the thematic and expert bodies under the Convention to submit to the secretariat, by 21 March 2013, their views on long-term finance, taking into account the report on the workshops of the work programme on long-term finance, with a view to the secretariat preparing an information document for consideration by the co-chairs of the work programme;
6. *Requests* the Standing Committee to support the implementation of the work programme by providing expert inputs;
7. *Decides* that the work programme on long-term finance shall be open and transparent;
8. *Agrees* to continue the existing processes within the Convention for assessing and reviewing the needs of developing country Parties for financial resources to address climate change and its adverse effects, including the identification of options for the mobilization of these resources, and the adequacy, predictability, sustainability and accessibility of these resources.

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
8 December 2012*

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<sup>1</sup> FCCC/CP/2012/3.

## Decision 5/CP.18

### Report of the Standing Committee

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* Articles 4 and 11 of the Convention,

*Also recalling* decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 120, in which it was decided that the Standing Committee shall report and make recommendations to the Conference of the Parties, for its consideration, at each ordinary session of the Conference of the Parties, on all aspects of its work,

1. *Welcomes* the operationalization of the Standing Committee in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, paragraphs 120–125, and the progress achieved by the Standing Committee;
2. *Notes with appreciation* the report of the Standing Committee on the outcomes of its two meetings in 2012,<sup>1</sup> including on the elaboration of its working modalities, its work programme for 2013–2015, including the organization of the forum of the Standing Committee, and its recommendations regarding guidance to the operating entities of the financial mechanism of the Convention;
3. *Endorses* the work programme of the Standing Committee for 2013–2015, contained in annex II to the report of the Standing Committee;
4. *Welcomes* the work on the forum of the Standing Committee and encourages the Standing Committee to facilitate the participation of the private sector, financial institutions and academia in the forum;
5. *Requests* the Standing Committee to report on the forum in its report to the Conference of the Parties;
6. *Adopts* the revised composition and working modalities of the Standing Committee as contained in annex IV to the report of the Standing Committee;
7. *Decides* that the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Standing Committee shall serve as Co-Chairs of the Standing Committee, effective from the first meeting of the Standing Committee in 2013;
8. *Welcomes* the financial contributions provided by the European Union and the Government of Norway to support the work of the Standing Committee;
9. *Decides* that the name of the Standing Committee shall be changed to the Standing Committee on Finance;
10. *Invites* developed country Parties to submit to the secretariat, by May 2014, information on the appropriate methodologies and systems used to measure and track climate finance;
11. *Requests* the Standing Committee, in preparing the first biennial assessment and overview of financial flows, to consider ways of strengthening methodologies for reporting climate finance;

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<sup>1</sup> FCCC/CP/2012/4.

12. *Requests* the Standing Committee to consider the guidance provided to the Standing Committee in other decisions of the Conference of the Parties.

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
8 December 2012*

## Decision 6/CP.18

### Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* Article 11 of the Convention,

*Also recalling* decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 102, and decision 3/CP.17, paragraphs 2–6, 12 and 13,

*Reaffirming* that a significant share of new multilateral funding for adaptation should flow through the Green Climate Fund,

*Reiterating* the request to the Board of the Green Climate Fund to balance the allocation of the Green Climate Fund resources between adaptation and mitigation activities,

*Taking into account* the initial guidance to the operating entities of the financial mechanism of the Convention contained in decision 11/CP.1,

*Taking note* of the ongoing efforts to operationalize the Green Climate Fund,

*Welcoming* the nomination of the Board of the Green Climate Fund,

*Emphasizing* the important role of the Green Climate Fund in the climate finance architecture,

*Noting with appreciation* the progress of the Board of the Green Climate Fund in operationalizing the Green Climate Fund, the prompt set-up of the interim secretariat of the Fund by the UNFCCC and Global Environment Facility and the establishment of the Financial Intermediary Fund for the Green Climate Fund by the World Bank serving as interim trustee of the Fund,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the first annual report of the Board of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties;<sup>1</sup>
2. *Expresses* its gratitude to Germany, Mexico, Namibia, Poland, Republic of Korea and Switzerland for submitting their offers to host the Green Climate Fund;
3. *Welcomes and endorses* the consensus decision of the Board of the Green Climate Fund to select Songdo, Incheon, Republic of Korea as the host of the Green Climate Fund, on the basis of an open and transparent process;
4. *Requests* the Board of the Green Climate Fund and the Republic of Korea to conclude, in accordance with decision 3/CP.17, annex, paragraphs 7 and 8, the legal and administrative arrangements for hosting the Green Climate Fund, and to ensure that juridical personality and legal capacity are conferred to the Green Climate Fund, and the necessary privileges and immunities are granted to the Green Climate Fund and its officials in an expedited manner;
5. *Notes* the progress made by the Board of the Green Climate Fund and calls on the Board to ensure that the Green Climate Fund expeditiously implements its workplan and develops the policies, eligibility criteria and programmes of the Green Climate Fund, taking

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<sup>1</sup> FCCC/CP/2012/5.

into account the guidance of the Conference of the Parties with a view to making the Green Climate Fund operational as soon as possible;

6. *Decides* to provide initial guidance to the Green Climate Fund at its nineteenth session;

7. *Requests* the Board of the Green Climate Fund, in its report to the Conference of the Parties at its nineteenth session, to report on the implementation of decision 3/CP.17 in which inter alia requested the Board:

(a) To develop a transparent no-objection procedure to be conducted through national designated authorities referred to in paragraph 46 of the governing instrument,<sup>2</sup> in order to ensure consistency with national climate strategies and plans and a country-driven approach and to provide for effective direct and indirect public and private-sector financing by the Green Climate Fund, and to determine this procedure prior to approval of funding proposals by the Fund;

(b) To balance the allocation of the resources of the Green Climate Fund between adaptation and mitigation activities;

(c) To secure funding for the Green Climate Fund, taking into account paragraphs 29 and 30 of the governing instrument, to facilitate its expeditious operationalization, and to establish the necessary policies and procedures to enable an early and adequate replenishment process;

(d) To establish the independent secretariat of the Green Climate Fund in the host country in an expedited manner as soon as possible, in accordance with paragraph 19 of the governing instrument;

(e) To select the trustee of the Green Climate Fund through an open, transparent and competitive bidding process in a timely manner to ensure that there is no discontinuity in trustee services;

(f) To initiate a process to collaborate with the Adaptation Committee and the Technology Executive Committee, as well as other relevant thematic bodies under the Convention, to define linkages between the Fund and these bodies, as appropriate;

8. *Looks forward* to the appointment of the Executive Director of the Green Climate Fund in accordance with decision 3/CP.17;

9. *Reaffirms* its decision that the interim arrangements<sup>3</sup> should terminate no later than the nineteenth session of the Conference of the Parties;

10. *Requests* the Board of the Green Climate Fund to continue to include in its report to the Conference of the Parties the specific steps that it has undertaken to implement the request contained in paragraphs 5 and 7 above, as well as information on the status of financial contributions for the administrative budget of the Green Climate Fund, including the administrative costs of the Board of the Green Climate Fund and its interim secretariat;

11. *Expresses its appreciation* for the cumulative contributions of USD 4.298 million as at 4 December 2012 from the Governments of Australia, Finland, Netherlands, Republic of Korea and Sweden for the administrative budget of the Green Climate Fund to the Green Climate Fund Trust Fund established by the interim trustee of the Fund;

12. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of Denmark, Germany, Norway, Spain, Switzerland and United States of America for approving the total amount of

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<sup>2</sup> Decision 3/CP.17, annex.

<sup>3</sup> Decision 3/CP.17 paragraph 19.

approximately USD 1.32 million carried over from contributions made to the Transitional Committee for further use in 2012 by the interim secretariat of the Green Climate Fund;

13. *Welcomes* the cumulative pledges of USD 4.554 million for the administrative budget of the Green Climate Fund made by the Governments of Denmark, France, Germany, Japan, Norway and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as at 29 November 2012 and expects their early fulfilment;

14. *Requests* the Board of the Green Climate Fund to expeditiously implement its 2013 workplan, with a view to making the Green Climate Fund operational as soon as possible, which will enable an early and adequate replenishment process;

15. *Requests* the Board of the Green Climate Fund to make available its annual reports to the Conference of the Parties as early as possible, and no later than 12 weeks prior to a session of the Conference of the Parties, for consideration by Parties;

16. *Invites* Parties to submit to the secretariat annually, and no later than 10 weeks prior to the subsequent session of the Conference of the Parties, their views and recommendations in writing on the elements to be taken into account in developing guidance to the operating entities of the financial mechanism of the Convention;

17. *Requests* the secretariat to compile the submissions referred to in paragraph 16 above into a miscellaneous document for consideration by Parties in developing guidance to the operating entities of the financial mechanism of the Convention.

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
8 December 2012*

## Decision 7/CP.18

### Arrangements between the Conference of the Parties and the Green Climate Fund

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* Article 11, in particular its paragraph 3;

*Also recalling* decisions 1/CP.16 and 3/CP.17, which, inter alia, designated the Green Climate Fund as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention,

1. *Recognizes* that the provisions contained in Article 11, paragraph 3, and decision 3/CP.17 and the governing instrument of the Green Climate Fund contained in the annex to 3/CP.17 form the basis for arrangements between the Conference of the Parties and the Green Climate Fund to ensure that the Green Climate Fund is accountable to and functions under the guidance of the Conference of the Parties to support projects, programmes, policies and other activities in developing country Parties;
2. *Requests* the Standing Committee and the Board of the Green Climate Fund to develop arrangements between the Conference of the Parties and the Green Climate Fund in accordance with the governing instrument of the Green Climate Fund and Article 11, paragraph 3, for agreement by the Board and subsequent agreement by the Conference of the Parties at its nineteenth session.

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
8 December 2012*

## Decision 8/CP.18

### Review of the financial mechanism

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Taking into account* Article 4, paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 8 and 9, Article 7 and Article 11, paragraph 4, of the Convention,

*Recalling* decisions 3/CP.4, 2/CP.12, 6/CP.13, 2/CP.16 and 3/CP.17,

1. *Decides* to initiate the fifth review of the financial mechanism, in accordance with the criteria contained in the guidelines annexed to decisions 3/CP.4 and 6/CP.13 and further guidelines that may be developed;
2. *Requests* the Standing Committee, in accordance with its mandate contained in decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 121(e), and taking into account existing guidelines and recent developments within the financial mechanism of the Convention, drawing upon information from, inter alia, fast-start finance, the work of the Green Climate Fund, taking into account its early stage of operationalization, the initial review of the Adaptation Fund and the work programme on long-term finance, to further amend the guidelines for the review of the financial mechanism, and to provide draft updated guidelines for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its nineteenth session, with a view to finalizing the fifth review of the financial mechanism for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twentieth session;
3. *Also requests* the Standing Committee to provide periodic updates on the status of its work relating to the fifth review of the financial mechanism to the Subsidiary Body for Implementation for its consideration, beginning at its thirty-eighth session, with the aim of ensuring an inclusive and transparent process;
4. *Invites* Parties to submit to the secretariat by 1 March 2013 for consideration by the Standing Committee their views and recommendations on elements in the development of the further guidelines for the fifth review of the financial mechanism.

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
7 December 2012*

## Decision 9/CP.18

### Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and additional guidance to the Global Environment Facility

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decisions 12/CP.2, 3/CP.16, 5/CP.16, 7/CP.16 and 11/CP.17,

*Also recalling* decision 5/CP.7, paragraph 7(a)(iv),

*Taking note with appreciation* of the annual report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties, which provides information on its efforts to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the allocation of funding,<sup>1</sup>

*Noting* the recommendations of the Standing Committee with regard to the provision of draft guidance for the operating entities of the financial mechanism of the Convention,

*Taking note* of the decisions taken at the 43<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the Council of the Global Environment Facility, in particular the decision on Financial Projections for GEF-5 Programming Options,

1. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility, as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention:

(a) To make available support to non-Annex I Parties for preparing their subsequent BURs, fully taking into account decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 41(a) and (e);

(b) To provide funds for technical support for the preparation of BURs from non-Annex I Parties, similar to that provided by the National Communications Support Programme, recognizing that the costs of such technical support are not deducted from the funds provided to non-Annex I Parties for the preparation of their BURs;

(c) Through the Special Climate Change Fund, to consider how to enable activities for the preparation of the national adaptation plan process for interested developing country Parties that are not least developed country Parties, as it requested the Global Environment Facility, through the Least Developed Countries Fund, to consider how to enable activities for the preparation of the national adaptation plan process for the least developed country Parties in decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 22;<sup>2</sup>

2. *Also requests* the Global Environment Facility, as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention, in its annual report to the Conference of the Parties, to include information on the steps it has taken to implement the guidance provided in paragraph 1 above;

3. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility, as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention, to submit to the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its thirty-eighth session, through the secretariat, information on the status of resources available for programming in its fifth replenishment period, and on any possible contingency measures regarding the allocation of resources for implementing climate change projects;

<sup>1</sup> FCCC/CP/2012/6 and Add.1 and 2.

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/SB/2012/3, paragraph 27(e).

4. *Urges* contributing Parties to fulfil their financial pledges for the fifth replenishment period of the Global Environment Facility;
5. *Also urges* developed country Parties to mobilize financial support for the national adaptation plan process for interested developing country Parties that are not least developed country Parties through bilateral and multilateral channels, including through the Special Climate Change Fund, in accordance with decision 1/CP.16, as it urged developed country Parties to mobilize financial support for the national adaptation plan process for least developed country Parties in decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 21;<sup>3</sup>
6. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility, as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention, to make its annual report to the Conference of the Parties available as early as possible and no later than 14 weeks prior to a session of the Conference of the Parties, for consideration by Parties;
7. *Invites* Parties to submit to the secretariat annually, and no later than 10 weeks prior to a session of the Conference of the Parties, their views and recommendations in writing on the elements to be taken into account in the development of annual guidance for the operating entities of the financial mechanism of the Convention;
8. *Requests* the secretariat to compile the submissions referred to in paragraph 7 above, for consideration by Parties in developing guidance for the operating entities of the financial mechanism of the Convention;
9. *Also requests* the Standing Committee to provide to the Conference of the Parties at each of its sessions, beginning in 2013, draft guidance for the Global Environment Facility, as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention, based on the annual report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and the views submitted by Parties as set out in paragraph 7 above.

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
8 December 2012*

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<sup>3</sup> FCCC/SB/2012/3, paragraph 27(d).

## Decision 10/CP.18

### Further guidance to the Least Developed Countries Fund

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recognizing* the specific needs and special circumstances of the least developed countries, as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Convention,

*Recalling* decisions 6/CP.9, 3/CP.11, 5/CP.14, 5/CP.16 and 9/CP.17,

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

*Noting* the report on the twenty-second meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group,<sup>1</sup> the report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties at its eighteenth session<sup>2</sup> and the synthesis report prepared by the secretariat,<sup>3</sup>

*Taking note* of the decisions taken at the 43<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the Council of the Global Environment Facility,

*Welcoming* the key GEF-5 reform to expand the Global Environment Facility partnership,

*Expressing its appreciation* for the continuing efforts of the Global Environment Facility to undertake this important reform,

1. *Welcomes* the increased allocation and disbursement of funds to least developed country Parties under the Least Developed Countries Fund;
2. *Notes with appreciation* the Parties included in Annex II to the Convention that have made additional contributions to the Least Developed Countries Fund;
3. *Takes note* of the increased number of least developed countries successfully completing the preparation of their national adaptation programmes of action, including Myanmar and Somalia, and that the Least Developed Countries Fund has financed the preparation of 48 national adaptation programmes of action, of which 47 have been completed;
4. *Notes* that the Least Developed Countries Fund has approved funding for 76 national adaptation programmes of action projects in 44 least developed countries;
5. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility, as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention entrusted with the operation of the Least Developed Countries Fund:
  - (a) To continue to support all activities contained in the least developed countries work programme;
  - (b) To continue mobilizing resources to ensure the full implementation of the least developed countries work programme, including the implementation of the elements of the work programme other than national adaptation programmes of action, through, inter alia, capacity-building to improve coordination at different levels of government and across

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<sup>1</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/27.

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/CP/2012/6 and Add.1 and 2.

<sup>3</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.13.

sectors in order to improve project performance in the least developed country Parties, with regard to the implementation of the Convention;

(c) To further facilitate access to the Least Developed Countries Fund by the least developed countries;

(d) To further enhance a country-driven process for the implementation of national adaptation programme of action projects and the implementation of programmatic approaches;

(e) To continue raising awareness of the need for adequate and predictable resources under the Least Developed Countries Fund to allow for the full implementation of the least developed countries work programme, in particular national adaptation programmes of action, as outlined in decision 5/CP.14, paragraph 8;

(f) To enhance communication with its implementing agencies on the updated operational guidelines for the Least Developed Countries Fund;

6. *Also requests* the Global Environment Facility, as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention entrusted with the operation of the Least Developed Countries Fund, to include, in its annual report to the Conference of the Parties, information on specific actions that it has undertaken to implement this decision, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its subsequent sessions;

7. *Invites* Parties included in Annex II to the Convention to continue contributing and other Parties in a position to do so to contribute on a voluntary basis to the Least Developed Countries Fund in order to support the implementation of the least developed countries work programme, considering the options contained in the report on the twenty-first meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group;<sup>4</sup>

8. *Also invites* Parties and relevant organizations to submit to the secretariat, by 1 August 2014, information on their experiences with the implementation of the remaining elements of the least developed countries work programme, considering the options contained in the report on the twenty-first meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, for compilation by the secretariat into a miscellaneous document for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its forty-first session;

9. *Requests* the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on the progress made in the implementation of the remaining elements of the least developed countries work programme, considering the options contained in the report on the twenty-first meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, and taking into account information from the Global Environment Facility and its agencies, the submissions referred to in paragraph 8 above, the reports of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group and other relevant sources of information, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its forty-first session;

10. *Also requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to consider, at its forty-first session, the progress made in the implementation of the remaining elements of the least developed countries work programme, including the updating and implementation of national adaptation programmes of action, with a view to the Conference of the Parties

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<sup>4</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/7.

determining, at its twentieth session, appropriate further guidance to be provided to the Least Developed Countries Fund.

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting*  
*7 December 2012*

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**Conference of the Parties****Report of the Conference of the Parties on its eighteenth session, held in Doha from 26 November to 8 December 2012****Addendum****Part Two: Action taken by the Conference of the Parties at its eighteenth session**

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## Decision 11/CP.18

### Work of the Adaptation Committee

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Welcoming with appreciation* the operationalization of the Adaptation Committee as an important step in the implementation of decision 1/CP.13 (Bali Action Plan),

*Also welcoming* the report of the Adaptation Committee,<sup>1</sup>

1. *Approves* the draft three-year workplan of the Adaptation Committee contained in annex II to the report of the Adaptation Committee and looks forward to receiving information, at its nineteenth session, on progress made in the implementation of the workplan to deliver on its objectives of promoting coherence in adaptation under the Convention and synergies with organizations, centres and networks outside the Convention and providing technical support and guidance to the Parties;
2. *Requests* the Adaptation Committee to further elaborate the work referred to in activities 7, 8, 11, 17 and 19 of the above-mentioned workplan;
3. *Endorses* the draft rules of procedure of the Adaptation Committee contained in annex III to its report;
4. *Decides* that, as a consequence of the late nomination of members of the Adaptation Committee in 2012, the term of the members of the Adaptation Committee currently in office will end immediately before the first meeting of the Adaptation Committee in 2015 for members with a term of two years, and immediately before the first meeting of the Adaptation Committee in 2016 for members with a term of three years;
5. *Also decides* that, as a consequence of the adjustment to the terms of office of the members, the terms of the Chair and Vice-Chair who are currently in office will end immediately before the first meeting of the Adaptation Committee in 2014;
6. *Encourages* Parties to make available sufficient resources for the successful and timely implementation of the three-year workplan of the Adaptation Committee;
7. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat pursuant to paragraph 1 above;
8. *Decides* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources; in the absence of adequate additional funding, as indicated in the budgetary estimates referred to in paragraph 7 above, the secretariat may not be in a position to undertake the requested activities.

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
7 December 2012*

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<sup>1</sup> FCCC/SB/2012/3 and Corr.1.

## Decision 12/CP.18

### National adaptation plans

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* Article 4, paragraphs 4 and 9, and other relevant Articles of the Convention,

*Also recalling* decisions 11/CP.1, 27/CP.7, 1/CP.16, 2/CP.17, 3/CP.17 and 5/CP.17,

*Further recalling* the initial guidelines for the formulation of national adaptation plans by the least developed country Parties, adopted by decision 5/CP.17,

*Reaffirming* that because of their development status, climate change risks magnify the development challenges for the least developed country Parties,

*Recalling* that national adaptation plans are a process to enable the least developed country Parties to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, building upon their experience in preparing and implementing national adaptation programmes of action, as a means of identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs, and that other developing country Parties were invited to employ the modalities formulated to support national adaptation plans in the elaboration of their planning effort,<sup>1</sup>

*Underlining* that planning for adaptation at the national level is a continuous, progressive and iterative process, the implementation of which should be based on nationally identified priorities, including those reflected in the relevant national documents, plans and strategies, and coordinated with national sustainable development objectives, plans, policies and programmes,

*Encouraging* the Adaptation Committee, in accordance with its agreed functions, to continue its work in developing the relevant modalities for supporting interested developing countries that are not least developed country Parties to plan, prioritize and implement their national adaptation planning measures, including through the use of the modalities contained in decision 5/CP.17,

*Reaffirming* the importance of the need to address adaptation planning in the broader context of sustainable development planning

*Underlining* that the national adaptation plan process should build on and complement existing adaptation planning, should not be prescriptive and should facilitate country-driven, gender-sensitive, participatory action, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems,

*Appreciating* the contributions made by developed country Parties to the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund to date,

*Recognizing* that the Green Climate Fund will support developing countries in pursuing project-based and programmatic approaches in accordance with climate change strategies and plans,<sup>2</sup> such as national adaptation programmes of action, national adaptation plans and other related activities,

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<sup>1</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 15 and 16.

<sup>2</sup> Decision 3/CP.17, annex, paragraph 36.

*Also recognizing* the important role of the Convention in catalysing support for the least developed country Parties to undertake the national adaptation plan process, noting the range of activities and programmes, both under and outside of the Convention, which contribute to, and enhance, the national adaptation plan process,

*Recalling* its request to the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to consider guidance on policies and programmes to enable support for the national adaptation plan process for the least developed country Parties, at its thirty-sixth session, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its eighteenth session,

*Welcoming* the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change compilation of case studies on national adaptation planning processes,<sup>3</sup> and the report on the twenty-second meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group,<sup>4</sup>

1. *Decides* to provide the following guidance to the Global Environment Facility, as the operating entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention for the operation of the Least Developed Countries Fund, to enable activities for the preparation of the national adaptation plan process by the least developed country Parties. The operating entity is requested:

(a) As a first step under the national adaptation plan process, to provide funding from the Least Developed Countries Fund, to meet the agreed full cost, as appropriate, of activities to enable the preparation of the national adaptation plan process as described in the elements contained in paragraphs 2–6 of the initial guidelines for the formulation of national adaptation plans in the annex to decision 5/CP.17;

(b) To provide support for the national adaptation plan process, while maintaining support for the least developed countries work programme, including national adaptation programmes of action;

(c) To encourage a flexible approach that enables the least developed country Parties to access funding for components of the national adaptation plan process as identified by the least developed country Parties in response to national needs and circumstances;

2. *Requests* the operating entity referred to in paragraph 1 above to include in its report to the Conference of the Parties information on the steps it has undertaken to implement the provisions of this decision;

3. *Urges* developed country Parties to mobilize financial support for the national adaptation plan process for interested developing country Parties that are not least developed country Parties through bilateral and multilateral channels, including through the Special Climate Change Fund, in accordance with decision 1/CP.16, as it urged developed country Parties to mobilize financial support for the national adaptation plan process for least developed country Parties in decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 21;<sup>5</sup>

4. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility, as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention, through the Special Climate Change Fund, to consider how to enable activities for the preparation of the national adaptation plan process for interested developing country Parties that are not least developed country Parties, as it requested the Global Environment Facility, through the Least Developed Countries Fund, to consider

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<sup>3</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.6.

<sup>4</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/27.

<sup>5</sup> FCCC/SB/2012/3, paragraph 27(d).

how to enable activities for the preparation of the national adaptation plan process for the least developed country Parties in decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 22;<sup>6</sup>

5. *Invites* developed country Parties to further contribute to the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund to support the activities for the preparation of the national adaptation plan process in accordance with decision 1/CP.16, including paragraph 18, and other relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties;

6. *Also invites* the operating entities of the financial mechanism of the Convention, bilateral and multilateral agencies and other relevant organizations, as appropriate, to take this decision into account when providing financial and technical support to developing country Parties in responding to decision 5/CP.17;

7. *Further invites* Parties and relevant organizations to continue to assist the least developed country Parties, drawing upon the work of, and where appropriate in consultation with, the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, in building national institutional arrangements and capacities, and to support scientific and technical capacity needs, as identified by the least developed country Parties, for undertaking the national adaptation plan process;

8. *Invites* United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and other relevant organizations, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies, to support the national adaptation plan process in the least developed country Parties and, where possible, to consider establishing or enhancing support programmes for the national adaptation plan process within their mandates, as appropriate, which could facilitate financial and technical support to the least developed country Parties, drawing upon the work of, and where appropriate in consultation with, the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, and to keep the Subsidiary Body for Implementation informed, through the secretariat, on how they have responded to this invitation;

9. *Also invites* Parties and relevant organizations to share best practices and lessons learned in addressing adaptation, through the ongoing work of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, and other bodies and ongoing work under the Convention;

10. *Reiterates* the request to the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, the Adaptation Committee and other relevant bodies under the Convention to include information in their reports on how they have responded to the requests made in this decision and on their activities relevant to the national adaptation plan process, as per their respective mandates, and to make recommendations accordingly;

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

9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
7 December 2012

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<sup>6</sup> FCCC/SB/2012/3, paragraph 27(e).

## Decision 13/CP.18

### Report of the Technology Executive Committee

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* the relevant provisions of the Convention, in particular Article 4, paragraphs 1, 3, 5, 7, 8 and 9,

*Also recalling* decisions 1/CP.16, 2/CP.17 and 4/CP.17,

*Further recalling* that the Technology Executive Committee shall report, on an interim basis, to the Conference of the Parties, through the subsidiary bodies, on its activities and the performance of its functions,

*Referring* to decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 119,

1. *Welcomes* the report on activities and performance of the Technology Executive Committee for 2012,<sup>1</sup> including the outcomes of its 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> meetings;
2. *Also welcomes* the rolling workplan of the Technology Executive Committee for 2012–2013 and the progress made by the Committee in advancing its implementation;<sup>2</sup>
3. *Notes* with appreciation the key messages of the Technology Executive Committee on enabling environments for and barriers to technology development and transfer, which are wide-ranging and multidimensional, and that further work on these issues is being undertaken by the Technology Executive Committee, as well as technology road maps and technology needs assessments, as contained in the report referred to in paragraph 1 above;
4. *Recognizes* that the work on the key messages of the Technology Executive Committee may inform governments, relevant bodies under the Convention and other stakeholders;
5. *Notes* the extensive consultations held by the Technology Executive Committee with relevant stakeholders and the submissions from such stakeholders that were received in response to the ~~Committee's call for inputs on actions undertaken by accredited observer~~ organizations that are relevant to the Technology Executive Committee in performing its functions; on ways to promote enabling environments and to address barriers to technology development and transfer; and on technology road maps and action plans;
6. *Encourages* the Technology Executive Committee to continue its consultations with relevant stakeholders under and outside the Convention;
7. *Also encourages* the Technology Executive Committee to continue to consult relevant institutional arrangements under the Convention, including the Adaptation Committee, the Standing Committee and the Board of the Green Climate Fund, and to initiate consultations with the advisory board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network as soon as it is established, in order to seek their views on and coordinate the proposed modalities of the Technology Executive Committee on linkages with other relevant institutional arrangements under the Convention;<sup>3</sup>
8. *Requests* the Technology Executive Committee to report on the outcomes of its consultations with other relevant institutional arrangements in its report on activities and

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<sup>1</sup> FCCC/SB/2012/2.

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/SB/2012/1, annex I.

<sup>3</sup> FCCC/SB/2012/2, annex.

performance for 2013, in order to inform the consideration and approval by the Conference of the Parties at its nineteenth session of the modalities of the Committee on linkages with other relevant institutional arrangements under and outside the Convention;

9. *Notes* that the Technology Executive Committee, with the assistance of the secretariat, in addition to the activities already planned in its rolling workplan for 2012–2013 and consistent with its functions, will undertake specific follow-up activities in 2013 on enabling environments for and barriers to technology development and transfer, technology road maps and preparation of technical papers, as identified in its report referred to in paragraph 1 above, with a view to facilitating the effective implementation of the Technology Mechanism under the guidance of the Conference of the Parties;

10. *Recognizes* that technology needs assessments and their syntheses are a key information source for the work of the Technology Executive Committee in prioritizing its activities under the Technology Mechanism, and could be a rich source of information for governments, relevant bodies under the Convention and other stakeholders;

11. *Stresses* the need for the implementation of the technology needs assessment results;

12. *Agrees* that the technology needs assessment process should be integrated with other related processes under the Convention, including nationally appropriate mitigation actions, national adaptation plans and low-emission development strategies;

13. *Encourages* the financial and business communities and funding sources under and outside the Convention to facilitate the funding for the implementation of technology needs assessment results;

14. *Takes note of the Technology Executive Committee's* planning for further follow-up activities on issues relating to enabling environments and barriers, including those issues referred to in document FCCC/SB/2012/2, paragraph 35.

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
7 December 2012*

## Decision 14/CP.18

### Arrangements to make the Climate Technology Centre and Network fully operational

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decisions 1/CP.16 and 2/CP.17,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the completion of the selection process for the host of the Climate Technology Centre, which had the support of the evaluation panel nominated by the Technology Executive Committee from within its membership, the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and the secretariat and involved the valuable participation of the nine proponents that responded to the call for proposals for hosting the Climate Technology Centre;
2. *Decides* that the United Nations Environment Programme, as the leader of the consortium of partner institutions, is hereby selected as the host of the Climate Technology Centre for an initial term of five years, with possible renewal if so decided by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-third session;
3. *Adopts* the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the United Nations Environment Programme regarding the hosting of the Climate Technology Centre, as contained in annex I to this decision;
4. *Authorizes* the Executive Secretary to sign, on behalf of the Conference of the Parties, the memorandum of understanding referred to in paragraph 3 above;
5. *Decides* that the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network is hereby established, with the constitution contained in annex II to this decision and with the functions contained in decision 2/CP.17, annex VII, paragraphs 8 and 9;
6. *Requests* the United Nations Environment Programme, as the host of the Climate Technology Centre, to convene and facilitate the first meeting of the Advisory Board as soon as possible in 2013, preferably prior to the thirty-eighth sessions of the subsidiary bodies;
7. *Requests* the Advisory Board to determine at its first meeting its operational modalities and rules of procedure for consideration by the subsidiary bodies at their subsequent sessions;
8. *Takes note* that the United Nations Environment Programme, as the host of the Climate Technology Centre, will ensure that the necessary arrangements are in place for the meetings of the Advisory Board, including privileges and immunities for members of the Board consistent with the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations;<sup>1</sup>
9. *Encourages* the United Nations Environment Programme, as the host of the Climate Technology Centre, to make the necessary arrangements to promptly launch the work of the Climate Technology Centre upon the conclusion of the eighteenth session of the Conference of the Parties, including, inter alia, the appointment of a Director of the Climate Technology Centre, who will facilitate the timely recruitment of the staff of the Climate Technology Centre;

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations Treaty Series. Volume 1: p.15. 13 February 1946.

10. *Agrees* that the United Nations Environment Programme, as the host of the Climate Technology Centre, shall provide periodic updates on matters regarding its role as the host of the Climate Technology Centre and make this information available in the annual report of the Climate Technology Centre and Network to the Conference of the Parties through the subsidiary bodies; such reports should also address the concerns raised by Parties on issues such as to enhance the in-house capacity of the host organization on technologies for adaptation;
11. *Requests* the Climate Technology Centre to consult with the Technology Executive Committee on establishing procedures for preparing a joint annual report as requested by decision 2/CP.17, with a view to making their joint annual report available to the Conference of the Parties through the subsidiary bodies at their thirty-ninth sessions;
12. *Invites* Parties to nominate their national designated entities for the development and transfer of technologies pursuant to decision 2/CP.17, annex VII, and decision 4/CP.13, paragraph 8, and to communicate this information to the secretariat by 29 March 2013, in order to facilitate the operationalization of the Climate Technology Centre and Network;
13. *Reiterates* that the financial support to the Climate Technology Centre and Network shall be provided in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, paragraphs 139–141;
14. *Reaffirms* that the Climate Technology Centre and Network shall be accountable to, and under the guidance of, the Conference of the Parties through the Advisory Board, and may perform such other activities as may be necessary to carry out its functions in accordance with decisions 1/CP.16, 2/CP.17 and other relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties;
15. *Reiterates* that the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network will put in place the rules and procedures to monitor, assess and evaluate the timeliness and appropriateness of the responses of the Climate Technology Centre<sup>2</sup> and Network to requests by developing country Parties in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, annex VII, paragraphs 7, 9(e) and 20.

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<sup>2</sup> Including the members of the consortium.

## Annex I

### **Memorandum of Understanding between the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Environment Programme regarding the hosting of the Climate Technology Centre**

This Memorandum of Understanding (hereinafter referred to as the "MOU") is concluded between the Conference of the Parties (hereinafter referred to as "the COP") to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (hereinafter referred to as the Convention) and the United Nations Environment Programme (hereinafter referred to as "UNEP") (collectively referred to as the Parties) regarding the hosting of the Climate Technology Centre (hereinafter referred to as "the CTC").

#### *Preamble*

*Whereas* the COP, by decision 1/CP.16, established a Technology Mechanism, consisting of a Technology Executive Committee and a Climate Technology Centre and Network (hereinafter referred to as the CTCN),

*Whereas* the COP, by decision 2/CP.17, adopted the terms of reference of the CTCN,

*Whereas* the mission of the CTCN is to stimulate technology cooperation and to enhance the development and transfer of technologies and to assist developing country Parties at their request, consistent with their respective capabilities and national circumstances and priorities, in order to build or strengthen their capacity to identify technology needs, to facilitate the preparation and implementation of technology projects and strategies, taking into account gender considerations to support action on mitigation and adaptation and enhance low-emission and climate-resilient development,

*Whereas* UNEP, on behalf of a consortium of partner institutions located in both developed and developing countries, submitted a proposal to host the CTC and informed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to UNEP thereof,

*Whereas* UNEP is the leading organization within the United Nations system in the field of environment and has, in the field of climate change, the mandate, among others: to strengthen the ability of countries, in particular developing countries, to integrate climate change responses into their national development processes and specifically to reduce their vulnerability and build up their resilience to the impacts of climate change; to facilitate the transition to low-carbon societies; to facilitate access to climate change financing for clean technologies; to support both public and private financing mechanisms; to support national processes for implementing sustainable forest management plans; to improve the understanding of climate change science and its use in sound policymaking; and to improve the general understanding of climate change,

*Whereas* the COP, by decision 14/CP.18, selected UNEP as the organization to host the CTC,

*Whereas* the UNEP Governing Council, by decision "..."<sup>3</sup>, at its twenty-seventh regular session, authorized the Executive Director of UNEP to host the CTC in UNEP,

***NOW THEREFORE*** the Parties to this MOU have agreed to the following:

#### **I. Purpose**

1. The purpose of this MOU is to stipulate the terms of the relationship between the COP and UNEP with respect to the hosting of the CTC in UNEP in accordance with decision 14/CP.18.

#### **II. Role and responsibilities of the Conference of the Parties**

2. The CTCN shall operate within its terms of reference and be accountable to, and under the guidance of, the COP through the Advisory Board in accordance with decisions 1/CP.16, 2/CP.17, 1/CP.18, 14/CP.18 and other relevant decisions of the COP.

3. The Advisory Board shall advise the CTCN on the implementation of its terms of reference and the guidance provided by the COP.

4. The COP shall consider the annual report on the activities of the CTCN prepared in accordance with decisions 1/CP.16, 2/CP.17 and other relevant decisions of the COP, and provide guidance thereon.

5. In taking decisions that would affect the hosting of the CTC in UNEP, the COP shall take into consideration any views and information provided by UNEP.

#### **III. Role and responsibilities of the United Nations Environment Programme**

6. UNEP agrees to host the CTC as a dedicated entity within UNEP in accordance with decision "..."<sup>4</sup> of the UNEP Governing Council at its twenty-seventh regular session authorizing the Executive Director to host the CTC in UNEP and the provisions of this MOU.

7. UNEP shall design the organizational structure, manage the CTC and provide the necessary administrative and infrastructural support for the effective functioning of the CTC, in accordance with relevant United Nations and UNEP regulations, rules and procedures and decisions of the UNEP Governing Council, and subject to the financing provided pursuant to section VII below.

8. UNEP shall select and appoint, pursuant to the United Nations Staff Regulations and Rules and in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, the Director of the CTC, who shall be a UNEP staff member and accountable to the Executive Director of UNEP.

9. UNEP shall select and appoint, pursuant to the United Nations Staff Regulations and Rules, a small core staff to support the CTC in an effective and efficient manner, to be managed by the Director of the CTC.

10. UNEP may make use of loans of personnel from the consortium of partner institutions to support the CTC, in accordance with relevant United Nations regulations, rules and procedures.

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<sup>3</sup> This decision will be available after the conclusion of the twenty-seventh session of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum of the United Nations Environment Programme, to be held in Nairobi, Kenya, from 18-22 February 2013.

<sup>4</sup> See footnote 3.

11. UNEP shall provide periodic updates on matters regarding its role as the host of the CTC and make this information available in the annual report of the CTCN provided to the COP through the subsidiary bodies, prepared pursuant to paragraph 19 below.

12. UNEP shall guide the consortium of partner institutions to effectively support the functioning and operations of the CTC and shall make appropriate arrangements governing their cooperation.

13. The Executive Director of UNEP shall be responsible for the execution of the functions of UNEP under this MOU.

#### **IV. Role and functions of the Climate Technology Centre and Network**

14. The CTCN shall operate in accordance with decisions 1/CP.16, 2/CP.17, 1/CP.18, 14/CP.18 and other relevant decisions of the COP.

#### **V. Role and functions of the consortium of partner institutions**

15. The consortium of partner institutions shall, following the signature of appropriate agreements governing their cooperation with UNEP, support the operations of the CTC.

#### **VI. Role and functions of the Director and personnel of the Climate Technology Centre**

16. The Director shall be accountable to the Executive Director of UNEP for the effectiveness and efficiency of the CTC in carrying out its functions in accordance with relevant United Nations and UNEP regulations, rules and procedures and decisions of the UNEP Governing Council.

17. The Director shall serve as the secretary to the Advisory Board and be responsible for facilitating and providing support to the work of the Board, including making arrangements for the meetings of the Board.

18. The Director shall prepare a budget for the CTCN in accordance with decision 2/CP.17 and in conformity with the relevant regulations, rules and procedures governing the programme budget of UNEP. The CTCN budget will be prepared in accordance with the guidance provided by the COP. The part of the CTCN budget managed by UNEP will be included in the programme budget of UNEP as an extra-budgetary item to support the CTCN.

19. The Director shall prepare the annual report on the CTCN for submission to the COP through the subsidiary bodies. The annual report shall be approved by the Advisory Board in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, and shall include the financial status of, and information on the mobilization of other resources for, the CTCN.

20. The Director shall manage the financial resources of the CTCN in accordance with the United Nations Financial Regulations and Rules and the Financial Rules of UNEP, fiduciary, anti-fraud and anti-corruption policies and environmental and social safeguards.

21. The Director and personnel of the CTC shall liaise, as appropriate, with the secretariat of the UNFCCC and other relevant international bodies on issues relating to the activities and operations of the CTC.

#### **VII. Financial arrangements of the Climate Technology Centre and Network**

22. The costs associated with the CTC and the mobilization of the services of the Network will be funded from various sources, including the financial mechanism of the Convention, bilateral, multilateral and private-sector channels, philanthropic sources and

financial and in-kind contributions from the host organization and participants in the Network.

23. UNEP shall provide financial and in-kind contributions to the CTC, in accordance with paragraph 139 of decision 2/CP.17 and taking into account the proposal of UNEP and the contribution of the consortium of partner institutions.

24. The CTC, in collaboration with UNEP and in consultation with the Advisory Board, shall help to mobilize funds to meet the costs associated with the CTCN.

#### **VIII. Implementation of this Memorandum of Understanding**

25. The Advisory Board and UNEP may agree on further arrangements for the implementation of this MOU, which do not in any way amend the existing provisions of this MOU, and report thereon to the COP.

26. Nothing in or relating to this MOU will be deemed a waiver, express or implied, of any of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations, including its subsidiary organs.

#### **IX. Dispute settlement**

27. The COP, through the Advisory Board, and UNEP shall use their best efforts to amicably resolve any disputes, controversies or claims arising out of or relating to this MOU, including by use of mutually agreed dispute resolution methods.

#### **X. Entire agreement**

28. Any annex to this MOU that is concluded in the future will be considered an integral part of this MOU. References to this MOU will be construed as including any annexes, as varied or amended in accordance with the terms of this MOU. This MOU represents the complete understanding between the Parties.

#### **XI. Interpretation**

29. This MOU will be interpreted in accordance with relevant decisions of the COP and the UNEP Governing Council.

30. ~~Any Party's failure~~ to request the implementation of a provision of this MOU will not constitute a waiver of that or any other provision of this MOU.

#### **XII. Term of this Memorandum of Understanding**

31. The initial term of this MOU shall be five years, with two four-year renewal periods, if so decided by the COP and UNEP.

#### **XIII. Notification and amendment**

32. Each Party will promptly notify the other in writing of any anticipated or actual material changes that will affect the execution of this MOU.

33. The Parties may amend this MOU by mutual written agreement.

#### **XIV. Entry into force**

34. This MOU will come into force upon the last date of signature by the duly authorized representatives of the Parties.

**XV. Termination**

35. Subject to section XII above, either Party may terminate this MOU by giving one ~~year's prior written notice~~ to the other Party. The termination shall come into effect one year from the date of the receipt of such a communication.

36. Following the termination of this MOU, UNEP shall take all necessary actions to conclude its operations relating to the CTC in an expeditious manner. Any termination of this MOU will be without prejudice to any other rights and obligations of the Parties accrued prior to the date of the termination under this MOU or any legal instrument executed pursuant to this MOU.

## Annex II

### **Constitution of the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network**

1. The Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), with the aim of achieving fair and balanced representation, shall constitute the following:

(a) 16 government representatives, comprising equal representation from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties) and Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties);

(b) The Chair and the Vice-Chair of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) in their official capacity as TEC representatives;

(c) One of the Co-Chairs, or a member designated by the Co-Chairs, of the Green Climate Fund Board in his/her official capacity as a Green Climate Fund representative;

(d) The Chair or the Vice-Chair of the Adaptation Committee, or a member designated by the Chair and the Vice-Chair, in his/her official capacity as an Adaptation Committee representative;

(e) One of the Co-Chairs, or a member designated by the Co-Chairs, of the Standing Committee in his/her official capacity as a Standing Committee representative;

(f) The Director of the CTCN in his/her official capacity as the CTCN representative;

(g) Three representatives, with one being selected by each of the following UNFCCC observer organization constituencies, taking into account balanced geographical representation: environmental non-governmental organizations (ENGOs), business and industry non-governmental organizations (BINGOs) and research and independent non-governmental organizations (RINGOs), with relevant expertise in technology, finance or business, received by the host organization of the Climate Technology Centre (CTC), taking into account balanced geographical representation.

2. The Advisory Board will invite expert observers to attend meetings based on specific agenda needs, according to modalities and procedures developed by the Advisory Board at its first meeting.

3. The director of the CTCN shall be the secretary of the Advisory Board.

4. Government representatives shall be nominated by their respective groups or constituencies and elected by the Conference of the Parties (COP). Groups or constituencies are encouraged to nominate the government representatives to the Advisory Board, with a view to achieving an appropriate balance of expertise relevant to the development and transfer of technologies for adaptation and mitigation, taking into account the need to achieve gender balance in accordance with decisions 36/CP.7 and 23/CP.18.

5. Government representatives elected to the Advisory Board shall serve for a term of two years and shall be eligible to serve a maximum of two consecutive terms of office. The following rules shall apply:

(a) Half of the representatives shall be elected initially for a term of three years and half shall be elected for a term of two years;

(b) Thereafter, the COP shall elect half of the representatives every year for a term of two years;

- (c) The representatives shall remain in office until their successors are elected.
6. If a government representative of the Advisory Board resigns or is otherwise unable to complete the assigned term of office or to perform the functions of that office, the Advisory Board may decide, bearing in mind the proximity of the next session of the COP, to appoint another representative from the same constituency to replace said representative ~~for the remainder of that representative's mandate, in which case the appointment shall count as one term.~~
  7. The representatives of the Advisory Board referred to in paragraph 1(b) above shall serve in accordance with their term of office.
  8. The representatives of the Advisory Board referred to in paragraph 1(c), (d) and (e) above shall serve in accordance with their term of office.
  9. The representatives of the Advisory Board referred to in paragraph 1(g) above shall be eligible to serve for a maximum term of office of one year.
  10. Decisions of the Advisory Board will be taken by consensus by only the Advisory Board representatives referred to in paragraph 1(a) and (b) above. These representatives will specify in the modalities and procedures of the Advisory Board how to adopt decisions in the event that all efforts at reaching consensus have been exhausted.
  11. The Advisory Board shall elect annually a Chair and a Vice-Chair from among the representatives referred to in paragraph 1(a) above for a term of one year each, with one being from an Annex I Party and the other being from a non-Annex I Party. The positions of Chair and Vice-Chair shall alternate annually between a representative from an Annex I Party and a representative from a non-Annex I Party.
  12. If the Chair is temporarily unable to fulfil the obligations of the office, the Vice-Chair shall serve as Chair. In the absence of the Chair and the Vice-Chair at a particular meeting, any other representatives identified in paragraph 1(a) above designated by the Advisory Board shall temporarily serve as the Chair of that meeting.
  13. If the Chair or the Vice-chair is unable to complete the term of office, the Advisory Board shall elect a replacement to complete the term of office, taking into account paragraph 6 above.
  14. The meetings of the Advisory Board shall be open to attendance, as observers, by Parties, the secretariat and observer organizations, except where otherwise decided by the Advisory Board.
  15. The CTC shall support and facilitate the work of the Advisory Board of the CTCN.
  16. The constitution of the Advisory Board shall be reviewed by the COP in 2020.

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
7 December 2012*

## Decision 15/CP.18

### Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* Articles 2, 3, 4 and 6 of the Convention,

*Also recalling* decisions 11/CP.8, 9/CP.13 and 7/CP.16,

*Reaffirming* the importance of Article 6 of the Convention for achieving the ultimate objective of the Convention and for the effective implementation of adaptation and mitigation actions,

*Recognizing* that education, training and skills development are fundamental for all Parties to achieve sustainable development in the long term,

*Also recognizing* that a goal of education is to promote changes in lifestyles, attitudes and behaviour needed to foster sustainable development and to prepare children, youth, women, persons with disabilities and grass-root communities to adapt to the impacts of climate change,

*Reaffirming* that public participation and access to information are crucial in order to develop and implement effective policies, as well as to engage all stakeholders actively in the implementation of these policies,

*Also reaffirming* the importance of taking into account gender aspects and the need to promote the effective engagement of children, youth, the elderly, women, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, local communities and non-governmental organizations in activities related to Article 6 of the Convention,

*Acknowledging* the progress made by Parties, international organizations and civil society in planning, coordinating and implementing education, training, public awareness, public participation and access to information activities,

*Recognizing* the importance of taking a long-term, strategic and country-driven approach to education, training and skills development at the local, national, subregional, regional and international levels, including strengthening of relevant institutional and sectoral capacities,

*Also recognizing* that ensuring the availability of sufficient financial and technical resources continues to be a challenge for the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention for all Parties, in particular African countries, the least developed countries and small island developing States,

*Having considered* the information in documents prepared by the secretariat in support of the review of the implementation of the amended New Delhi work programme on Article 6 of the Convention,<sup>1</sup>

1. *Adopts* the eight-year Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention as contained in the annex to this decision (hereinafter referred to as the work programme);
2. *Decides* to undertake a review of the work programme in 2020, with an intermediate review of progress in 2016, to evaluate its effectiveness, identify any emerging gaps and

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<sup>1</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/3, FCCC/SBI/2012/4, FCCC/SBI/2012/5, FCCC/SBI/2012/19 and FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.4.

needs, and inform any decisions on improving the work programme's effectiveness as appropriate;

3. *Invites* Parties to submit information (as part of their national communications, where appropriate) on their efforts and steps taken to implement the work programme and to share their experiences and best practices for the purpose of reviewing the programme in 2016 and 2020;
4. *Also invites* Parties to provide information on the funding received from all sources, including from the Global Environment Facility, bilateral and multilateral agencies and United Nations organizations, for the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention;
5. *Encourages* intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue their activities relevant to Article 6 of the Convention, enhance collaborative efforts for implementing Article 6 initiatives and strategies at the international, regional, national and local levels, and share information on their programmatic responses to the work programme through the UNFCCC climate change information network clearing house CC:iNet and other media;
6. *Invites* multilateral and bilateral institutions and organizations, including operating entities of the financial mechanism of the Convention, as appropriate, to provide financial resources to support the activities relating to the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention;
7. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to continue to provide financial resources to Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, in particular African countries, the least developed countries and small island developing States, in accordance with decisions 11/CP.1, 6/CP.7, 4/CP.9, 7/CP.10, 3/CP.12, 7/CP.13, 3/CP.16 and 11/CP.17, to support the implementation of the work programme and to regularly report to the Conference of the Parties on the activities it has supported;
8. *Also requests* the secretariat to encourage other intergovernmental organizations in a position to do so to provide technical or financial support, and to promote partnerships with other organizations, the private sector and donors, in order to support the implementation of the work programme;
9. *Further requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to enhance the work on Article 6 of the Convention by organizing an annual in-session dialogue on Article 6 of the Convention with the participation of Parties, representatives of relevant bodies established under the Convention and relevant experts, practitioners and stakeholders to share their experiences and exchange ideas, best practices and lessons learned regarding the implementation of the work programme;
10. *Decides* that the dialogue referred to in paragraph 9 above will cluster the six elements of Article 6 of the Convention (education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information and international cooperation) into two focal areas, the consideration of which will alternate on an annual basis, with the first focal area consisting of education and training, the second consisting of public access to information, public participation and public awareness, and international cooperation being a cross-cutting theme of both focal areas;
11. *Also decides* that the first session of the annual dialogue will be held at the thirty-eighth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and focus on the first focal area;
12. *Requests* the secretariat to prepare a summary report of every session of the dialogue;
13. *Also requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, in its consideration of the reviews of the implementation of the work programme referred to in paragraph 2 above, to

include the summary reports from the dialogue sessions, referred to in paragraph 12 above, as additional inputs to these reviews;

14. *Further requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

## Annex

### Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention

#### I. Observations

1. The implementation of all elements of Article 6 of the Convention – education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information and international cooperation – will contribute to meeting the objective of the Convention.
2. All Parties are responsible for the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention. The capacity to implement Article 6 related activities will vary among countries, as will the priority thematic areas and target audiences, consistent with their sustainable development priorities and the culturally preferred method of programme delivery, in order to increase people's understanding of the climate change issue.
3. Regional, subregional and international cooperation can enhance the collective ability of Parties to implement the Convention, improve synergies, avoid duplication of effort between the different conventions, and ultimately both improve the effectiveness of programming and facilitate its support.
4. It is important to learn more from countries regarding their experiences, lessons learned, good practices and challenges in the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention, so that Parties and intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that have the resources to do so might effectively target their efforts at providing appropriate support.
5. Many Parties, IGOs, NGOs and community-based organizations, as well as the private and public sectors, have been actively raising awareness on, and increasing understanding of, the causes and impacts of climate change, as well as solutions. The availability of sufficient financial and technical resources for the adequate implementation of Article 6 of the Convention continues to be a challenge for all Parties, in particular developing countries.
6. The nature of Article 6 activities carried out by Parties can easily be reported. However, monitoring and evaluating the impacts of these activities remains a challenge.
7. Implementation of Article 6 activities and programmes can complement low-emission and climate-resilient development strategies.
8. Gender is a cross-cutting issue in all six elements of Article 6 of the Convention.
9. Implementation of Article 6 of the Convention has a broad range of stakeholders, including, governments, the private sector, IGOs, NGOs and others international organizations, decision makers, scientists, the media, teachers, the general public, youth, women, people with disabilities and indigenous peoples among others.
10. Implementation of Article 6 of the Convention serves to spread and improve understanding and awareness of climate change and to change behaviour, and therefore communication should address the general public and all stakeholders, such as those referred to in paragraph 9 above.
11. In order to increase climate change awareness, Article 6 activities should be integrated into sectoral strategies and plans.

## II. Purposes and guiding principles

12. The Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention sets out the scope of, and provides the basis for action on, activities related to Article 6 of the Convention, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention. It should serve as a flexible framework for country-driven action addressing the specific needs and circumstances of Parties and reflecting their national priorities and initiatives.

13. The Doha work programme builds on existing decisions of the Conference of the Parties (COP), specifically the Marrakesh Accords, which contain a number of references to Article 6 activities, in particular decisions 2/CP.7 and 3/CP.7 on capacity-building in developing countries and in countries with economies in transition, respectively, 4/CP.7 on development and transfer of technologies and 5/CP.7 on implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention.

14. The Doha work programme shall be guided by:

- (a) A country-driven approach;
- (b) Cost-effectiveness;
- (c) Flexibility;
- (d) Gender and an intergenerational approach;
- (e) A phased approach integrating Article 6 activities into existing climate change programmes and strategies;
- (f) Promotion of partnerships, networks and synergies, in particular synergies between conventions;
- (g) An interdisciplinary multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder and participatory approach;
- (h) A holistic, systematic approach;
- (i) The principles of sustainable development.

## III. Scope of the Doha work programme

15. As part of their national programmes to implement the Convention, and taking into account national circumstances and capacities, Parties are encouraged to undertake activities under the categories listed below, which reflect the six elements of Article 6 of the Convention.

### A. Education

16. Cooperate in, promote, facilitate, develop and implement formal and non-formal education and training programmes focused on climate change at all levels, targeting women and youth in particular, and including the exchange or secondment of personnel to train experts.

### B. Training

17. Cooperate in, promote, facilitate, develop and implement training programmes focused on climate change for groups with a key role, such as scientific, technical and managerial personnel, journalists, teachers and community leaders at the local, national,

subregional, regional and international levels, as appropriate. Technical skills and knowledge provide an opportunity to adequately address and respond to climate change issues.

### **C. Public awareness**

18. Cooperate in, promote, facilitate, develop and implement public awareness programmes on climate change and its effects at the national and, as appropriate, subregional, regional and international levels by, inter alia, encouraging contributions and personal action in addressing climate change, supporting climate-friendly policies and fostering behavioural changes, including by using popular media, noting the important role that social media platforms and strategies can play in this context.

### **D. Public access to information**

19. Facilitate public access to data and information, by providing the information on climate change initiatives, policies and results of actions that is needed by the public and other stakeholders to understand, address and respond to climate change. This should take into account such factors as quality of Internet access, literacy and language issues.

### **E. Public participation**

20. Promote public participation in addressing climate change and its effects and in developing adequate responses, by facilitating feedback, debate and partnership in climate change activities and in governance, noting the important role that social media platforms and strategies can play in this context.

### **F. International cooperation**

21. Subregional, regional and international cooperation in undertaking activities within the scope of the work programme can enhance the collective ability of Parties to implement the Convention. The efforts of IGOs and NGOs can also contribute to its implementation. Such cooperation can further enhance synergies between conventions and improve the effectiveness of all sustainable development efforts.

## **IV. Implementation**

### **A. Parties**

22. As part of their national programmes and activities in implementing the Convention, and within the scope of the Doha work programme, Parties could, inter alia:

#### *Strategy*

(a) Designate and provide support, including technical and financial support, and access to information and materials to a national focal point for Article 6 activities and assign specific responsibilities. These responsibilities could include the identification of areas for possible international cooperation and opportunities for strengthening synergies with other conventions, and the coordination of the preparation of the Article 6 chapter in

the national communications, ensuring that relevant contact information, including web addresses, is provided therein;

- (b) Develop institutional and technical capacity to:
  - (i) Identify gaps and needs for the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention;
  - (ii) Assess the effectiveness of Article 6 activities;
  - (iii) Consider the linkages between Article 6 activities, implementation of policies and measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change, and other commitments under the Convention, such as technology transfer and capacity-building;
- (c) Prepare assessments of needs specific to national circumstances in the area of the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention, including the use of social research methods and other relevant instruments to determine target audiences and potential partnerships;
- (d) Prepare a national strategy on Article 6 of the Convention, which could be structured according to the scope elements and target stakeholders mentioned in paragraph 9 above;
- (e) Develop communication strategies on climate change on the basis of targeted social research in order to create behavioural changes;
- (f) Strengthen national education and training/skills development institutions to deliver climate change learning action.

#### *Tools and activities*

- (a) Develop a directory of organizations and individuals, with an indication of their experience and expertise relevant to Article 6 activities, with a view to building active networks involved in the implementation of these activities;
- (b) Increase the availability of copyright-free and translated climate change materials, in accordance with laws and standards relating to the protection of copyrighted materials;
- (c) Seek opportunities to disseminate widely relevant information on climate change. Measures could include translation into appropriate languages and distribution of popularized versions of key documents on climate change, including assessment reports and other reports by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;
- (d) Benefit from new technologies, especially from social networks, in order to integrate these into Article 6 strategies;
- (e) Develop appropriate social media programmes, noting the important and complementary role that such platforms can play in the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention;
- (f) Promote and enhance the inclusion of climate change in school curricula at all levels and across disciplines. Efforts could be made to develop materials and promote teacher training focused on climate change at the regional and international levels where appropriate;
- (g) Integrate climate change learning into the curricula of institutions that provide formal education and training at all levels and support non-formal and informal education on climate change, training of trainers programmes and the development of educational, training and public awareness materials in accordance with national circumstances and the cultural context;

(h) Develop tools and methodologies to support climate change training and skills development through collaborative efforts and provide training programmes for groups with a key role in climate change communication and education, including journalists, teachers, youth, children and community leaders;

(i) Seek input and public participation, including participation by youth, women, civil society organizations and other groups, in the formulation and implementation of efforts to address climate change, and also in relation to the preparation of national communications, and encourage the involvement and participation of representatives of all stakeholders and major groups in the climate change negotiation process;

(j) Inform the public about causes of climate change and sources of greenhouse gas emissions, as well as actions that can be taken at all levels to address climate change;

(k) Foster the participation of all stakeholders in the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention and invite them to report on the implementation of activities. In particular, enhance the active participation of youth, women, civil society organizations and the media;

(l) Encourage the public as part of public awareness programmes to contribute to mitigation and adaptation actions;

(m) Participate in the annual dialogue on Article 6 of the Convention organized by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), subject to the availability of financial resources.

*Monitoring and review*

(a) Conduct surveys, such as ~~“knowledge-attitude-practice/behaviour”~~ surveys, to establish a baseline of public awareness, which can serve as a basis for further work and support the monitoring of the impact of activities;

(b) Share the findings contained in their national communications and national action plans or domestic programmes on climate change with the general public and all stakeholders;

(c) Develop criteria for identifying and disseminating information on good practices for Article 6 activities, at the national or regional levels in accordance with national circumstances and capacities, and promote the sharing of such practices;

(d) Seek to enhance cooperation and coordination in developing and implementing Article 6 activities at the international and regional levels. This includes identifying partners and networks with other Parties, IGOs and NGOs, the private sector, state and local governments and community-based organizations. Parties should also promote and facilitate the exchange of information and materials, and the sharing of experience and good practices.

**B. Regional and international efforts**

23. To strengthen regional and international efforts, Parties and other relevant organizations and agencies in a position to do so could cooperate in and support the following activities:

(a) Promote the implementation of Article 6 activities taking into account challenges and opportunities in regional and subregional contexts;

(b) Strengthen existing regional institutions and networks;

- (c) Promote and encourage regional programmes and projects that support the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention and promote the sharing of experiences, including through the dissemination of best practices and lessons learned, and the exchange of information and data;
- (d) Create regional portals for the UNFCCC climate change information network clearing house (CC:iNet), in collaboration with regional centres, to further develop and enhance the functionality and user-friendliness of the clearing house;
- (e) Develop regional programmes and activities, including the preparation of training and education materials as well as other tools, using local languages where applicable and practical;
- (f) Promote the implementation of pilot projects through collaborative actions at the regional and national levels on any of the six elements of Article 6 of the Convention, and support their replication and expansion and the sharing of lessons learned and experiences;
- (g) Conduct regional and subregional workshops to promote training, the exchange and sharing of experiences and best practices, and the transfer of knowledge and skills;
- (h) Strengthen North–South, South–South and triangular collaboration in matters of climate change education and training, skills development.

### C. Intergovernmental organizations

24. United Nations organizations, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the World Meteorological Organization, as the members of the United Nations Alliance on Climate Change Education, Training and Public Awareness, are invited, inter alia:

- (a) To continue supporting efforts to implement activities under Article 6 of the Convention through their work programmes, and through specific programmes focused on climate change, including, as appropriate, through the provision and dissemination of information and resource materials, such as visual materials that could easily be translated and adapted, as well as through the provision of financial and technical support;
- (b) To strengthen collaboration with, and enhance the involvement of, other IGOs with a view to ensuring coordinated support to Parties in their activities related to Article 6 of the Convention and avoiding duplication of work;
- (c) To further strengthen regional and international cooperation by mobilizing partnerships and networking among Parties, IGOs, NGOs, academia, the private sector, state and local governments and community-based organizations and by jointly designing, implementing and evaluating activities and policies related to Article 6 of the Convention;
- (d) To contribute to the implementation of the Doha work programme in their respective areas of competence;
- (e) To support countries in developing a long-term, strategic and country-driven approach to climate change education, training and skills development, which is linked to national climate change objectives, and strengthening relevant national institutions;
- (f) To design and implement training programmes, develop guidelines and provide other direct support to national focal points for Article 6 of the Convention;

(g) To promote in partnership with Parties and civil society the organization of global, regional, subregional and national workshops focusing on specific elements of Article 6 of the Convention;

(h) To participate in the annual dialogue on Article 6 of the Convention organized by the SBI.

#### **D. Non-governmental organizations**

25. NGOs are encouraged to continue their activities relating to Article 6 of the Convention and are invited to consider ways to enhance cooperation between NGOs from different geographical regions and subject areas, as well as collaboration on activities between IGOs, NGOs and Parties.

26. NGOs are invited to foster the participation of all stakeholders in the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention and to encourage them to report on the implementation of their activities. In particular, NGOs are invited to enhance the active participation of youth, women, civil society organizations and the media in climate change activities.

27. NGOs are also invited to participate in the annual dialogue on Article 6 of the Convention.

#### **E. Support**

28. Parties will need to determine the most efficient and cost-effective way to implement Article 6 activities, and are encouraged to create partnerships with other Parties, as well as IGOs and NGOs and other stakeholders, to facilitate the implementation of these activities, including the identification of priority areas for support and funding.

29. As initial priorities, the implementation of the Doha work programme will require the strengthening of national institutions and capacities, in particular in developing countries.

#### **F. Review of progress and reporting**

30. The COP, through the SBI, will undertake a review of progress in the implementation of this work programme in 2020, with an intermediate review of progress in 2016. The assessment of the usefulness of the annual in-session dialogue on Article 6 of the Convention will constitute part of the review in 2020.

31. All Parties are requested to report on activities and policies implementing Article 6 in their national communications, where possible, and in other reports, on their accomplishments, lessons learned, experiences gained and remaining challenges and opportunities, noting that the six elements of Article 6 provide a useful guide for this reporting.

32. Parties and relevant organizations are encouraged to share information on the implementation of the work programme through CC:iNet and social media platforms, in addition to formal reporting channels such as national communications.

33. IGOs are invited to develop programmatic responses to the Doha work programme and, following consultations with the secretariat, to communicate to the SBI, through the secretariat, the responses and progress achieved, for the purpose of reviewing the programme and evaluating its effectiveness in 2016 and 2020.

34. NGOs are invited to provide relevant information to the secretariat and in accordance with their national circumstances, informing and involving their national focal point as appropriate, on progress achieved, for the purpose of reviewing the Doha work programme and evaluating its effectiveness in 2016 and 2020.

## G. Role of the secretariat

35. In accordance with Article 8 of the Convention, the secretariat is requested to facilitate the work on the Doha work programme and, in particular:

(a) To prepare reports to the SBI on progress achieved by Parties in implementing Article 6 of the Convention, based on information contained in national communications, reports on the annual in-session dialogue on Article 6 and other sources of information, including a report<sup>1</sup> on good practices of stakeholder participation in implementing Article 6 activities. These reports will be issued regularly, and in particular for the intermediate progress review in 2016 and the review in 2020;

(b) To facilitate coordinated inputs into the eight-year Doha work programme from relevant organizations;

(c) To continue its work on maintaining, developing and promoting CC:iNet, by reforming its structure, improving its functionality and accessibility and increasing the content in the official United Nations languages and other languages;

(d) To establish a network of national focal points for Article 6 of the Convention and facilitate a regular exchange of views, good practices and lessons learned through CC:iNet and the organization of workshops, videoconferences and activities at the international, regional and national levels in order to build and strengthen the existing skills and capacities of national focal points for Article 6;

(e) To catalyse collaborative training initiatives and projects to promote an effective implementation of Article 6 of the Convention at the international, regional and national levels in cooperation with Parties, international organizations, NGOs, youth organizations and development partners;

(f) To continue its work on the United Nations Joint Framework Initiative on Children, Youth and Climate Change in order to enhance the involvement and participation of children and youth in Article 6 activities and their attendance at intergovernmental meetings, including sessions of the COP;

(g) To continue collaborating and coordinating with United Nations organizations, other IGOs, NGOs, the private sector, civil society and youth, with a view to catalysing action on the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention.

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
7 December 2012*

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<sup>1</sup> Taking into account information presented in the "Synthesis report on ways to enhance the engagement of observer organizations" (FCCC/SBI/2010/16) and the "Report on the in-session workshop to further develop ways to enhance the engagement of observer organizations" (FCCC/SBI/2011/INF.7).

## Decision 16/CP.18

### Prototype of the registry

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decisions 1/CP.13, 1/CP.16 and 2/CP.17,

*Further recalling* decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 45(b), by which the Conference of the Parties decided that participation in the registry shall be voluntary that and only information submitted expressly for inclusion in the registry should be recorded,

1. *Takes note* with appreciation of the submission of nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing countries to the registry;
2. *Reiterates* its invitation to developed country Parties, the entity or entities entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism, including the Global Environment Facility and the Green Climate Fund, multilateral, bilateral and other public donors, and private and non-governmental organizations that are in position to do so, to submit, as appropriate, information on financial, technology and capacity-building support available and/or provided for the preparation and/or implementation of nationally appropriate mitigation actions, in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 48;
3. *Invites* developing country Parties to submit, as appropriate, information on further individual nationally appropriate mitigation actions seeking international support in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 46;
4. *Invites* developing country Parties to submit other individual nationally appropriate mitigation actions, for their recognition, in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 47.
5. *Notes* that the information referred to in paragraph 2 above is important for the registry to play an effective role in facilitating the matching of actions seeking international support with support available by providing and directing information to Parties, in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 51;
6. *Takes note* of the general design requirements<sup>1</sup> for the prototype of the registry presented by the secretariat at the thirty-seventh session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation;
7. *Also takes note* of information provided by the secretariat indicating that a fully operational prototype of the registry will be deployed in April 2013;
8. *Requests* the secretariat to notify Parties of the deployment of the fully operational prototype of the registry referred to in paragraph 7 above, and to provide the necessary access rights to the Parties and entities referred to in decision 2/CP.17, paragraphs 46–48, to enable them to use this registry;
9. *Invites* Parties and entities to submit to the secretariat, before the thirty eighth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, comments on the fully operational prototype of the registry referred to in paragraph 7 above;
10. *Decides* to operationalize the registry by requesting the secretariat to deploy the first release of the dynamic web-based registry at least two months before the nineteenth session

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<sup>1</sup> These requirements are described in an informal note by the secretariat available at [http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation\\_support/nama/application/pdf/design\\_requirements.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_support/nama/application/pdf/design_requirements.pdf).

of the Conference of the Parties, after having taken into consideration the comments referred to in paragraph 9 above;

11. *Further requests* the secretariat:

(a) To notify Parties of the deployment of the first release of the dynamic, web-based registry;

(b) To provide information on the operation of the registry to the Conference of the Parties at its nineteenth session in order to inform the discussions on the financial mechanism, in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 52(b);

(c) To continue to provide technical assistance to the Parties and entities referred to in decision 2/CP.17, paragraphs 46–48, in using the registry;

(d) To engage with the Parties and entities referred to in decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 48, to facilitate the provision of information on support;

12. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat pursuant to the provisions contained in paragraphs 10 and 11 above;

13. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
7 December 2012*

## **Decision 17/CP.18**

### **Composition, modalities and procedures of the team of technical experts under international consultations and analysis**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Decides* to forward the text of a draft decision contained in the annex to this decision, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its thirty-eighth session, with a view to recommending a draft decision on this matter, for adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its nineteenth session.

## Annex

[English only]

### Draft decision text

#### [Draft decision -/CP.18

#### **Composition, modalities and procedures of the team of technical experts under international consultations and analysis**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decisions 1/CP.16 and 2/CP.17, which established a process for international consultation and analysis of biennial update reports under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation that aims to increase the transparency of mitigation actions and their effects, and adopted the modalities and guidelines for the international consultation and analysis,

*Noting* that international consultation and analysis of biennial update reports will be conducted in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty,

*Recognizing* the need to have an efficient, cost-effective and practical international consultation and analysis process which does not impose an excessive burden on Parties and the secretariat,

*Having taken note* of the estimated budgetary implications, as provided by the secretariat, of the actions requested of the secretariat in paragraph 3 below and other actions contained in the appendix to this decision,

*Also recognizing* the difficulties faced by Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) in reporting under the Convention, as well as the need to take into account national capabilities and circumstances, the need to build capacity and the need for the provision of financial support in a timely manner to non-Annex I Parties to facilitate the timely preparation of their biennial update reports,

*Further recognizing* that the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention will play an important role in facilitating technical advice and support for the preparation and ~~submission of Parties' first biennial update report.~~

*Having taken note* that the requirements for additional resources for the implementation of the actions referred to in paragraph 3 below cannot be met by the approved UNFCCC core budget for the biennium 2012–2013,

*Having taken note* that the UNFCCC core budget for the biennium 2014–2015 will need to address the resources necessary for the implementation of the actions contained in the appendix to this decision,

1. *Adopts* the composition, modalities and procedures of the team of technical experts referred to decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, paragraph 1, as contained in the appendix to this decision;
2. *Invites* Parties and, as appropriate, intergovernmental organizations to nominate technical experts with the relevant qualifications to the UNFCCC roster of experts;

3. *Requests* the secretariat:
  - (a) To maintain and update the roster of technical experts;
  - (b) To develop the technical tools necessary to conduct the technical analysis of the biennial update reports efficiently;
4. *Requests* the CGE to develop [and conduct] appropriate training programmes for nominated technical experts, based on the most-updated training materials of the CGE, with a view to improve the technical analysis taking into account the difficulties encountered by non-Annex I parties in the preparation of their BURs;
5. *Encourages* Parties included in Annex II to the Convention to provide the financial resources necessary for the actions of the secretariat called for in paragraph 3 above and the actions required within the provisions contained in the appendix to this decision;
6. *Also encourages* developed country Parties and other developed country Parties included in Annex II to the Convention to provide new and additional financial resources at the agreed full cost in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Convention and relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties, with a view to supporting any reporting needed for international consultations and analysis;
7. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision, and the actions required within the provisions contained in the appendix to this decision, be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

## Appendix

### **Composition, modalities and procedures of the team of technical experts for undertaking the technical analysis of biennial update reports from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention**

The objective of this document is to provide details of the composition, modalities and procedures of the team of technical experts (TTE) referred to in decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, paragraph 3, for undertaking technical analysis of biennial update reports (BURs) from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties), in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty, and that does not include, in accordance with decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 64, discussion about the appropriateness of such domestic policies and measures.

#### *Option 1 (paragraphs 1-3)*

1. The secretariat will provide administrative support to the TTE. In the selection of the members of the TTE the secretariat will be guided by the CGE in accordance with this decision.
2. A TTE shall be composed of 3-9 experts made up of, as a high priority and to the extent available, 1-3 CGE members and other experts drawn from the UNFCCC roster of experts with priority given to experts who served as the members of the CGE. Only those nominated experts that have successfully completed the CGE training programme referred to in paragraph xx of this decision shall be eligible to serve in the TTE.
3. [The composition of each TTE shall aim to ensure the geographical balance, ensure that majority of experts come from non-Annex I Parties and ensure expertise needed to address the areas of information defined in decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, paragraph 3(a).]

#### *Option 2 (paragraphs 1-3bis)*

1. The secretariat will provide administrative support to the TTE and coordinate the selection of the members of the TTE.
2. A TTE shall be composed of 3-6 experts made up of experts drawn from the roster of experts, of which, as a high priority and to the extent available, CGE members or other experts who served as members of the CGE. CGE members shall maintain, at a maximum, a ratio of one third to the total members of the TTE. Only those experts and members of the CGE that have successfully completed the training programme referred to in paragraph XX of this decision shall be eligible to serve in the TTE.
3. The overall composition of the TTEs shall aim to ensure a balance between experts from non-Annex I and Annex I Parties. The secretariat shall make every effort to ensure geographical balance among those experts selected from non-Annex I Parties and among those experts selected from Annex I Parties and ensure expertise needed to address the areas of information defined in decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, paragraph 3(a).

3bis: A member of the TTE shall not have been involved in the preparation of the BUR under analysis.

#### *Option 3 (paragraphs 1-4)*

1. A team of technical experts shall be composed of experts nominated to the UNFCCC roster of experts by Parties to the Convention and, as appropriate, by intergovernmental organizations.

2. [Only those nominated experts that have been successfully completed the training programme conducted by the CGE will be able to conduct the technical analysis referred to in paragraph 3(a) of Annex IV of Decision 2/CP.17.]
3. The secretariat shall compose the members of a TTE from the UNFCCC roster of experts maintained by the secretariat to conduct technical analysis of biennial update reports in such a way that:
  - (a) Allows the collective skills of each team to address the areas of information defined in decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, paragraph 3(a);
  - (b) Achieves a balance between experts from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties) and non-Annex I Parties in the overall composition of the team, without compromising the selection criteria referred to in paragraph 1 above;
  - (c) Ensures geographical balance among the experts selected from non-Annex I Parties and Annex I Parties;
  - (d) Ensures that each TTE is co-led by two experts: one from an Annex I Party and another from a non-Annex I Party. The co-lead experts should ensure that the technical analyses in which they participate are performed in accordance with the relevant guidelines contained in relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties.
4. A TTE may vary in size and composition, taking into account the national circumstances of the Party whose BUR is under technical analysis and the particular needs for expertise of each technical analysis activity. At least one member of the TTE shall be an expert in greenhouse gas inventories. The need for experts in the associated methodologies and assumptions behind mitigation actions should be determined based on the national circumstances of the Party whose BUR is under technical analysis.

*Option 4 (paragraphs 1-3)*

1. The Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE) shall serve as the TTE for international consultation and analysis and undertake the technical analysis of biennial update reports in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty, in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, paragraphs 56–62 and annex IV. The membership of the CGE shall be as set out in decision 3/CP.8, annex, paragraphs 3–8.
2. The CGE may establish committees, panels or working groups to assist it in the performance of its functions. The CGE shall draw on the expertise necessary to perform its functions, including from the UNFCCC roster of experts. In this context, it shall take regional balance fully into consideration, in line with the composition of the CGE.
3. The CGE may decide on the organization of committees, panels or working groups for conducting the technical analysis of individual or groups of up to four BURs from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention within six months of its submission.

*Option 5 (paragraphs 1-4)*

1. A TTE will be coordinated by the secretariat under the guidance of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE) and shall be composed of at least three experts selected from the CGE.
2. Other additional experts, drawn from the UNFCCC roster of experts by the secretariat under the guidance of CGE, may be included in the TTE, taking into account the national circumstance of the Party concerned and the different expertise needs of each technical analysis.

3. The composition of experts should ensure the geographical balance, maximize the participation of experts from non-Annex I Parties (no less than 70% of experts should be from non-Annex I Parties) and take into consideration of expertise needed.

4. Experts selected from the UNFCCC roster of experts should have recognized competence in understanding the difficulties encountered by non-Annex I Parties in preparation of their BURs. Participating experts shall be trained on ad hoc basis by the CGE to ensure the necessary competence of experts.

[4. Ensures that each TTE is coordinated by two experts: one from a Party included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Party) and another from a non-Annex I Party. The coordinators should ensure that the technical analyses in which they participate are performed in accordance with the relevant guidelines contained in relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties.]

8. The participating experts shall serve in their personal capacity. They shall neither be a national of the Party whose BUR is under analysis nor be nominated by that Party.

9. The technical analysis of successive BURs from the same Party shall not be undertaken by the same TTE.

10.

*Option 1* A single TTE shall be responsible for conducting the technical analysis of at least 2 up to six submitted BURs individually, within six months of its submission, resulting in an individual summary report for each analysed BUR. In accordance with decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 58(d), small island developing States and the least developed country Parties may undergo international consultation and analysis as a group of Parties at their discretion.

[On a voluntary basis, and at the request of the Party concerned, the TTE may be constituted to undertake the technical analysis of the BUR in the country of the requesting Party.]

*Option 2* Individual technical analysis of single BUR shall be conducted by a TTE in a single location. A TTE may analyse several BURs during one series of technical analyses. In accordance with decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 58(d), small island developing States and the least developed country Parties may undergo international consultation and analysis as a group of Parties at their discretion.

12. The technical analysis of BURs shall result in an individual summary report for each BUR submitted and analysed.

13. The TTE shall complete a draft summary report, referred to in paragraph 12 above, no later than three months after the start of the technical analysis. The draft summary report should be shared with the respective non-Annex I Party for comment, to be provided within three months of its receipt.

14. The TTE shall respond to and incorporate the comments referred to in paragraph 13 above from the Party concerned and finalize, in consultation with the Party concerned, the summary report within three months of the receipt of the comments. [Should the Party and the TTE be unable to reach common understanding on the treatment of comments, the TTE shall ensure that the comments of the Party are incorporated.]

15. The summary report referred to in paragraph xx above will be noted by the SBI in its conclusions and shall be made publicly available on the UNFCCC website.

*Option 1 (Paragraphs 16 and 17)*

[16. In the course of a technical analysis, as set out in decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, paragraphs 4, the Party concerned may provide the TTE with additional technical information and data sufficient to assess the conformity of the BUR with the “UNFCCC biennial update reporting guidelines for Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention” and other relevant guidelines adopted by the Conference of the Parties.

17. Where some of the additional information or data, including the data used by the Party concerned to prepare its BUR, requested by the team of experts in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, paragraph 4, falls under confidentiality protection in accordance with the national legislation of the Party concerned, the Party shall inform the TTE thereof, indicating the reasons for classifying the information.]

*Option 2: No text*

18. The obligation of a member of a TTE not to disclose confidential information shall continue after termination of his or her service on the TTE.

19. Participating experts from non-Annex I Parties and Annex I Parties with economies in transition shall be funded in accordance with the existing procedures<sup>1</sup> for participation in UNFCCC activities. Experts from other Parties included in Annex I to the Convention shall be funded by their governments and those representing intergovernmental organizations shall be funded by their respective organizations.

[20. The technical analysis under ICA will aim to increase transparency of mitigation actions and their effects; discussion on appropriateness of such domestic policies and measures is not part of the process. The TTE shall:

(a)

*Option 1:* [Check the completeness<sup>2</sup> of submitted BURs against the “UNFCCC biennial update reporting guidelines for Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention” contained in annex III to decision 2/CP.17;]

*Option 2:* Identify the extent to which the elements of information listed in paragraph 3(a) of the guidelines contained in decision 2/CP.17, annex IV are included in the biennial update report of the Party concerned;

*Option 3:* Analysis of the completeness<sup>3</sup> of submitted BURs related to the scope in accordance with paragraph 3 of the “UNFCCC biennial update reporting guidelines for Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention” contained in annex III to decision 2/CP.17

(b)

*Option 1:* No text

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<sup>1</sup> Under this procedure, funding is limited to an air ticket for the most direct route and at the least costly fare, plus a daily subsistence allowance at the established United Nations rate.

<sup>2</sup> Completeness refers to a complete biennial update report, containing the elements identified in UNFCCC biennial update reporting guidelines for Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex III in decision 2/CP.17).

<sup>3</sup> Completeness refers to a complete biennial update report, containing the elements identified in UNFCCC biennial update reporting guidelines for Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex III in decision 2/CP.17).

*Option 2:* [Examine the consistency, [transparency and comparability<sup>4</sup>] of the BUR with the “UNFCCC biennial update reporting guidelines for Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention” contained in annex III to decision 2/CP.17;]

*Option 3:* Analysis of the consistency, transparency, accuracy, timeliness and methodological comparability of the information presented.

(c) [Conduct a technical analysis which considers the information listed in paragraph 3(a) of the guidelines contained in decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, including: national greenhouse gas inventory reports; information on mitigation actions, including a description of such actions, an analysis of their impacts and associated methodologies and assumptions, and the progress made in their implementation; information on domestic measurement, reporting and verification, and support received; and any additional information provided by the Party<sup>5</sup> in order to analyse the BUR according to the guidelines;]

(d)

*Option 1:* No text

*Option 2:* Identify needs for further capacity building [and noting possible ways][in order][and suggest possible ways] to enhance the preparation of BURs, taking into account differing national circumstances and capabilities and provide comments [or encouragements] to the Party concerned.

*Option 3:* Provide comments on difficulties encountered by the NAI Party concerned in preparation for its BUR in order to facilitate identification of further capacity building activities needed

(e)

*Option 1:* No text

*Option 2:* [[Prepare a draft summary report containing the outcomes of the analysis of each BUR under its collective responsibility and in consultation with the Party concerned.] The summary report may also include the [recommendations][suggestions] referred to in paragraph xx above.]

*Option 3:* [Prepare a draft summary report, incorporate comments from Parties, and finalize the report in consultation with the Party concerned.]]

21.

*Option 1:* No text

*Option 2:* With a view to continuously improving the ICA process, the [coordinators][CGE] shall meet periodically.

(a) To prepare a report for the SBI biennially, containing [recommendations and suggestions][comments] on how to improve the quality of BURs, and the technical analysis and the ICA process;

(b) To advise on technical support tools to facilitate the technical analysis;

<sup>4</sup> [Comparability means that estimates of emissions and removals reported by non-Annex I Parties in their inventories should be comparable among non-Annex I Parties. For this purpose, non-Annex I Parties should use the methodologies and formats agreed by the COP for estimating and reporting inventories.]

<sup>5</sup> Refers to additional technical information that may be provided by the Party concerned in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, paragraph 4.

*Option 3:* With a view to continuously improving the technical analysis process, the secretariat will collect input from the TTE members and prepare a technical paper for consideration by the SBI as an input to the revision of the technical analysis guidelines and to the CGE for consideration in implementation of its work programme.]

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
7 December 2012*

## Decision 18/CP.18

### Work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* the relevant provisions of the Convention, in particular Article 4, paragraphs 1, 3 and 7, and Article 12, paragraphs 1, 4, 5 and 7,

*Also recalling* decisions 8/CP.5, 3/CP.8, 17/CP.8, 8/CP.11, 5/CP.15, 1/CP.16, 2/CP.17 and 14/CP.17,

*Acknowledging* that the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention has made a substantial contribution to improving the process of, and preparation of, national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) by providing technical advice and support and therefore enhancing the capacity of such Parties to prepare their national communications,

*Emphasizing* the importance of providing relevant technical advice and support for the process of the preparation of national communications, as well as the importance of providing a forum for non-Annex I Parties to share experiences of this process,

*Recognizing* that the preparation of national communications is a continuing process,

*Also recognizing* that the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention will also play an important role in facilitating technical advice and support for the preparation and submission of the first biennial update report,

1. *Decides* to extend for a term of one year, the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention including its current membership;
2. *Also decides* that the Consultative Group of Experts, in fulfilling its mandate, shall function in accordance with the terms of reference contained in the annex to decision 5/CP.15;
3. *Requests* the Consultative Group of Experts to develop, at its first meeting in 2013, a work programme for 2013, taking into account the current and future needs of Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, the provisions under the Convention and the relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties;
4. *Invites* Parties included in Annex II to the Convention and other Parties included in Annex I to the Convention in a position to do so to provide financial resources to enable the Consultative Group of Experts to implement the activities planned in accordance with its work programme in a timely manner;
5. *Decides* to forward the text of a draft decision contained in the annex to this decision, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its thirty-eighth session, with a view to recommending a draft decision on this matter, for adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its nineteenth session.

## Annex

[English only]

### Draft decision text<sup>1</sup>

#### [Draft decision -/CP.18

### Work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention

*[The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling the relevant provisions of the Convention, in particular Article 4, paragraphs 1, 3 and 7, and Article 12, paragraphs 1, 4, 5 and 7,*

*Also recalling decisions on 8/CP.5, 3/CP.8, 17/CP.8, 8/CP.11, 5/CP.15, 1/CP.16, 2/CP.17 and 14/CP.17.*

*Acknowledging that the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention has made a substantial contribution to improving the process of preparation of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) by providing technical advice and support and therefore enhancing the capacity of such Parties to prepare their national communications,*

*Recalling decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 60, that decided to enhance the reporting in national communications from non-Annex I Parties, and emphasizing that the CGE could provide also technical advice and support for the preparation of biennial update reports.*

*Having taken note of, as provided by the secretariat, the estimated budgetary implications of the actions requested of the secretariat in paragraph 10 below and other actions contained in the annex to this decision.*

*Also having taken note that the requirements for additional resources for the implementation of the relevant actions referred to in paragraph 10 below and in the annex to this decision cannot be met by the approved core budget of the secretariat for the biennium 2012–2013.*

*Emphasizing the importance of providing relevant technical advice and support for the process of preparation of national communications and biennial update reports, as well as the importance of providing a forum for non-Annex I Parties to share experiences of this process,*

*[Recognizing further that developing countries require further support in the process to enhanced reporting.]*

*Recognizing that the preparation of national communications and biennial update reports is a continuing process,*

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<sup>1</sup> At the thirty-seventh session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, Parties agreed to identify parts of the texts contained in this draft decision and its annex that are different from those contained in decision 5/CP.15 and its annex. The underlined texts in italics represent those texts.

1. Decides to continue the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention [for a period of [three years from 2013 to 2015][four years from 2013 to 2016] [five years from 2013 to 2017]][as a permanent expert group of the Convention];
2. Also decides that the Consultative Group of Experts, in fulfilling its mandate, shall function in accordance with the [revised] terms of reference contained in annex I to this decision;
3. Further decides that membership of the Consultative Group of Experts [should be increased from 24 to 28 with four additional members from Annex I Parties to the Convention (Annex I Parties)] [shall be the same as in decision 3/CP.8, annex, paragraphs 3–8] [should be expanded from 24 to 26 members in order to include one member from non-Annex I countries of Eastern European Group and an additional one member from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties)];
4. Decides that the Consultative Group of Experts shall be composed of experts [drawn from the UNFCCC roster of experts] with expertise in at least one of the following chapters of national communications or biennial update reports: greenhouse gas inventories, vulnerability and adaptation assessment, mitigation [financing, MRV/NAMAs, technology] and other matters related to the process of preparation of national communications and biennial update reports;
5. Encourages regional groups, in nominating their experts to the Consultative Group of Experts, to make every effort to ensure balanced representation in the areas of expertise indicated in paragraph 4 above [as well as taking into account gender balance in accordance with decision 36/CP.7];
6. Requests the secretariat to publish the list of the membership of the Consultative Group of Experts including their respective area of expertise and experience relating to national communications and/or biennial update reports, and notify the Subsidiary Body for Implementation of such appointments;
7. Further requests the Consultative Group of Experts to report on the progress of its work to the Subsidiary Body for Implementation [at its second meeting of each year] [at the SBI meeting during the COP session];
8. Decides to [initiate] review at its [twenty-first] [twentieth] [twenty-fifth] session, [the term and mandate][mandate and terms of reference] of the Consultative Group of Experts [and the need for the continuation of the group], with a view to adopting a decision thereon [at the same session];
9. Requests the secretariat to facilitate the work of the Consultative Group of Experts by:
  - (a) Organizing meetings and workshops of the Consultative Group of Experts and compiling reports of its meetings and workshops for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation;
  - (b) Providing technical support to the Consultative Group of Experts as required, particularly in the areas of national greenhouse gas inventories, vulnerability and adaptation assessment, mitigation assessment, research and systematic observation, education, training and public awareness, technology transfer and capacity-building, [and also mitigation actions and assessments relating to institutional arrangements, assessment of gaps and needs, support received, domestic MRV, projections] as they relate to the process of and the preparation of national communications [or biennial update reports];
  - (c) Liaising with other relevant multilateral programmes and organizations to provide additional [financial and] technical support [disseminating the information

materials and technical reports prepared by the Consultative Group of Experts to Parties, relevant experts and organizations] to the Consultative Group of Experts as required related to the preparation of national communications and biennial update reports;

(d) [Providing technical and logistical support, as required [by committees, panels or working groups established to serve as technical experts for its functions including ICA:]; [to the Consultative Group of Experts in [serving as] [building capacity for] the team of technical experts for international consultation and analysis;]]

10. [Invites][Urges] Parties included in Annex II to the Convention and other Parties [included in Annex I to the Convention] in a position to do so to [provide][contribute] financial resources to enhance the support by the secretariat to the work of the Consultative Group of Experts and to support the full operation of the work of the Consultative Group of Experts.

11. Requests that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

## Appendix

### Terms of reference of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention

1. The Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE) shall have the objective[s] of:

(a) Improving the process of and preparation of national communications *and biennial update reports* from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties), by providing technical advice and support to non-Annex I Parties;

(b) *Building capacity of the team of technical experts*, referred to in decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, paragraph 3, for undertaking technical analysis of biennial update reports (BURs) from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) under *international consultation and analysis (ICA) process*;

(c) *Placeholder for objective(s) related to the role of CGE in technical analysis*.

2. The CGE, in fulfilling its mandate, shall:

(a) *Identify and provide technical assistance regarding problems and constraints that have affected the process of and the preparation of national communications and biennial update reports by non-Annex I Parties*;

(b) *Provide technical assistance and support to non-Annex I Parties to facilitate the process of and preparation of their national communications and biennial update reports*, with a view to improving the accuracy, consistency and transparency of the information in their national communications *and biennial update reports, particularly with respect to reporting on* national GHG inventories, vulnerability and adaptation assessments, mitigation, *and cross-cutting issues* (research and systematic observation, technology transfer, capacity-building, education, training and public awareness, *information and networking and financial and technical support*);

(c) [Provide technical advice to non-Annex I Parties to facilitate the development and long-term sustainability of processes of *the preparation of national communications and biennial update reports, including the elaboration of appropriate institutional arrangements* and the establishment and maintenance of national technical teams, for the preparation of national communications *and biennial update reports*, including GHG inventories, on a continuous basis;]

(d) *Provide technical advice and assistance to non-Annex I Parties, upon request on preparation and submission of their nationally appropriate mitigation actions*;

(e) [Provide recommendations, as appropriate, on elements to be considered in a future revision of the guidelines for the preparation of national communications *and biennial update reports* from non-Annex I, taking into account the difficulties encountered by non-Annex I Parties in the preparation of their national communications and biennial update reports;]

(f) Provide technical advice and support to Parties, upon request, information on existing activities and programmes, including bilateral, regional and multilateral sources of financial and technical assistance, to facilitate and support the preparation of national communications *and biennial update reports* by non-Annex I Parties.

(g) Provide technical advice and support to Parties, upon request, on the provision of information on steps to integrate climate change considerations into relevant

social, economic and environmental policies and actions, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 1(f), of the Convention;

(h) [Provide information on [financial] support available and technical advice to non-Annex I Parties, and extract lessons learned and best practices on addressing constraints and gaps and related financial, technical, and capacity building needs, in particular on adaptation from non-Annex I national communications and biennial update reports:]

(i) Placeholder for ICA capacity building elements:

(j) Placeholder for any role of CGE in technical analysis

3. The CGE shall, in defining and implementing its work programme, take into account other relevant work by expert groups under the Convention [and should also engage, upon request with the Adaptation Committee, Climate Technology Centre and Network, Technology Executive Committee, and the Durban Forum for In-Depth Discussion on Capacity-Building] in order to avoid duplication of work.

4. [In the light of the new mandate, CGE shall include in its work plan up to the nineteenth session of the Conference of the Parties, inter alia, the following task: to develop and agree on its revised rules of procedure, in view of its new activities, and recommend them to the Conference of the Parties for adoption.]

4alt. [The Consultative Group of Experts shall develop, at its first meeting, a work programme for 20XX–20XX.]

5. The CGE shall forward recommendations on matters indicated in paragraph 2 above for consideration by the SBI as appropriate.]]

9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
7 December 2012



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**Conference of the Parties****Report of the Conference of the Parties on its eighteenth session, held in Doha from 26 November to 8 December 2012****Addendum****Part Two: Action taken by the Conference of the Parties at its eighteenth session****Contents****Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties**

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## Decision 19/CP.18

### Common tabular format for “UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties”

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* the relevant provisions of the Convention, in particular Articles 4, 5, 7, 10 and 12, and decisions 9/CP.2, 11/CP.4, 4/CP.5, 1/CP.16 and 9/CP.16 on national communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention,

*Also recalling* that by decision 2/CP.17 it decided that developed country Parties shall use the “UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties”<sup>1</sup> for the preparation of their first biennial reports, taking into account their national circumstances, and shall submit their first biennial reports to the secretariat by 1 January 2014,

*Further recalling* that by decision 2/CP.17 it requested the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to develop, taking into account existing international methodologies, and based on experiences gained in preparing the first biennial reports, methodologies for reporting financial information, with a view to recommending a decision on this matter to the Conference of the Parties at its twentieth session,

*Recalling* that the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, at its thirty-sixth session,<sup>2</sup> agreed that the common tabular format will include tables for information specified in paragraphs 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 17, 18, 22 and 23 of the reporting guidelines and it may also include tables for information specified in paragraphs, inter alia, 13, 19 and 24 of the reporting guidelines,

1. *Adopts* the common tabular format for the “UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties” (hereinafter referred to as the reporting guidelines), as contained in the annex to this decision, noting that developed country Parties, in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 13, shall use the reporting guidelines for the preparation of their biennial reports and will provide information on all the elements of the guidelines in these reports;

2. *Requests* the secretariat to develop a test version of an electronic reporting application for the common tabular format, for developed country Parties, by May 2013 and to finalize the development by July 2013;

3. *Also requests* the secretariat to revise the electronic reporting application for a common tabular format, in accordance with relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties and, where applicable, with decisions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol;

4. *Decides* that developed country Parties shall use the electronic reporting application taking into account their national circumstances when preparing and submitting their biennial reports in accordance with decision 2/CP.17;

5. *Encourages* developed country Parties to ensure consistency, to the extent possible, between the information provided in their biennial reports and the national communications;

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<sup>1</sup> Contained in decision 2/CP.17, annex I.

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2012/2.

6. *Requests* Parties to consider the best approach for future reporting on climate related private finance at the next revision of the reporting guidelines;
7. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat pursuant to the provisions contained in paragraphs 2 and 3 above;
8. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in these conclusions be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

# Annex 1

Table 1  
**Emission trends: summary**  
 Year  
 Submission  
 Country

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS	Base year <sup>a</sup>	1990	(Years 1991 to latest reported year)	Change from base to latest reported year (%)
		(kt CO <sub>2</sub> eq)		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions including net CO <sub>2</sub> from LULUCF				
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions excluding net CO <sub>2</sub> from LULUCF				
CH <sub>4</sub> emissions including CH <sub>4</sub> from LULUCF				
CH <sub>4</sub> emissions excluding CH <sub>4</sub> from LULUCF				
N <sub>2</sub> O emissions including N <sub>2</sub> O from LULUCF				
N <sub>2</sub> O emissions excluding N <sub>2</sub> O from LULUCF				
HFCs				
PFCs				
SF <sub>6</sub>				
<b>Total (including LULUCF)</b>				
<b>Total (excluding LULUCF)</b>				
<b>GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES</b>	<b>Base year<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>(Years 1991 to latest reported year)</b>	<b>Change from base to latest reported year (%)</b>
		(kt CO <sub>2</sub> eq)		
1. Energy				
2. Industrial processes				
3. Solvent and other product use				
4. Agriculture				
5. Land use, land-use change and forestry <sup>b</sup>				
6. Waste				
7. Other				
<b>Total (including LULUCF)</b>				

<sup>1</sup> The common tabular format will be revised, in accordance with relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties and, where applicable, with decisions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol.

*Notes:*

(1) Further detailed information could be found in the common reporting format tables of the Party's greenhouse gas inventory, namely "Emission trends (CO<sub>2</sub>)", "Emission trends (CH<sub>4</sub>)", "Emission trends (N<sub>2</sub>O)", and "Emission trends (HFCs, PFCs and SF<sub>6</sub>)", which is included in an annex to this biennial report; (2) 20XX is the latest reported inventory year; (3) 1 kt CO<sub>2</sub> eq equals 1 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq.

*Abbreviation:* LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

<sup>a</sup> The column "Base year" should be filled in only by those Parties with economies in transition that use a base year different from 1990 in accordance with the relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties. For these Parties, this different base year is used to calculate the percentage change in the final column of this table.

<sup>b</sup> Includes net CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O from LULUCF.

Table 1  
(cont.) **Emission trends (CO<sub>2</sub>)**

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year <sup>a</sup>	1990 (kt)	(Years 1991 to latest reported year)	Year	
				Submission	Country
					Change from base to latest reported year (%)
<b>1. Energy</b>					
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)					
1. Energy industries					
2. Manufacturing industries and construction					
3. Transport					
4. Other sectors					
5. Other					
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels					
1. Solid fuels					
2. Oil and natural gas					
<b>2. Industrial processes</b>					
A. Mineral products					
B. Chemical industry					
C. Metal production					
D. Other production					
E. Production of halocarbons and SF <sub>6</sub>					
F. Consumption of halocarbons and SF <sub>6</sub>					
G. Other					
<b>3. Solvent and other product use</b>					
<b>4. Agriculture</b>					
A. Enteric fermentation					
B. Manure management					
C. Rice cultivation					
D. Agricultural soils					
E. Prescribed burning of savannas					
F. Field burning of agricultural residues					
G. Other					
<b>5. Land use, land-use change and forestry<sup>b</sup></b>					
A. Forest land					



Table 1  
 (cont.) Emission trends (CH<sub>4</sub>)

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year <sup>d</sup>	1990 (kt)	(Years 1991 to latest reported year)	Change from base to latest reported year (%)	Year
					Submission
<b>1. Energy</b>					
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)					
1. Energy industries					
2. Manufacturing industries and construction					
3. Transport					
4. Other sectors					
5. Other					
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels					
1. Solid fuels					
2. Oil and natural gas					
<b>2. Industrial processes</b>					
A. Mineral products					
B. Chemical industry					
C. Metal production					
D. Other production					
E. Production of halocarbons and SF <sub>6</sub>					
F. Consumption of halo carbons and SF <sub>6</sub>					
G. Other					
<b>3. Solvent and other product use</b>					
<b>4. Agriculture</b>					
A. Enteric fermentation					
B. Manure management					
C. Rice cultivation					
D. Agricultural soils					
E. Prescribed burning of savannas					
F. Field burning of agricultural residues					
G. Other					
<b>5. Land use, land-use change and forestry</b>					
A. Forest land					
B. Cropland					
C. Grassland					

D. Wetlands					
E. Settlements					
F. Other land					
G. Other					
<b>6. Waste</b>					
A. Solid waste disposal on land					
B. Wastewater handling					
C. Waste incineration					
D. Other					
<b>7. Other</b> (as specified in the summary I.A in the latest submitted CRF)					
<b>Total CH<sub>4</sub> emissions including CH<sub>4</sub> from LULUCF</b>					
<b>Total CH<sub>4</sub> emissions excluding CH<sub>4</sub> from LULUCF</b>					
<b>Memo items:</b>					
<b>International bunkers</b>					
Aviation					
Marine					
<b>Multilateral operations</b>					
<b>CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from biomass</b>					

Abbreviations: CRF = common reporting format, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

<sup>a</sup> The column "Base year" should be filled in only by those Parties with economies in transition that use a base year different from 1990 in accordance with the relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties. For these Parties, this different base year is used to calculate the percentage change in the final column of this table.

Table 1  
 (cont.) **Emission trends (N<sub>2</sub>O)**

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year <sup>a</sup>	1990 (kt)	(Years 1991 to latest reported year)	Year Submission Country	
				Change from base to latest reported year (%)	
<b>1. Energy</b>					
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)					
1. Energy industries					
2. Manufacturing industries and construction					
3. Transport					
4. Other sectors					
5. Other					
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels					
1. Solid fuels					
2. Oil and natural gas					
<b>2. Industrial processes</b>					
A. Mineral products					
B. Chemical industry					
C. Metal production					
D. Other production					
E. Production of halocarbons and SF <sub>6</sub>					
F. Consumption of halocarbons and SF <sub>6</sub>					
G. Other					
<b>3. Solvent and other product use</b>					
<b>4. Agriculture</b>					
A. Enteric fermentation					
B. Manure management					
C. Rice cultivation					
D. Agricultural soils					
E. Prescribed burning of savannas					
F. Field burning of agricultural residues					
G. Other					
<b>5. Land use, land-use change and forestry</b>					
A. Forest land					
B. Cropland					
C. Grassland					
D. Wetlands					

E. Settlements					
F. Other land					
G. Other					
<b>6. Waste</b>					
A. Solid waste disposal on land					
B. Wastewater handling					
C. Waste incineration					
D. Other					
<b>7. Other</b> (as specified in the summary table in CRF)					
<b>Total N<sub>2</sub>O emissions including N<sub>2</sub>O from LULUCF</b>					
<b>Total N<sub>2</sub>O emissions excluding N<sub>2</sub>O from LULUCF</b>					
<b>Memo items:</b>					
<b>International bunkers</b>					
Aviation					
Marine					
<b>Multilateral operations</b>					
<b>CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from biomass</b>					

Abbreviations: CRF = common reporting format, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

<sup>a</sup> The column "Base year" should be filled in only by those Parties with economies in transition that use a base year different from 1990 in accordance with the relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties. For these Parties, this different base year is used to calculate the percentage change in the final column of this table.

Table 1  
 (cont.) Emission trends (HFCs, PFCs and SF<sub>6</sub>)

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year <sup>d</sup>	1990 (kt)	(Years 1991 to latest reported year)	Change from base to latest reported year (%)	Year	
					Submission	Country
Emissions of HFCs <sup>e</sup> (kt CO <sub>2</sub> eq)						
HFC-23						HFCs 11 700
HFC-32						650
HFC-41						150
HFC-43-10mec						1 300
HFC-125						2 800
HFC-134						1 000
HFC-134a						1 300
HFC-152a						140
HFC-143						300
HFC-143a						3 800
HFC-227ea						2 900
HFC-236fa						6 300
HFC-245ca						560
Unspecified mix of listed HFCs <sup>d</sup> (kt CO <sub>2</sub> eq)						
Emissions of PFCs <sup>e</sup> (kt CO <sub>2</sub> eq)						PFCs
CF <sub>4</sub>						6 500
C <sub>2</sub> F <sub>6</sub>						9 200
C <sub>3</sub> F <sub>8</sub>						7 000
C <sub>4</sub> F <sub>10</sub>						7 000
c-C <sub>4</sub> F <sub>8</sub>						8 700
C <sub>5</sub> F <sub>12</sub>						7 500
C <sub>6</sub> F <sub>14</sub>						7 400
Unspecified mix of listed PFCs <sup>d</sup> (kt CO <sub>2</sub> eq)						
Emissions of SF <sub>6</sub> <sup>e</sup> (kt CO <sub>2</sub> eq)						
SF <sub>6</sub>						23 900

Abbreviation: GWP = global warming potential.

<sup>a</sup> The column "Base year" should be filled in only by those Parties with economies in transition that use a base year different from 1990 in accordance with the relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties. For these Parties, this different base year is used to calculate the percentage change in the final column of this table.

<sup>b</sup> For the second and subsequent biennial reports, the global warming potential values need to be revised in accordance with decision 15/CP.17.

<sup>c</sup> Enter actual emissions estimates. If only potential emissions estimates are available, these should be reported in this table and an indication for this be provided in the documentation box. Only in these rows are the emissions expressed as CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions.

<sup>d</sup> In accordance with 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", HFC and PFC emissions should be reported for each relevant chemical. However, if it is not possible to report values for each chemical (i.e. mixtures, confidential data, lack of disaggregation), this row could be used for reporting aggregate figures for HFCs and PFCs, respectively. Note that the unit used for this row is kt of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent and that appropriate notation keys should be entered in the cells for the individual chemicals.

Documentation box:

Table 2(a)  
**Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: base year<sup>a</sup>**

<i>Party</i>	
Base year /base period	
Emission reduction target	% of base year/base period % of 1990 <sup>b</sup>
Period for reaching target	

<sup>a</sup> Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudice the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

<sup>b</sup> Optional.

**Table 2(b)  
Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: gases and sectors covered<sup>a</sup>**

Gases covered	Base year for each gas (year):
CO <sub>2</sub>	_____
CH <sub>4</sub>	_____
N <sub>2</sub> O	_____
HFCs	_____
PFCs	_____
SF <sub>6</sub>	_____
NF <sub>3</sub>	_____
Other gases	_____

Sectors covered <sup>b</sup>
Energy
Transport
Industrial processes <sup>d</sup>
Agriculture
LULUCF
Waste
Other (specify)

*Abbreviations:* LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

<sup>a</sup> Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudice the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

<sup>b</sup> More than one selection will be allowed. If Parties use sectors other than those indicated above, the explanation of how these sectors relate to the sectors defined by the IPCC should be provided.

<sup>c</sup> Transport is reported as a subsector of the energy sector.

<sup>d</sup> Industrial processes refer to the industrial processes and solvent and other product use sectors.

**Table 2(c)**  
**Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: global warming potential values (GWP)<sup>a</sup>**

Gases	GWP values <sup>b</sup>
CO <sub>2</sub>	
CH <sub>4</sub>	
N <sub>2</sub> O	
HFCs	
PFCS	
SF <sub>6</sub>	
NF <sub>3</sub>	
Other gases <sup>c</sup>	

*Abbreviations:* GWP = global warming potential

<sup>a</sup> Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudice the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

<sup>b</sup> Please specify the reference for the GWP: Second Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) or the Fourth Assessment Report of the IPCC.

<sup>c</sup> Specify.

Table 2(d)  
**Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: approach to counting emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector<sup>a</sup>**

Role of LULUCF	LULUCF in base year level and target	Included	Excluded
	Contribution of LULUCF is calculated using	Land-based approach	Activity-based approach Other (specify)

*Abbreviation:* LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

<sup>a</sup> Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudice the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

Table 2(e)I  
**Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: market-based mechanisms under the Convention<sup>a</sup>**

	Possible scale of contributions ( <i>estimated kt CO<sub>2</sub> eq</i> )
CERs	
ERUs	
AAUs <sup>b</sup>	
Carry-over units <sup>c</sup>	
Other mechanism units under the Convention (specify) <sup>d</sup>	

*Abbreviations:* AAU = assigned amount unit, CER = certified emission reduction, ERU = emission reduction unit.

<sup>a</sup> Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudice the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

<sup>b</sup> AAUs issued to or purchased by a Party.

<sup>c</sup> Units carried over from the first to the second commitment periods of the Kyoto Protocol, as described in decision 13/CMP.1 and consistent with decision XX/CMP.8.

<sup>d</sup> As indicated in paragraph 5(e) of the guidelines contained in annex I of decision 2/CP.17.

Table 2(e)II  
**Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: other market-based mechanisms<sup>a</sup>**

	Possible scale of contributions
(Specify)	<i>(estimated kt CO<sub>2</sub> eq)</i>

<sup>a</sup> Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudice the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

Table 2(f)  
**Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: any other information<sup>a,b</sup>**

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<sup>a</sup> Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudice the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

<sup>b</sup> This information could include information on the domestic legal status of the target or the total assigned amount of emission units for the period for reaching a target. Some of this information is presented in the narrative part of the biennial report.

Table 3  
**Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects**

Name of mitigation action <sup>e</sup>	Sector(s) affected <sup>b</sup>	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/or activity affected	Type of instrument <sup>f</sup>	Status of implementation <sup>d</sup>	Brief description <sup>c</sup>	Start year of implementation	Implementing entity or entities	Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO <sub>2</sub> e <sup>g</sup> )
									20XX <sup>f</sup> 2020

*Note:* The two final columns specify the year identified by the Party for estimating impacts (based on the status of the measure and whether an ex post or ex ante estimation is available).

*Abbreviations:* GHG = greenhouse gas; LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

<sup>a</sup> Parties should use an asterisk (\*) to indicate **that a mitigation action is included in the 'with measures' projection**.

<sup>b</sup> To the extent possible, the following sectors should be used: energy, transport, industry/industrial processes, agriculture, forestry/LULUCF, waste management/waste, other sectors, cross-cutting, as appropriate.

<sup>c</sup> To the extent possible, the following types of instrument should be used: economic, fiscal, voluntary agreement, regulatory, information, education, research, other.

<sup>d</sup> To the extent possible, the following descriptive terms should be used to report on the status of implementation: implemented, adopted, planned.

<sup>e</sup> Additional information may be provided on the cost of the mitigation actions and the relevant timescale.

<sup>f</sup> Optional year or years deemed relevant by the Party.

Table 4  
Reporting on progress<sup>a, b</sup>

Year <sup>c</sup>	Base year/base period (specify)	Total emissions excluding LULUCF (kt CO <sub>2</sub> eq)	Contribution from LULUCF <sup>d</sup> (kt CO <sub>2</sub> eq)	Quantity of units from market based mechanisms under the Convention (number of units and kt CO <sub>2</sub> eq)	Quantity of units from other market based mechanisms (number of units and kt CO <sub>2</sub> eq)
2010					
2011					
2012					

*Abbreviation:* GHG = greenhouse gas, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

<sup>a</sup> Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudice the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

<sup>b</sup> For the base year, information reported on the emission reduction target shall include the following: (a) total GHG emissions, excluding emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector; (b) emissions and/or removals from the LULUCF sector based on the accounting approach applied taking into consideration any relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties and the activities and/or land that will be accounted for; (c) total GHG emissions, including emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector. For each reported year, information reported on progress made towards the emission reduction targets shall include, in addition to the information noted in paragraphs 9(a-c) of the UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties, information on the use of units from market-based mechanisms.

<sup>c</sup> Parties may add additional rows for years other than those specified below.

<sup>d</sup> Information in this column should be consistent with the information reported in table 4(a)I or 4(a)II, as appropriate. The Parties for which all relevant information on the LULUCF contribution is reported in table 1 of this common tabular format can refer to table 1.

Table 4(a)I  
**Progress in achieving the quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets – further information on mitigation actions relevant to the contribution of the land use, land-use change and forestry sector in 20XX-3<sup>a, b</sup>**

	Net GHG emission s/removals from LULUCF categories <sup>c</sup> (kt CO <sub>2</sub> e)	Base year/period or reference level value <sup>d</sup> (kt CO <sub>2</sub> e)	Contribution from LULUCF for reported year (kt CO <sub>2</sub> e)	Cumulative contribution from LULUCF <sup>e</sup> (kt CO <sub>2</sub> e)	Accounting approach <sup>f</sup>
Total LULUCF					
A: Forest land					
1. Forest land remaining forest land					
2. Land converted to forest land					
3. Other (please specify) <sup>g</sup>					
B: Cropland					
1. Cropland remaining cropland					
2. Land converted to cropland					
3. Other (please specify) <sup>g</sup>					
C: Grassland					
1. Grassland remaining grassland					
2. Land converted to grassland					
3. Other (please specify) <sup>g</sup>					
D: Wetlands					
1. Wetlands remaining wetlands					
2. Land converted to wetlands					
3. Other (please specify) <sup>g</sup>					
E: Settlements					
1. Settlements remaining settlements					
2. Land converted to settlements					
3. Other (please specify) <sup>g</sup>					
F: Other land					
1. Other land remaining other land					
2. Land converted to other land					
3. Other <sup>g</sup>					
G. Other (please specify) <sup>g</sup> Harvested wood products					

Abbreviations: GHG = greenhouse gas, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

<sup>a</sup> Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudice the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

<sup>b</sup> Parties that use the LULUCF approach that is based on table 1 do not need to complete this table, but should indicate the approach in table 2. Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 20XX-3 and 20XX-2, where 20XX is the reporting year.

<sup>c</sup> For each category, enter the net emissions or removals reported in the most recent inventory submission for the corresponding inventory year. If a category differs from that used for the reporting under the Convention or its Kyoto Protocol, explain in the biennial report how the value was derived.

- <sup>d</sup> Enter one reference level or base year/period value for each category. Explain in the biennial report how these values have been calculated.
- <sup>e</sup> If applicable to the accounting approach chosen. Explain in this biennial report to which years or period the cumulative contribution refers to.
- <sup>f</sup> Label each accounting approach and indicate where additional information is provided within this biennial report explaining how it was implemented, including all relevant accounting parameters (i.e. natural disturbances, caps).
- <sup>g</sup> **Specify what was used for the category "other": Explain in the biennial report how each was defined and how it relates to the categories used for reporting under the Convention or its Kyoto Protocol.**

Table 4(a)II

Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets – further information on mitigation actions relevant to the counting of emissions and removals from the land use, land-use change and forestry sector in relation to activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol<sup>a, b, c</sup>

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK ACTIVITIES	Base year <sup>d</sup>	Net emissions/removals <sup>e</sup> (kt CO <sub>2</sub> eq)				Accounting parameters <sup>h</sup>	Accounting quantity <sup>i</sup>	
		2008		2009				Total <sup>f</sup>
<b>A. Article 3, paragraph 3, activities</b>								
<b>A.1. Afforestation and reforestation</b>								
A.1.1. Units of land not harvested since the beginning of the commitment period <sup>g</sup>								
A.1.2. Units of land harvested since the beginning of the commitment period <sup>g</sup>								
<b>A.2. Deforestation</b>								
<b>B. Article 3, paragraph 4, activities</b>								
<b>B.1. Forest management (if elected)</b>								
3.3 offset <sup>h</sup>								
Forest management cap <sup>g</sup>								
<b>B.2. Cropland management (if elected)</b>								
<b>B.3. Grazing land management (if elected)</b>								
<b>B.4. Revegetation (if elected)</b>								

Note: 1 kt CO<sub>2</sub> eq equals 1 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq.

Abbreviations: CRF = common reporting format, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

<sup>a</sup> Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudice the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

<sup>b</sup> Developed country Parties with a quantified economy-wide emission reduction target as communicated to the secretariat and contained in document FCCC/SB/2011/INF.1/Rev.1 or any update to that document, that are Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, may use table 4(a)II for reporting of accounting quantities if LULUCF is contributing to the attainment of that target.

<sup>c</sup> Parties can include references to the relevant parts of the national inventory report, where accounting methodologies regarding LULUCF are further described in the documentation box or in the biennial reports.

<sup>d</sup> Net emissions and removals in the Party's base year, as established by decision 9/CP.2.

<sup>e</sup> All values are reported in the information table on accounting for activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol, of the CRF for the relevant inventory year as reported in the current submission and are automatically entered in this table.

<sup>f</sup> Additional columns for relevant years should be added, if applicable.

<sup>g</sup> Cumulative net emissions and removals for all years of the commitment period reported in the current submission.

<sup>h</sup> The values in the cells "3.3 offset" and "Forest management cap" are absolute values.

<sup>i</sup> The accounting quantity is the total quantity of units to be added to or subtracted from a Party's assigned amount for a particular activity in accordance with the provisions of Article 7, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol.

<sup>j</sup> In accordance with paragraph 4 of the annex to decision 16/CMP.1, debits resulting from harvesting during the first commitment period following afforestation and reforestation since 1990 shall not be greater than the credits accounted for on that unit of land.

<sup>k</sup> In accordance with paragraph 10 of the annex to decision 16/CMP.1, for the first commitment period a Party included in Annex I that incurs a net source of emissions under the provisions of Article 3 paragraph 3, may account for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks in areas under forest management under Article 3, paragraph 4, up to a level that is equal to the net source of emissions under the provisions of Article 3, paragraph 3, but not greater than 9.0 megatonnes of carbon times five, if the total anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks in the managed forest since 1990 is equal to, or larger than, the net source of emissions incurred under Article 3, paragraph 3.

<sup>l</sup> In accordance with paragraph 11 of the annex to decision 16/CMP.1, for the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol only, additions to and subtractions from the assigned amount of a Party resulting from Forest management under Article 3, paragraph 4, after the application of paragraph 10 of the annex to decision 16/CMP.1 and resulting from forest management project activities undertaken under Article 6, shall not exceed the value inscribed in the appendix of the annex to decision 16/CMP.1, times five.

Documentation box:

Table 4(b)  
Reporting on progress<sup>d, b, c</sup>

		Kyoto Protocol units <sup>d</sup> (in CO <sub>2</sub> eq)			Other units <sup>d,e</sup> (in CO <sub>2</sub> eq)		
AAUs	ERUs	CERs	tCERs	ICERs	Units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention	Units from other market-based mechanisms	
20XX-3	20XX-2	20XX-3	20XX-2	20XX-3	20XX-2	20XX-3	
	Year X-2	20XX-3	20XX-2	20XX-3	20XX-2	20XX-3	
Quantity of units							
			20XX-3	20XX-2			
<b>Total</b>							

Note: 20XX is the latest reporting year.

Abbreviations: AAUs = assigned amount units, CERs = certified emission reductions, ERUs = emission reduction units, ICERs = long-term certified emission reductions, tCERs = temporary certified emission reductions.

<sup>a</sup> Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudice the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

<sup>b</sup> For each reported year, information reported on progress made towards the emission reduction target shall include, in addition to the information noted in paragraphs 9(a-c) of the reporting guidelines, on the use of units from market-based mechanisms.

<sup>c</sup> Parties may include this information, as appropriate and if relevant to their target.

<sup>d</sup> Units surrendered by that Party for that year that have not been previously surrendered by that or any other Party.

<sup>e</sup> Additional columns for each market-based mechanism should be added, if applicable.

Table 5  
**Summary of key variables and assumptions used in the projections analysis<sup>a</sup>**

<i>Key underlying assumptions</i>	<i>Historical<sup>b</sup></i>						<i>Projected</i>				
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	...	2015	2020	2025	2030
							...				

<sup>a</sup> Parties should include key underlying assumptions as appropriate.

<sup>b</sup> Parties should include historical data used to develop the greenhouse gas projections reported.

Table 6(a)  
**Information on updated greenhouse gas projections under a 'with measures' scenario<sup>d</sup>**

Sector <sup>d,e</sup>	GHG emissions and removals <sup>b</sup> (kt CO <sub>2</sub> eq)						GHG emission projections (kt CO <sub>2</sub> eq)		
	Base year	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	20XX <sup>c-3</sup>	2020	2030
Energy									
Transport									
Industry/industrial processes									
Agriculture									
Forestry/LULUCF									
Waste management/waste									
Other (specify)									
<b>Gas</b>									
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions including net CO <sub>2</sub> from LULUCF									
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions excluding net CO <sub>2</sub> from LULUCF									
CH <sub>4</sub> emissions including CH <sub>4</sub> from LULUCF									
CH <sub>4</sub> emissions excluding CH <sub>4</sub> from LULUCF									
N <sub>2</sub> O emissions including N <sub>2</sub> O from LULUCF									
N <sub>2</sub> O emissions excluding N <sub>2</sub> O from LULUCF									
HFCs									
PFCs									
SF <sub>6</sub>									
Other (specify, e.g. NF <sub>3</sub> )									
<b>Total with LULUCF<sup>f</sup></b>									
<b>Total without LULUCF</b>									

*Abbreviations:* GHG = greenhouse gas, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

<sup>a</sup> **In accordance with 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", at a minimum Parties shall report a 'without measures' scenario, and may report 'without measures' and 'with additional measures' scenarios. If a Party chooses to report 'without measures' and/or 'with additional measures' scenarios they are to use tables 6(b) and/or 6(c), respectively. If a Party does not choose to report 'without measures' or 'with additional measures' scenarios then it should not include tables 6(b) or 6(c) in the biennial report.**

<sup>b</sup> Emissions and removals reported in these columns should be as reported in the latest GHG inventory and consistent with the emissions and removals reported in the table on GHG emissions and trends provided in this biennial report. Where the sectoral breakdown differs from that reported in the GHG inventory Parties should explain in their biennial report how the inventory sectors relate to the sectors reported in this table.

<sup>c</sup> 20XX is the reporting due-date year (i.e. 2014 for the first biennial report).

<sup>d</sup> In accordance with paragraph 34 of 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", projections shall be presented on a sectoral basis, to the extent possible, using the same sectoral categories used in the policies and measures section. This table should follow, to the extent possible, the same sectoral categories as those listed in paragraph 17 of those guidelines, namely, to the extent appropriate, the following sectors should be considered: energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management.

<sup>e</sup> To the extent possible, the following sectors should be used: energy, transport, industry/industrial processes, agriculture, forestry/LULUCF, waste management/waste, other sectors (i.e. cross-cutting), as appropriate.

<sup>f</sup> Parties may choose to report total emissions with or without LULUCF, as appropriate.

Table 6(b)  
**Information on updated greenhouse gas projections under a 'without measures' scenario<sup>a</sup>**

Sector <sup>d,e</sup>	GHG emissions and removal <sup>b</sup> (kt CO <sub>2</sub> eq)					GHG emission projections (kt CO <sub>2</sub> eq)			
	Base year	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	20XX <sup>c-3</sup>	2020	2030
Energy									
Transport									
Industry/industrial processes									
Agriculture									
Forestry/LULUCF									
Waste management/waste									
Other (specify)									
<b>Gas</b>									
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions including net CO <sub>2</sub> from LULUCF									
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions excluding net CO <sub>2</sub> from LULUCF									
CH <sub>4</sub> emissions including CH <sub>4</sub> from LULUCF									
CH <sub>4</sub> emissions excluding CH <sub>4</sub> from LULUCF									
N <sub>2</sub> O emissions including N <sub>2</sub> O from LULUCF									
N <sub>2</sub> O emissions excluding N <sub>2</sub> O from LULUCF									
HFCs									
PFCs									
SF <sub>6</sub>									
Other (specify, e.g. NF <sub>3</sub> )									
<b>Total with LULUCF<sup>f</sup></b>									
<b>Total without LULUCF</b>									

*Abbreviations:* GHG = greenhouse gas, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

<sup>a</sup> **In accordance with 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", at a minimum Parties shall report a 'without measures' scenario, and may report 'without measures' and 'with additional measures' scenarios. If a Party chooses to report 'without measures' and/or 'with additional measures' scenarios they are to use tables 6(b) and/or 6(c), respectively. If a Party does not choose to report 'without measures' or 'with additional measures' scenarios then it should not include tables 6(b) or 6(c) in the biennial report.**

<sup>b</sup> Emissions and removals reported in these columns should be as reported in the latest GHG inventory and consistent with the emissions and removals reported in the table on GHG emissions and trends provided in this biennial report. Where the sectoral breakdown differs from that reported in the GHG inventory Parties should explain in their biennial report how the inventory sectors relate to the sectors reported in this table.

<sup>c</sup> 20XX is the reporting due-date year (i.e. 2014 for the first biennial report).

<sup>d</sup> **In accordance with paragraph 34 of 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", projections shall be presented on a sectoral basis, to the extent possible, using the same sectoral categories used in the policies and measures section. This table should follow, to the extent possible, the same sectoral categories as those listed in paragraph 17 of those guidelines, namely, to the extent appropriate, the following sectors should be considered: energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management.**

<sup>e</sup> To the extent possible, the following sectors should be used: energy, transport, industry/industrial processes, agriculture, forestry/LULUCF, waste management/waste, other sectors (i.e. cross-cutting), as appropriate.

<sup>f</sup> Parties may choose to report total emissions with or without LULUCF, as appropriate.

Table 6(c)  
**Information on updated greenhouse gas projections under a 'with additional measures' scenario<sup>a</sup>**

Sector <sup>d,e</sup>	GHG emissions and removal <sup>b</sup> (kt CO <sub>2</sub> eq)					GHG emission projections (kt CO <sub>2</sub> eq)			
	Base year	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	20XX <sup>c-3</sup>	2020	2030
Energy									
Transport									
Industry/industrial processes									
Agriculture									
Forestry/LULUCF									
Waste management/waste									
Other (specify)									
<b>Gas</b>									
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions including net CO <sub>2</sub> from LULUCF									
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions excluding net CO <sub>2</sub> from LULUCF									
CH <sub>4</sub> emissions including CH <sub>4</sub> from LULUCF									
CH <sub>4</sub> emissions excluding CH <sub>4</sub> from LULUCF									
N <sub>2</sub> O emissions including N <sub>2</sub> O from LULUCF									
N <sub>2</sub> O emissions excluding N <sub>2</sub> O from LULUCF									
HFCs									
PFCs									
SF <sub>6</sub>									
Other (specify, e.g. NF <sub>3</sub> )									
<b>Total with LULUCF<sup>f</sup></b>									
<b>Total without LULUCF</b>									

*Abbreviations:* GHG = greenhouse gas, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

<sup>a</sup> In accordance with 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", **at a minimum Parties shall report a 'with measures' scenario, and may report 'without measures' and 'with additional measures' scenarios. If a Party chooses to report 'without measures' and/or 'with additional measures' scenarios they are to use tables 6(b) and/or 6(c), respectively. If a Party does not choose to report 'without measures' or 'with additional measures' scenarios then it should not include tables 6(b) or 6(c) in the biennial report.**

<sup>b</sup> Emissions and removals reported in these columns should be as reported in the latest GHG inventory and consistent with the emissions and removals reported in the table on GHG emissions and trends provided in this biennial report. Where the sectoral breakdown differs from that reported in the GHG inventory Parties should explain in their biennial report how the inventory sectors relate to the sectors reported in this table.

<sup>c</sup> 20XX is the reporting due-date year (i.e. 2014 for the first biennial report).

<sup>d</sup> **In accordance with paragraph 34 of 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"**, projections shall be presented on a sectoral basis, to the extent possible, using the same sectoral categories used in the policies and measures section. This table should follow, to the extent possible, the same sectoral categories as those listed in paragraph 17 of those guidelines, namely, to the extent appropriate, the following sectors should be considered: energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management.

<sup>e</sup> To the extent possible, the following sectors should be used: energy, transport, industry/industrial processes, agriculture, forestry/LULUCF, waste management/waste, other sectors (i.e. cross-cutting), as appropriate.

<sup>f</sup> Parties may choose to report total emissions with or without LULUCF, as appropriate.

Table 7  
**Provision of public financial support: summary information in 20XX-3<sup>a</sup>**

Allocation channels	Year					
	Domestic currency			USD <sup>b</sup>		
	Core/ general <sup>f</sup>	Mitigation	Adaptation	Core/ general <sup>c</sup>	Mitigation	Adaptation
			Climate-specific <sup>d</sup>			Climate-specific <sup>d</sup>
			Cross-cutting <sup>e</sup>			Cross-cutting <sup>e</sup>
			Other <sup>f</sup>			Other <sup>f</sup>
Total contributions through multilateral channels:						
Multilateral climate change funds <sup>g</sup>						
Other multilateral climate change funds <sup>h</sup>						
Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks						
Specialized United Nations bodies						
Total contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels						
<b>Total</b>						

Abbreviation: USD = United States dollars.

<sup>a</sup> Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 20XX-3 and 20XX-2, where 20XX is the reporting year.

<sup>b</sup> Parties should provide an explanation on methodology used for currency exchange for the information provided in table 7, 7(a) and 7(b) in the box below.

<sup>c</sup> This refers to support to multilateral institutions that Parties cannot specify as climate-specific.

<sup>d</sup> Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific.

<sup>e</sup> This refers to funding for activities which are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

<sup>f</sup> Please specify.

<sup>g</sup> Multilateral climate change funds listed in paragraph 1/(a) of the UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties' in decision 2/CP.17.

<sup>h</sup> Other multilateral climate change funds as referred in paragraph 1/(b) of the UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties' in decision 2/CP.17.

Each Party shall provide an indication of what new and additional financial resources they have provided, and clarify how they have determined that such resources are new and additional. Please provide this information in relation to table 7(a) and table 7(b).

Documentation box:

Table 7(a)  
**Provision of public financial support through multilateral channels in 20XX-3<sup>a</sup>**

	Total amount		Status <sup>b</sup>	Funding source	Financial instrument	Type of support	Sector <sup>c</sup>
	Core/general <sup>d</sup>	Climate-specific <sup>e</sup>					
<i>Donor funding</i>	Domestic currency	Domestic currency	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy
	USD	USD	Committed	OOF	Concessional loan	Adaptation	Transport
			Pledged	Other <sup>f</sup>	Non-concessional loan	Cross-cutting <sup>g</sup>	Industry
					Equity	Other <sup>f</sup>	Agriculture
					Other		Forestry
							Water and sanitation
							Cross-cutting
							Other
							Not applicable
<b>Multilateral climate change funds</b>							
1. Global Environment Facility							
2. Least Developed Countries Fund							
3. Special Climate Change Fund							
4. Adaptation Fund							
5. Green Climate Fund							
6. UNFCCC Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities							
7. Other multilateral climate change funds							
<b>Subtotal</b>							
<b>Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks</b>							
1. World Bank							
2. International Finance Corporation							
3. African Development Bank							
4. Asian Development Bank							
5. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development							
6. Inter-American Development Bank							
7. Other							
<b>Subtotal</b>							

Table 7(a) (cont.)  
**Provision of public financial support: contribution through multilateral channels in 20XX-3<sup>a</sup>**

Specialized United Nations bodies	
1. United Nations Development Programme (specific programmes)	
2. United Nations Environment Programme (specific programmes)	
3. Other	
Subtotal	
Total	

*Abbreviations:* ODA = official development assistance, OOF = other official flows.

<sup>a</sup> Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 20XX-3 and 20XX-2, where 20XX is the reporting year.

<sup>b</sup> Parties should explain, in their biennial reports, the methodologies used to specify the funds as provided, committed and/or pledged. Parties will provide the information for as many status categories as appropriate in the following order of priority: provided, committed, pledged.

<sup>c</sup> **Parties may select several applicable sectors. Parties may report sectoral distribution, as applicable, under "Other".**

<sup>d</sup> This refers to support to multilateral institutions that Parties cannot specify as climate-specific.

<sup>e</sup> Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific.

<sup>f</sup> Please specify.

<sup>g</sup> This refers to funding for activities which are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

Table 7(b)  
**Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 20XX-3<sup>a</sup>**

Recipient country/ region/project programme <sup>b</sup>	Total amount		Status <sup>f</sup>	Funding source	Financial instrument	Type of support	Sector <sup>d</sup>	Additional Information <sup>e</sup>
	Climate-specific <sup>d</sup>	Domestic currency						
		USD	Provided, Committed, Pledged	ODA OOF Other <sup>g</sup>	Grant Concessional loan Non-concessional loan Equity Other <sup>g</sup>	Mitigation Adaptation Cross-cutting <sup>h</sup> Other <sup>g</sup>	Energy Transport Industry Agriculture Forestry Water and sanitation Cross-cutting Other <sup>g</sup>	

*Abbreviations:* ODA = official development assistance, OOF = other official flows; USD = United States dollars.

<sup>a</sup> Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 20XX-3 and 20XX-2, where 20XX is the reporting year.

<sup>b</sup> Parties should report, to the extent possible, on details contained in this table.

<sup>c</sup> Parties should explain, in their biennial reports, the methodologies used to specify the funds as provided, committed and/or pledged. Parties will provide the information for as many status categories as appropriate in the following order of priority: provided, committed, pledged.

<sup>d</sup> Parties may select several applicable sectors. **Parties may report sectoral distribution, as applicable, under "Other".**

<sup>e</sup> Parties should report, as appropriate, on project details and the implementing agency.

<sup>f</sup> Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific.

<sup>g</sup> Please specify.

<sup>h</sup> This refers to funding for activities which are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

Table 8  
**Provision of technology development and transfer support<sup>a,b</sup>**

<i>Recipient country and/or region</i>	<i>Targeted area</i>	<i>Measures and activities related to technology transfer</i>	<i>Sector<sup>f</sup></i>	<i>Source of the funding for technology transfer</i>	<i>Activities undertaken by</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Additional information<sup>d</sup></i>
	Mitigation		Energy	Private	Private	Implemented	
	Adaptation		Transport	Public	Public	Planned	
	Mitigation and adaptation		Industry	Private and public	Private and public		
			Agriculture				
			Water and sanitation				
			Other				

<sup>a</sup> To be reported to the extent possible.

<sup>b</sup> The tables should include measures and activities since the last national communication or biennial report.

<sup>c</sup> Parties may report sectoral disaggregation, as appropriate.

<sup>d</sup> Additional information may include, for example, funding for technology development and transfer provided, a short description of the measure or activity and co-financing arrangements.

Table 9  
**Provision of capacity-building support<sup>a</sup>**

<i>Recipient country/ region</i>	<i>Targeted area</i>	<i>Programme or project title</i>	<i>Description of programme or project<sup>b,c</sup></i>
	<i>Mitigation</i>		
	<i>Adaptation</i>		
	<i>Technology development and transfer</i>		
	<i>Multiple areas</i>		

<sup>a</sup> To be reported to the extent possible.

<sup>b</sup> Each Party included in Annex II to the Convention shall provide information, to the extent possible, on how it has provided capacity-building support that responds to the existing and emerging capacity-building needs identified by Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention in the areas of mitigation, adaptation and technology development and transfer.

<sup>c</sup> Additional information may be provided on, for example, the measure or activity and co-financing arrangements.

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
8 December 2012*

## Decision 20/CP.18

### **Status of submission and review of fifth national communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention and compilation and synthesis of fifth national communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* Article 2, Article 3, paragraph 1, Article 4, paragraph 2(a) and (b), Article 12 and other relevant provisions of the Convention,

*Also recalling* decisions 2/CP.1, 3/CP.1, 6/CP.3, 11/CP.4, 4/CP.5, 26/CP.7, 33/CP.7, 4/CP.8, 1/CP.9, 7/CP.11, 10/CP.13, 9/CP.16 and 2/CP.17,

*Emphasizing* that the national communications and annual greenhouse gas inventories submitted by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties) are the main source of information for reviewing the implementation of the Convention by these Parties, and that the reports of the in-depth reviews of these national communications provide important additional information for this purpose,

*Welcoming* the work of the secretariat in preparing the compilation and synthesis of the fifth national communications,<sup>1</sup>

*Acknowledging* the considerable improvement in the timeliness of the submission of national communications from Annex I Parties and noting that 16 Annex I Parties submitted their fifth national communications before the due date in accordance with decision 10/CP.13, although 24 submitted after that date and one Party has yet to submit its national communication,

1. *Urges* the Party included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Party) that has not yet submitted the fifth national communication in accordance with decision 10/CP.13 to do so as a matter of priority;
2. *Requests* Annex I Parties to submit to the secretariat their future national communications, in accordance with Article 12, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Convention, in a timely manner in accordance with decisions 9/CP.16 and 2/CP.17.

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
7 December 2012*

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<sup>1</sup> FCCC/SBI/2011/INF.1 and Add.1 and 2.

## Decision 21/CP.18

### Capacity-building under the Convention for countries with economies in transition

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decisions 3/CP.7, 9/CP.9, 3/CP.10 and 2/CP.17,

*Acknowledging* that capacity-building for countries with economies in transition is essential to enable them to implement effectively their commitments under the Convention,

*Having considered* the information in documents prepared by the secretariat in support of the third review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in countries with economies in transition established under decision 3/CP.7,<sup>1</sup>

1. *Recognizes* that:

(a) Significant progress has been made in building the capacity of countries with economies in transition to mitigate and adapt to climate change; some countries with economies in transition have not only been the recipients of assistance but have also started to transfer their own expertise, knowledge and lessons learned on capacity-building to Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention;

(b) Parties included in Annex I to the Convention have provided adequate resources and assistance for the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in countries with economies in transition established under decision 3/CP.7;

(c) Notwithstanding the progress made, those countries with economies in transition that are currently receiving support are in need of further capacity-building, in particular for the development and implementation of their national low-carbon development strategies consistent with their national priorities and with their emission reduction targets;

2. *Reaffirms* that the scope of the needs identified in the framework for capacity-building in countries with economies in transition established under decision 3/CP.7 and the key factors identified in decision 3/CP.10 remain relevant and continue to be the basis for, and guide the implementation of, capacity-building activities in those countries with economies in transition that are currently receiving support;

3. *Invites* Parties included in Annex II to the Convention and other Parties in a position to do so, the Global Environment Facility within its mandate, multilateral and bilateral agencies, other international organizations, and the private sector, or any further arrangements as appropriate, to continue to provide support for capacity-building activities in those countries with economies in transition that are currently receiving support;

4. *Decides* to conclude the third review and to conduct the fourth review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in countries with economies in transition at the forty-sixth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, with a view to completing this review at the twenty-third session of the Conference of the Parties;

5. *Invites* Parties and relevant organizations to submit to the secretariat, by February 2016, information on how they have implemented capacity-building activities in those countries with economies in transition that are currently receiving support; Parties could

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<sup>1</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/10 and FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.5.

include this information as part of their annual submissions on capacity-building in accordance with decision 4/CP.12, paragraph 1(a);

6. *Requests* the secretariat to compile and synthesize the information referred to in paragraph 5 above and make it available for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its forty-sixth session.

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
7 December 2012*

## **Decision 22/CP.18**

### **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, 6/CP.12, 7/CP.14 and 8/CP.16,

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

*Considering* that reports on activities implemented jointly have provided a rich opportunity for learning-by-doing and that no further reports have been submitted by Parties since 2006,

*Recognizing* that other channels for providing similar information exist,

*Decides* to conclude the pilot phase for activities implemented jointly.

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
7 December 2012*

## Decision 23/CP.18

### **Promoting gender balance and improving the participation of women in UNFCCC negotiations and in the representation of Parties in bodies established pursuant to the Convention or the Kyoto Protocol**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decision 36/CP.7 on improving the participation of women in the representation of Parties in bodies established under the Convention or the Kyoto Protocol,

*Acknowledging* the recent progress made under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol in advancing gender balance and women's empowerment in international climate change policy under the guidance of decision 1/CP.13 (Bali Action Plan) and decisions taken at its sixteenth and seventeenth sessions,<sup>1</sup> as well as in various bodies and programmes under the Convention,

*Noting* that notwithstanding the efforts made by Parties to implement decision 36/CP.7, women continue to be underrepresented in bodies established under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol,

*Recognizing* the need for women to be represented in all aspects of the UNFCCC process, including through membership of their national delegations and the chairing and facilitation of formal and informal negotiating groups, in order to inform gender-responsive climate policy,

*Also recognizing* the importance of a balanced representation of women from developing and developed country Parties in the UNFCCC process so that gender-responsive climate policy responds to the differing needs of men and women in national and local contexts,

*Considering* the importance of ensuring coherence between the participation of women in the UNFCCC process and the principles and objectives of international instruments and relevant multilateral processes, such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, which recognize the importance of women's empowerment and their full participation on equal terms with men in all spheres of society, including participation in decision-making processes and access to power,

*Acknowledging* the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, in particular the recognition of women's leadership and their vital role in achieving sustainable development and the emphasis on the impact of setting specific targets and implementing temporary measures, as appropriate, for substantially increasing the number of women in leadership positions, with the aim of achieving gender parity,<sup>2</sup>

*Recognizing* the advances made by Parties in the promotion of gender balance and the empowerment of women,

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<sup>1</sup> Including for example, decisions 1/CP.16, 6/CP.16, 7/CP.16, 2/CP.17, 3/CP.17, 5/CP.17, 6/CP.17, 12/CP.17 and 13/CP.17.

<sup>2</sup> *The Future We Want*, outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, adopted on 21 June 2012 (United Nations General Assembly resolution A/RES/66/288, para. 237).

1. *Agrees* that additional efforts need to be made by all Parties to improve the participation of women in bodies established pursuant to the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol as envisaged in decision 36/CP.7;
2. *Decides* to enhance decision 36/CP.7 by adopting a goal of gender balance in bodies established pursuant to the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol, in order to improve women's participation and inform more effective climate change policy that addresses the needs of women and men equally;
3. *Invites* current and future chairs of such bodies to be guided by the goal of gender balance when setting up informal negotiating groups and consultation mechanisms, such as contact groups, spin-off groups and panels, and nominating their facilitators and chairs;
4. *Also invites* other institutions established pursuant to the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol to be guided by the goal of gender balance, with the aim of a gradual but significant increase in the participation of women towards achieving this goal and review progress made at the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties;
5. *Further invites* Parties to commit to meeting the goal of gender balance by, inter alia, nominating women to bodies established under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol with the aim of a gradual but significant increase in the participation of women towards achieving this goal, and review progress made at the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties;
6. *Invites* Parties to encourage more women to be candidates for positions within bodies established pursuant to the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol and to give due consideration to nominating female representatives to these bodies;
7. *Also invites* Parties to strive for gender balance in their delegations to sessions under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol;
8. *Requests* the secretariat to maintain information on the gender composition of constituted bodies established under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol, including information on the representation of women from regional groups, to gather information on the gender composition of delegations to sessions under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol and to report this information to the Conference of the Parties for its consideration on an annual basis, in order to enable the tracking of progress made towards the goal of gender balance in advancing gender-sensitive climate policy;
9. *Decides* to add the issue of gender and climate change as a standing item on the agenda of sessions of the Conference of the Parties to allow the Conference of the Parties to consider the information referred to in paragraph 8 above;
10. *Requests* the secretariat to organize, in conjunction with the nineteenth session of the Conference of the Parties, an in-session workshop on gender balance in the UNFCCC process, gender-sensitive climate policy and capacity-building activities to promote the greater participation of women in the UNFCCC process;
11. *Also requests* Parties and observer organizations to submit to the secretariat, by 2 September 2013, their views on options and ways to advance the goal referred to in paragraph 2 above;
12. *Further requests* the secretariat to compile those submissions into a miscellaneous document for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its nineteenth session;
13. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat pursuant to the provisions contained in paragraphs 8, 10 and 12 above;
14. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources;

15. *Invites* the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to endorse this decision.

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
7 December 2012*

## Decision 24/CP.18

### Economic diversification initiative

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decisions 1/CP.13 (Bali Action Plan), 1/CP.16 and 2/CP.17,

*Recognizing* that climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation by all countries, and that measures taken by Parties on their low-emission development path and Parties' efforts to diversify their economies will reflect their national circumstances,

*Welcoming* the announcements made by developing country Parties in their national statements at the high-level segment of the session,

1. *Takes note of and welcomes* the submission from Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and United Arab Emirates indicating their readiness to put forward their current actions and plans in pursuit of economic diversification that have co-benefits in the form of emission reductions, adaptation to the impacts of climate change and response measures;<sup>1</sup>
2. *Decides* that the relevant aspects of such actions and plans will be anchored under decision 1/CP.13, paragraph 1(b)(ii), and *invites* the Parties concerned and other Parties to submit further information on their actions and plans to the secretariat;
3. *Decides* that measurement, reporting and verification of the relevant aspects of actions and plans submitted under this decision will proceed as per the arrangements established by decisions 1/CP.16, 2/CP.17 and 1/CP.18 taking into account the broader objectives of the actions to be presented;
4. *Affirms* that this decision does not affect eligibility for support under the Convention.

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
8 December 2012*

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<sup>1</sup> FCCC/CP/2012/MISC.2.

## Decision 25/CP.18

### Administrative, financial and institutional matters

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decision 18/CP.17, in which the programme budget for the biennium 2012–2013 was approved and the Executive Secretary was requested to report to the Conference of the Parties at its eighteenth session on income and budget performance and to propose any adjustments that might be needed in the programme budget for the biennium 2012–2013,

*Also recalling* paragraph 11 of the financial procedures of the Conference of the Parties,<sup>1</sup>

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

#### I. Audited financial statements for the biennium 2010–2011

1. *Takes note* of the audited financial statements for the biennium 2010–2011, the audit report of the United Nations Board of Auditors, which includes recommendations, and the comments of the secretariat thereon;
2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations for arranging the audits of the accounts of the Convention and for the valuable observations and recommendations of the auditors;
3. *Urges* the Executive Secretary to implement the recommendations of the auditors, as appropriate;

#### II. Budget performance for the biennium 2012–2013

4. *Takes note* of the reporting on budget performance for the biennium 2012–2013 as at 30 June 2012 and of the updated status of contributions as at 15 November 2012 to the trust funds administered by the secretariat;
5. *Expresses its appreciation* to Parties that have paid their contributions to the core budget in a timely manner;
6. *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 of the Conference of the Parties;
7. *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;
8. *Urges* Parties to further contribute to the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process, in order to ensure the widest possible participation in the negotiations in 2013, and to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities;

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

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/23, FCCC/SBI/2012/24 and Add.1 and 2 and FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.12 and Corr.1.

9. *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;

10. *Welcomes the Executive Secretary's commitment to increasing the cost-effectiveness of the secretariat's operations and, in this context, the efforts undertaken by the secretariat, in cooperation with the Government of Germany, to consolidate Bonn as the hub for UNFCCC sessions and meetings, in order to reduce costs and further enhance the facilities and services made available at the secretariat's headquarters;*

### **III. Programme budget for the biennium 2014–2015**

11. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to submit, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its thirty-eighth session, a proposed programme budget for the biennium 2014–2015;

12. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary, when preparing the programme budget for the biennium 2014–2015, to prepare a contingency for funding conference services, should this prove necessary in the light of decisions taken by the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session;

13. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to recommend, at its thirty-eighth session, a programme budget for adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its nineteenth session and by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its ninth session;

14. *Also requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to authorize the Executive Secretary to notify Parties of their indicative contributions for 2014 on the basis of the recommended budget.

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
7 December 2012*

## Decision 26/CP.18

### Dates and venues of future sessions

*The Conference of the Parties,*

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

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

*Further recalling* rule 22, paragraph 1, of the draft rules of procedure being applied regarding the rotation of the office of President among the five regional groups,

#### I. Dates and venues of future sessions

##### A. Nineteenth session of the Conference of the Parties and ninth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol

1. *Decides* to accept with appreciation the offer by the Government of Poland to host the nineteenth session of the Conference of the Parties and the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol in Warsaw, Poland, from Monday, 11 November to Friday, 22 November 2013, subject to confirmation by the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol that all logistical, technical and financial elements for hosting the sessions are available, in conformity with United Nations General Assembly resolution 40/243, and subject to the successful conclusion of a Host Country Agreement;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue consultations with the Government of Poland and to negotiate a Host Country Agreement for convening the sessions that complies with the provisions of the United Nations administrative instruction ST/AI/342, with a view to concluding and signing the Host Country Agreement not later than the thirty-eighth sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation;

##### B. Twentieth session of the Conference of the Parties and tenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol

3. *Notes* that in keeping with the principle of rotation among regional groups, the President of the twentieth session of the Conference of the Parties and the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol would come from the Latin America and Caribbean States;

4. *Invites* Parties to consult further on the hosting of the twentieth session of the Conference of the Parties and the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol from Wednesday, 3 December to Sunday, 14 December 2014, with a view to concluding these consultations not later than the thirty-eighth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation;

5. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, at its thirty-eighth session, to consider the issue of the host of the twentieth session of the Conference of the Parties and the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, and to recommend a draft decision on this matter to the Conference of the Parties for adoption at its nineteenth session;

**C. Twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties and eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol**

6. *Takes note* of the offer of the Government of France to host the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties and the eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol from Wednesday, 2 December to Sunday, 13 December 2015;

7. *Invites* Parties to consult further on the host of the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties and the eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, with a view to concluding these consultations not later than the thirty-eighth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation;

8. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, at its thirty-eighth session, to consider the issue of the host of the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties and the eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, and to recommend a draft decision on this matter to the Conference of the Parties for adoption at its nineteenth session;

**II. Calendar of meetings of the Convention bodies**

9. *Decides* to adopt the following dates for the sessional periods in 2017;<sup>1</sup>

- Wednesday, 10 May to Sunday, 21 May;
- Wednesday, 29 November to Sunday, 10 December.

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
7 December 2012*

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<sup>1</sup> As recommended by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its thirty-sixth session (FCCC/SBI/2012/15, para. 237).

## **Resolution 1/CP.18**

### **Expression of gratitude to the Government of the State of Qatar and the people of the city of Doha**

*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 Doha from 26 November to 7 December 2012 at the invitation of the Government of the State of Qatar,

1. *Express their profound gratitude* to the Government of the State of Qatar for having made it possible for the eighteenth session of the Conference of the Parties and the eight session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to be held in Doha;
2. *Request* the Government of the State of Qatar to convey to the people of Doha 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  
8 December 2012*

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## 附件五

京都議定書第8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 eighth session,  
held in Doha from 26 November to 8  
December 2012



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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 eighth  
session, held in Doha from 26 November to 8 December 2012****Part One: Proceedings**

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

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

#### **FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/13/Add.1**

##### *Decision*

- 1/CMP.8 Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol pursuant to its Article 3, paragraph 9 (the Doha Amendment)
- 2/CMP.8 Implications of the implementation of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 5/CMP.7 on the previous decisions on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol, including those relating to Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol

#### **FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/13/Add.2**

##### *Decision*

- 3/CMP.8 Report of the Adaptation Fund Board
- 4/CMP.8 Initial review of the Adaptation Fund
- 5/CMP.8 Guidance relating to the clean development mechanism
- 6/CMP.8 Guidance on the implementation of Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol
- 7/CMP.8 Supplementary information incorporated in national communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention that are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and submitted in accordance with Article 7, paragraph 2, of the Kyoto Protocol
- 8/CMP.8 Methodology for the collection of international transaction log fees in the biennium 2014–2015
- 9/CMP.8 Proposal from Kazakhstan to amend Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol
- 10/CMP.8 Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol for developing countries
- 11/CMP.8 Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol for countries with economies in transition
- 12/CMP.8 Compliance Committee
- 13/CMP.8 Administrative, financial and institutional matters

##### *Resolution*

- 1/CMP.8 Expression of gratitude to the Government of the State of Qatar and the people of the city of Doha

## I. Opening of the session

(Agenda item 1)

1. The eighth 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 Qatar National Convention Centre in Doha, Qatar, on 26 November 2012 by the President of the CMP at its eighth session, Mr. Abdullah bin Hamad Al-Attiyah, Chairman of the Qatar Administrative Control and Transparency Authority.<sup>1</sup>

## II. Organizational matters

(Agenda item 2)

### A. Adoption of the agenda

(Agenda item 2(a))

2. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting,<sup>2</sup> on 26 November, the CMP had before it a note by the Executive Secretary containing the provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/1). The provisional agenda was prepared in agreement with the President of the CMP at its seventh session, taking into account views expressed by Parties during the thirty-sixth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and after consultation with the Bureau of the CMP.

3. 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:
  - (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. Consideration of proposals by Parties for amendments to the Kyoto Protocol.
6. Proposal from Kazakhstan to amend Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol.

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<sup>1</sup> The eighth session of the CMP was held in conjunction with the eighteenth 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. All webcasts of the proceedings are available on the UNFCCC website at <[http://unfccc4.metafusion.com/kongress/cop18/templ/ovw\\_onDemand.php?id\\_kongressmain=231](http://unfccc4.metafusion.com/kongress/cop18/templ/ovw_onDemand.php?id_kongressmain=231)>.

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

7. Issues relating to the clean development mechanism.
8. Issues relating to joint implementation:
  - (a) Guidance on joint implementation;
  - (b) Review of the joint implementation guidelines.
9. Matters relating to compliance under the Kyoto Protocol:
  - (a) Report of the Compliance Committee;
  - (b) Amendment of the Kyoto Protocol in respect of procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance.
10. Adaptation Fund:
  - (a) Report of the Adaptation Fund Board;
  - (b) Initial review of the Adaptation Fund.
11. Issues relating to the international transaction log.
12. National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention that are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol.
13. Annual compilation and accounting report for Annex B Parties under the Kyoto Protocol.
14. Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol.
15. Matters relating to Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol.
16. Matters relating to Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol.
17. Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol by the subsidiary bodies.
18. Administrative, financial and institutional matters:
  - (a) Audited financial statements for the biennium 2010–2011;
  - (b) Budget performance for the biennium 2012–2013;
  - (c) Privileges and immunities for individuals serving on constituted bodies established under the Kyoto Protocol.
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 eighth session;
  - (b) Closure of the session.

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

(Agenda item 2(b))

4. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, 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.

5. The President proposed to return to this agenda sub-item in due course during the session, once consultations had been undertaken and outstanding nominations had been received.

6. At the resumed 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 8 December, the President informed the CMP that all newly elected members of the Bureau represented Parties to both the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol.

7. The President thanked Mr. Robert F. Van Lierop (Suriname) for undertaking the consultations on the nominations of elected members for bodies related to the Kyoto Protocol.

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

(Agenda item 2(c))

8. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the President drew the attention of the CMP to the annotations to the provisional agenda contained in document FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/1. He noted that the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the SBI would be convened with the aim of developing, before their sessions ended on 1 December, draft decisions and conclusions for the consideration of the CMP. He also noted that the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP) would submit the results of its work before the end of the session.

9. The President proposed to refer the following items under the CMP to the subsidiary bodies for consideration and the submission of appropriate draft decisions or conclusions:

#### Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

Item 15 Matters relating to Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol

#### Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Item 9(b) Amendment of the Kyoto Protocol in respect of procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance

Item 10(b) Initial review of the Adaptation Fund

Item 11 Issues relating to the international transaction log

Item 12 National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention that are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol

Item 13 Annual compilation and accounting report for Annex B Parties under the Kyoto Protocol

Item 14 Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol

Item 16 Matters relating to Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol

Item 18(a) Audited financial statements for the biennium 2010–2011

Item 18(b) Budget performance for the biennium 2012–2013

10. ~~With regard to agenda item 19, "High-level segment",~~ the President proposed to the CMP that arrangements for the organization of work and the joint high-level segment

would follow the approach outlined at the opening meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP).<sup>3</sup>

11. The President also informed the CMP that he would convene an informal ministerial round table on 5 December.<sup>4</sup>

12. 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 recalled that the CMP, by its decision 1/CMP.7, had requested the AWG-KP to aim to deliver the results of its work pursuant to decision 1/CMP.1 in time to complete its work by the eighth session of the CMP. He informed the CMP that the AWG-KP was expected to forward to the CMP a set of amendments to the Kyoto Protocol to allow the second commitment period to start on 1 January 2013. The President also proposed that the Chair of the AWG-KP, Ms. Madeleine Rose Diouf Sarr (Senegal), would deliver the report of the AWG-KP to the CMP at a subsequent meeting.<sup>5</sup> He invited Ms. Diouf Sarr to briefly provide information on the organization of the work of the AWG-KP.

13. The CMP agreed to proceed on the basis of the proposals made on the organization of work by the President.

14. General statements were made by representatives of Algeria (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Cyprus (on behalf of the European Union and its 27 member States and Croatia), Australia (on behalf of the Umbrella Group), Swaziland (on behalf of the African States), Mexico (on behalf of the Environmental Integrity Group), Nauru (on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS)), China (on behalf of Brazil, South Africa, India and China), Gambia (on behalf of the least developed countries (LDCs)), Saudi Arabia (on behalf of the Arab Group), Papua New Guinea (on behalf of the Coalition for Rainforest Nations), Philippines (on behalf of Algeria, Argentina and Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (on behalf of the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America – Peoples' Trade Treaty) and Nicaragua (on behalf of the Central American Integration System). One Party made a statement.<sup>6</sup>

15. In addition, statements were made by representatives of two non-governmental organization (NGO) constituencies (environmental and youth).

16. During the session, the President convened a number of informal stocktaking plenaries, the purpose of which was to enhance the openness and transparency of the negotiations and to provide an overview to all participants of the organization of the work of the steps being taken and how the negotiations were advancing.<sup>7</sup> The President requested ministers and high-level officials to assist him in ministerial outreach, with a view to finding common ground on several key issues requiring finalization before the closure of the session, including the amendment to the Kyoto Protocol pursuant to its Article 3, paragraph 9, and implications of the implementation of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 5/CMP.7 on the previous decisions on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol, including those relating to Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. The ministers and high-level officials included Mr. Luiz Alberto Figueiredo Machado (Brazil) and Mr. Bård Vegar

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<sup>3</sup> See document FCCC/CP/2012/8, paragraph 22.

<sup>4</sup> The informal ministerial round table was an initiative of the President. Further information regarding the event is available at <[http://unfccc.int/meetings/doha\\_nov\\_2012/items/7302.php](http://unfccc.int/meetings/doha_nov_2012/items/7302.php)>.

<sup>5</sup> See document FCCC/KP/AWG/2012/5, paragraphs 32–37, for further deliberations.

<sup>6</sup> The full statements made by Parties at the joint meeting of the COP and CMP, on 8 December, are available at <[http://unfccc.int/meetings/doha\\_nov\\_2012/meeting/6815/php/view/webcasts.php](http://unfccc.int/meetings/doha_nov_2012/meeting/6815/php/view/webcasts.php)>.

<sup>7</sup> See <[http://unfccc.int/meetings/doha\\_nov\\_2012/items/7304.php](http://unfccc.int/meetings/doha_nov_2012/items/7304.php)>.

Solhjell (Norway). These activities contributed to the development of a package of decisions referred to the CMP for adoption.

17. At its resumed 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the CMP, on a proposal by the President, adopted the package of decisions referred to in paragraph 16 above, which were designated as part of the Doha Climate Gateway, namely:<sup>8</sup>

(a) Decision 1/CMP.8, entitled “**Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol pursuant to its Article 3, paragraph 9 (the Doha Amendment)**”;

(b) Decision 2/CMP.8, entitled “**Implications of the implementation of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 5/CMP.7 on the previous decisions on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol, including those relating to Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol**”.

18. Following the resumed 9<sup>th</sup> meeting of the CMP and the adoption of the package of decisions forming the Doha Climate Gateway, a joint meeting of the COP and the CMP was held in order to hear statements.

19. Representatives of 38 Parties made statements,<sup>9</sup> including: one on behalf of the Group of 77 and China; one on behalf of Brazil, India, South Africa and China; one on behalf of AOSIS; one on behalf of the European Union, its member States, Croatia and Iceland; one on behalf of the Arab Group; one on behalf of the African States; one on behalf of the LDCs; and one on behalf of the Like-minded Developing Countries.<sup>10,11</sup>

20. In addition, a representative of India stated its acceptance of the entire package of outcomes as a basis for future work provided that the entire package is treated as a composite package and is not violated in either spirit or letter. The President noted that, as requested, the stated concerns would be reflected in the report on the session.<sup>12</sup>

21. At the same meeting, statements were made by representatives of three NGO constituencies (environmental, trade unions and youth).

22. Furthermore, the President thanked all Parties for their willingness and flexibility in ensuring that the intergovernmental process delivered and allowed for the collective adoption of the balanced set of decisions under the Doha Climate Gateway.

#### **D. Approval of the report on credentials**

(Agenda item 2(d))

23. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 7 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 to the COP and to the CMP.

<sup>8</sup> The Doha Climate Gateway decisions also include seven decisions under the COP (see FCCC/CP/2012/8, para. 31).

<sup>9</sup> As footnote 6 above.

<sup>10</sup> Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mali, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

<sup>11</sup> For the interventions made in relation to specific decisions, please refer to the respective agenda item 4 below and FCCC/CP/2012/8, paragraphs 69–76.

<sup>12</sup> As footnote 6 above.

24. The President drew attention to the report on credentials,<sup>13</sup> which indicated that the Bureau, in accordance with rule 20 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, had examined and approved the credentials of the representatives of Parties.

25. At the same meeting, the CMP, on the basis of the report of the Bureau and the additional credentials submitted by one Party (Burundi), approved the credentials of Parties attending the session.

#### **E. Attendance**

26. The eighth session of the CMP and the concurrent sessions of the subsidiary bodies were attended by representatives of 188 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 to this report.

27. The eighth session of the CMP and the concurrent sessions of the subsidiary bodies were also attended by representatives of 588 intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) and NGOs. For a complete list, see document FCCC/CP/2012/INF.2.

28. According to decision 36/CMP.1, the admission of organizations as observers as decided by the COP will also apply to the CMP. For a list of observer organizations admitted to the COP and the CMP, see documents FCCC/CP/2012/2/Rev.1 and FCCC/CP/2012/2/Add.1.<sup>14</sup>

#### **F. Documentation**

29. The documents before the CMP at its eighth session are listed in annex III to this report.

### **III. Reports of the subsidiary bodies**

(Agenda item 3)

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

(Agenda item 3(a))

30. The CMP had before it the report of the SBSTA on its thirty-sixth session, held in Bonn, Germany, from 14 to 25 May 2012.<sup>15</sup>

31. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the Chair of the SBSTA, Mr. Richard Muyungi (United Republic of Tanzania), introduced the draft report of the SBSTA on its thirty-seventh session<sup>16</sup> and gave an oral report on the results pertaining to the CMP. The SBSTA, at its thirty-seventh session, had forwarded a draft decision<sup>17</sup> on SBSTA agenda sub-item 12(c) entitled “Implications of the implementation of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 5/CMP.7 on the previous decisions on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol, including those relating to Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol” for further consideration by the CMP.

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<sup>13</sup> FCCC/CP/2012/7–FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/12.

<sup>14</sup> For the complete proceedings related to the COP agenda sub-item on the admission of organizations as observers, refer to document FCCC/CP/2012/8, paragraphs 16 and 17.

<sup>15</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2012/2.

<sup>16</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.20.

<sup>17</sup> The draft decision is contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.29.

32. In addition, the Chair of the SBSTA reported on the SBSTA recommendation that its elements contained in the conclusions on SBSTA agenda sub-item 12(a), “Carbon dioxide capture and storage in geological formations as clean development mechanism project activities”;<sup>18</sup> be incorporated into the outcome under CMP agenda item 7, “Issues relating to the clean development mechanism”.

33. At the same meeting, on a proposal by the President, the CMP took note of the report on the thirty-sixth session of the SBSTA, the draft report on the thirty-seventh session of the SBSTA and the oral report by the Chair of the SBSTA and expressed its appreciation to Mr. Muyungi for his diligence in guiding the work of the SBSTA.

34. At its resumed 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the CMP, on a proposal by the President, adopted decision 2/CMP.8, ~~entitled~~ “Implications of the implementation of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 5/CMP.7 on the previous decisions on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol, including those relating to Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol”;<sup>19</sup> as part of the package of decisions designated as the Doha Climate Gateway.

## B. Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

(Agenda item 3(b))

35. The CMP had before it the report of the SBI on its thirty-sixth session, held in Bonn from 14 to 25 May 2012.<sup>19</sup>

36. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the Chair of the SBI, Mr. Tomasz Chruszczow (Poland), introduced the draft report of the SBI on its thirty-seventh session<sup>20</sup> and gave an oral report on the results pertaining to the CMP. The SBI recommended three draft decisions at its thirty-sixth session for adoption by the CMP and three draft decisions at its thirty-seventh session for adoption by the CMP.<sup>21</sup>

37. At the same meeting, the SBI forwarded draft conclusions on SBI agenda sub-item 3(c), “Annual compilation and accounting report for Annex B Parties under the Kyoto Protocol”;<sup>22</sup> from the thirty-seventh session of the SBI, for adoption by the CMP.

38. Also at that meeting, on a proposal by the President, the CMP took note of the report on the thirty-sixth session of the SBI, the draft report on the thirty-seventh session of the SBI and the oral report by the Chair of the SBI and expressed its appreciation to Mr. Chruszczow for his skilful guidance of the work of the SBI as its Chair.

39. Furthermore, at the invitation of the COP,<sup>23</sup> the CMP endorsed decision 23/CP.18, ~~entitled~~ “Promoting gender balance and improving the participation of women in UNFCCC negotiations and in the representation of Parties in bodies established pursuant to the Convention or the Kyoto Protocol”.

<sup>18</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.21.

<sup>19</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15 and Add.1 and 2.

<sup>20</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/L.27.

<sup>21</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/L.46 and see paragraph 84 below. FCCC/SBI/2012/15/Add.1 and see paragraph 86 below. FCCC/SBI/2012/15/Add.1 and see paragraph 88 below. FCCC/SBI/2012/L.38 and see paragraph 93 below. FCCC/SBI/2012/15/Add.1 and see paragraph 93 below. FCCC/SBI/2012/L.32 and see paragraph 100 below.

<sup>22</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/L.28.

<sup>23</sup> The COP, at its 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, adopted the draft decision contained in document FCCC/SBI/2012/L.36.

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

(Agenda item 4)

40. At its resumed 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the CMP, on a proposal by the President,<sup>24</sup> adopted decision 1/CMP.8, entitled “Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol pursuant to its Article 3, paragraph 9 (the Doha Amendment)”, as part of a package of decisions to be designated the Doha Climate Gateway.<sup>25</sup>

41. At a joint meeting of the COP and the CMP on 8 December, the President opened the floor for statements,<sup>26</sup> following the adoption of the package of decisions forming the Doha Climate Gateway.

42. A representative of the Russian Federation raised issues of procedure concerning the adoption of the decision contained in document FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/L.9. Additionally, the representative of the Russian Federation made an intervention regarding procedural issues and the substantive content of the text of the decision contained in document FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/L.9. The representative of the Russian Federation requested that the intervention, in both its oral and written<sup>27</sup> form, be reflected in the record of the proceedings of the session. The President noted that the intervention would be reflected in the report on the session, as requested.<sup>28</sup>

43. At the same meeting, a representative of Australia made a statement regarding the issue of surplus assigned amount units and requested that part of that statement be reflected in the final version of annex II to document FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/L.9. Representatives of the European Union and its 27 member States, Japan, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Norway and Switzerland also made statements regarding this issue and requested that they also be reflected in the final version of annex II to document FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/L.9 as appropriate. The President noted that, as requested, the relevant sections of these statements as read out would be reflected in the final report on the session.<sup>29</sup>

<sup>24</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/L.9.

<sup>25</sup> ~~The package also includes decision 2/CMP.8, ‘‘Implications of the implementation of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 5/CMP.7 on the previous decisions on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol, including those relating to Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol’’. See paragraphs 31 and 34 above for further details.~~

<sup>26</sup> As footnote 6 above.

<sup>27</sup> ~~The Russian Federation made the following intervention: ‘‘We are categorically in disagreement with the outcome of the plenary at the final stage of this conference and the procedural errors that have been made by the Presidency of Qatar in the adoption of legally important decisions, causing to question the legitimacy of these decisions, and will have the most serious consequences for the national ratification. We would like to underscore that the contents of document FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/L.9, paragraphs 23 and 26, in section VI, as well as section G of annex I - the text regarding Article 3, paragraph 7 - alter the legal architecture of the Kyoto Protocol.’’~~ ~~The representative of the Russian Federation then read out the proposal which had been prepared by the delegations of the Russian Federation, Ukraine and Belarus and provided to the Presidency as a possible compromise, namely to delete paragraphs 23 and 26, section VI, of document FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/L.9, and section G of annex I of document FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/L.9, as well as to replace section VI with the following text: ‘‘The CMP requests the SBSTA to explore options for addressing carry-over and surplus of assigned amount units in the second commitment period, with a view to identifying approaches which are fair, legally consistent and environmentally sound, and to develop recommendations on this matter for further consideration by the CMP at its ninth session.’’~~

<sup>28</sup> As footnote 6 above.

<sup>29</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/13/Add.1. See also footnote 6 above.

44. Furthermore, a representative of Switzerland expressed its reservation on the process foreseen in paragraphs 7–11 of decision 1/CMP.8 and noted that the process does not assist Switzerland in increasing the ambition of its commitment in the second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol. The representative also expressed Switzerland's deep concern that the decision would exclude Parties to the Kyoto Protocol from fully using the clean development mechanism (CDM) and that the restrictions contained in paragraphs 23–26 on carry-over of decision 1/CMP.8 will not ensure ambition and integrity of the second commitment period.

45. Also at that meeting, a representative of Cyprus, speaking on behalf of the European Union, its member States, Croatia and Iceland stated that the quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment for the European Union, its member States, Croatia and Iceland for a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol is based on the understanding that this commitment will be fulfilled jointly in accordance with Article 4 of the Kyoto Protocol. The representative also stated that Article 3, paragraph 7 ter,<sup>30</sup> will be applied to a joint assigned amount, pursuant to the agreement on joint fulfilment of the European Union, its member States, Croatia and Iceland, and will not be applied to member States, Croatia and Iceland individually. Furthermore, the representative stated that the European Union and its member States will also submit information required by paragraph 9 of decision 1/CMP.8 and will deposit instruments of acceptance at the same time, as was the case for the Kyoto Protocol itself, to ensure its simultaneous entry into force for the European Union, its 27 member States, Croatia and Iceland.<sup>31</sup>

46. In addition, a representative of Nicaragua expressed its reservation regarding the amendment relating to the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol,<sup>32</sup> which it considered to be low in ambition and in its view does not contribute to the stabilization of greenhouse gas levels.

47. A representative of the Philippines, speaking on behalf of the Like-minded Developing Countries, expressed reservations with regard to the decision adopting the amendment to the Kyoto Protocol and the lack of ambition in the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol.

48. The President noted that, as requested, the statements mentioned in paragraphs 44–47 above would be reflected in the report on the session.<sup>33</sup>

## V. Consideration of proposals by Parties for amendments to the Kyoto Protocol

(Agenda item 5)

49. At its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, on 28 November, the CMP had before it documents FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/2, FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/3, FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/4, FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/5, FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/6, FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/7, FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/8, FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/9, FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/10, FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/11, FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/12, FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/13, FCCC/KP/CMP/2010/3 and FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/2.

50. The President recalled that the CMP had considered this agenda item at its fifth and sixth sessions and that the CMP, at its seventh session, had considered 13 proposals to

<sup>30</sup> As contained in FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/L.9, annex I.

<sup>31</sup> Croatia aligned itself with the statement made by Cyprus on behalf of the European Union and its member States.

<sup>32</sup> As contained in document FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/L.9.

<sup>33</sup> As footnote 6 above.

amend the Kyoto Protocol that had been submitted in 2009 and 2010 (as contained in the documents listed in paragraph 49 above). At that session, the CMP had decided to keep the matter open and to include this item on the provisional agenda for CMP 8, pursuant to rules 10(c) and 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied. The President informed the CMP that, subsequently, an additional proposal under this agenda item had been submitted by Nauru on 5 June 2012. In accordance with Articles 20 and 21 of the Kyoto Protocol, on 6 June 2012, the secretariat communicated the text of the proposed amendment to Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and signatories to the Convention.

51. At the same meeting, the President proposed to keep this item open and come back to it at the closing plenary.

52. At the resumed 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the President proposed that, given that the CMP had adopted an amendment to the Kyoto Protocol, consideration of this agenda item was now completed. On a proposal by the President, the CMP agreed that consideration of this agenda item had been completed.

## **VI. Proposal from Kazakhstan to amend Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol**

(Agenda item 6)

53. At its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the CMP considered this agenda item, which is based on a proposal from Kazakhstan.<sup>34</sup> The President invited a representative of Kazakhstan to make a statement. In addition, a representative of one Party made a statement. On a proposal by the President, the CMP agreed to hold informal consultations, facilitated by Mr. Philip Gwage (Uganda), on this matter.

54. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the President thanked Mr. Gwage for his leadership and guidance during the consultation process. The CMP, on a proposal by the President,<sup>35</sup> adopted decision 9/CMP.8, entitled "~~Proposal from Kazakhstan to amend Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol~~".

## **VII. Issues relating to the clean development mechanism**

(Agenda item 7)

55. At the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the President referred the CMP to documents FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/3 (Parts I and II) and FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/11 containing, respectively, the annual report of the Executive Board of the CDM and its recommendations. The annual report covers activities in the period from 27 October 2011 to 13 September 2012.

56. At the invitation of the President, the Chair of the Executive Board of the CDM, Mr. Maosheng Duan (China), ~~provided an overview of the Board's annual report to the CMP~~. He highlighted important milestones achieved in 2012 and provided examples of how the CDM is being used as a tool to incentivize investment in climate change mitigation and sustainable development. The Chair highlighted the major achievements towards increasing the scalability, reach, objectivity and efficiency of the mechanism. In pointing out the continuous evolution and improvement of the CDM, the Chair noted the importance of the review of the modalities and procedures of the CDM that will be carried out in 2013 and

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<sup>34</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2010/4.

<sup>35</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/L.3.

stressed the crucial need for Parties to send a clear signal on the value of the CDM within the context of future international action on climate change.

57. The President thanked all of the Board members for their hard work and acknowledged the achievements made in the past year.

58. Representatives of 18 Parties made statements, including one speaking on behalf of the European Union and its member States and one speaking on behalf of the LDCs.

59. Statements were also made by a representative of one IGO and a representative of one NGO constituency (business and industry).

60. On a proposal by the President, the CMP decided to establish a contact group, co-chaired by Mr. Giza Gaspar Martins (Angola) and Mr. Kunihiro Shimada (Japan), on this matter. The President reminded Parties that several members and alternate members of the Executive Board of the CDM needed to be elected by the CMP at the session.

61. At the resumed 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the President reported that the contact group was unable to reach an agreement on all paragraphs of the draft decision text contained in document FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/L.10. He expressed his appreciation to Mr. Martins and Mr. Shimada for their efforts in delivering draft decision text on this matter and noted that those paragraphs that had been agreed upon within the draft decision text provide a strong basis to guide the work of the CDM over the next year. On a proposal by the President,<sup>36</sup> the CMP adopted decision 5/CMP.8, ~~entitled~~ "Guidance relating to the clean development ~~mechanism~~" as amended.

62. At the same meeting, the President reported on the results of the consultations on the nominations for the Executive Board of the CDM. On a proposal by the President, the CMP took note that groups and constituencies had nominated candidates for election to the Executive Board and urged groups to come forward with the pending nominations. The CMP agreed that, in accordance with established practice, once these nominations had been received by the secretariat they would be deemed elected by the CMP at its eighth session. The CMP, acting on a proposal by the President, elected the following members and alternate members of the Executive Board of the CDM:<sup>37</sup>

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<sup>36</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/L.10.

<sup>37</sup> The latest membership list is available at [http://unfccc.int/bodies/election\\_and\\_membership/items/6558.php](http://unfccc.int/bodies/election_and_membership/items/6558.php).

**Executive Board of the clean development mechanism**

<b>Member</b>	<b>Alternate</b>	
Mr. Victor Kabengele Wa Kadilu (Democratic Republic of the Congo)	Mr. Kadio Ahossane (Côte d'Ivoire)	African States
Mr. Antonio Huerta-Goldman (Mexico) <sup>38</sup>	Mr. Eduardo Williams Calvo Buendia (Peru)	Latin America and Caribbean States

## VIII. Issues relating to joint implementation

(Agenda item 8)

### Guidance on joint implementation

(Agenda item 8(a))

### Review of the joint implementation guidelines

(Agenda item 8(b))

63. At the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the CMP took up agenda sub-items 8(a) and (b). The President referred the CMP to document FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/4, containing the seventh annual report of the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee (JISC).

64. At the invitation of the President, the Chair of the JISC, Mr. Wolfgang Seidel (Germany), gave an oral report to the CMP. The Chair stated that joint implementation (JI) was at a critical juncture and facing an uncertain future and that Parties needed to take action at CMP 8 to ensure a smooth transition for JI into a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol. The Chair provided an overview of the detailed recommendations developed by the JISC, in consultation with stakeholders and taking into account the views submitted by Parties, on how the JI mechanism could evolve. He concluded by informing the CMP that, in preparing transitional measures and recommendations for revised JI guidelines, the JISC had done its utmost to ensure that the mechanism remained viable for the future.

65. The President thanked all members and alternate members of the JISC for their hard work during the past year. A representative of one Party made a statement.

66. On a proposal by the President, the CMP decided to establish a contact group, co-chaired by Mr. Balisi Gopolang (Botswana) and Mr. Helmut Hojesky (Austria), on this matter. The President reminded Parties that several members and alternate members of the JISC needed to be elected by the CMP at the session.

67. At the resumed 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the President reported that the contact group had produced a draft decision for adoption by the CMP. He expressed his appreciation to Mr. Gopolang and Mr. Hojesky for their efforts in delivering a draft decision on this matter. On

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<sup>38</sup> On 4 December 2012, the Coordinator of the Group of Latin America and Caribbean States informed the secretariat in writing, that Mr. Huerta-Goldman will serve for one year, after which Mr. Daniel Ortega-Pacheco (Ecuador) will take office to serve on the Executive Board of the CDM for the remaining year of the term.

a proposal by the President,<sup>39</sup> the CMP adopted decision 6/CMP.8, ~~entitled~~ "Guidance on the implementation of Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol".

68. At the same meeting, the President reported on the results of the consultations on the nominations for the JISC.<sup>40</sup>

#### Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee

<b>Member</b>	<b>Alternate</b>	
Mr. Evgeny Sokolov (Russian Federation)	Mr. Hiroki Kudo (Japan)	Parties included in Annex I to the Convention
Ms. Gertraud Wollansky (Austria)	Mr. Benoît Leguet (France)	Parties included in Annex I to the Convention
Mr. Mykhailo Chyzhenko (Ukraine)	Ms. Milya Andonova Dimitrova (Bulgaria)	Parties included in Annex I to the Convention with economies in transition
Ms. Irina Voitekhovitch (Belarus)	Ms. Mihaela Smarandache (Romania)	Parties included in Annex I to the Convention with economies in transition
<b>Replacement alternate</b>		Parties included in Annex I to the Convention
Mr. Marko Berglund (Finland)		

## **IX. Matters relating to compliance under the Kyoto Protocol**

(Agenda item 9)

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

(Agenda item 9(a))

69. At the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the President referred the CMP to document FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/6 containing the seventh annual report of the Compliance Committee, which provides information on the activities of the Committee during its seventh year of operation, from 14 October 2011 to 25 October 2012.

70. The President invited one of the co-chairpersons of the plenary of the Compliance Committee, Mr. Khalid Abuleif (Saudi Arabia), to provide an overview of the annual report to the CMP. The co-chairperson reported that 2012 had been the busiest year thus far for the enforcement branch of the Committee with regard to questions of implementation relating to five Parties, resulting in the adoption of 25 decisions. Turning to the work of the facilitative branch of the Committee, he highlighted how the branch had developed a deeper

<sup>39</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/L.7.

<sup>40</sup> The latest membership list is available at [http://unfccc.int/bodies/election\\_and\\_membership/items/6558.php](http://unfccc.int/bodies/election_and_membership/items/6558.php).

understanding of its function to provide early warning for potential non-compliance and had agreed on indicative working arrangements to guide its work in this area. The co-chairperson informed the CMP that the Committee looked forward to the challenges relating to the true-up period and compliance assessment for the first commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol and to reflecting on the impacts on its work of decisions to be taken by the CMP at its eighth session.

71. The President thanked all of the Committee members for their hard work during the past year. On a proposal by the President, the CMP agreed to hold informal consultations, facilitated by Mr. Ilhomjon Rajabov (Tajikistan) and Ms. Christina Voigt (Norway), on this matter.

72. In addition, the President reminded Parties that an alternate member of the facilitative branch of the Compliance Committee needed to be elected by the CMP at the session.

73. At its 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the President thanked Mr. Rajabov and Ms. Voigt for their efforts in facilitating the informal consultations under this agenda sub-item and noted the resulting draft decision. The CMP, on a proposal by the President,<sup>41</sup> adopted decision 12/CMP.8, ~~entitled "Compliance Committee"~~.

74. At the same meeting, the President reported on the results of the consultations on the nominations for the Compliance Committee.<sup>42</sup>

#### **Compliance Committee – facilitative branch**

##### **Replacement member**

Mr. Ladislaus Kyaruzi (United Republic of Tanzania)	African States
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##### **Replacement alternate**

Mr. Marcus Henry (Australia)	Parties included in Annex I to the Convention
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## **B. Amendment of the Kyoto Protocol in respect of procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance**

(Agenda item 9(b))

75. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, this agenda sub-item was referred to the SBI for consideration.

76. At its 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the CMP, on a recommendation by the SBI,<sup>43</sup> concluded its consideration of the proposal from Saudi Arabia<sup>44</sup> to amend the Kyoto Protocol in respect of procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance.

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<sup>41</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/L.2.

<sup>42</sup> The latest membership list is available at <[http://unfccc.int/bodies/election\\_and\\_membership/items/6558.php](http://unfccc.int/bodies/election_and_membership/items/6558.php)>.

<sup>43</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/L.40.

<sup>44</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2005/2.

## X. Adaptation Fund

(Agenda item 10)

### A. Report of the Adaptation Fund Board

(Agenda item 10(a))

77. At the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the President referred the CMP to document FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/7 containing the annual report of the Adaptation Fund Board to the CMP, which covers activities in the period from 30 November 2011 to 30 June 2012.

78. At the invitation of the President, the Chair of the Adaptation Fund Board, Mr. Luis Santos (Uruguay), provided an overview of the Board's activities, noting that projects approved since the Fund was first operationalized were at an advanced stage of implementation. He also noted that the number of accredited national implementing entities had increased to 14, and that there were more than 20 new applications for accreditation to be considered by the Board at its next meeting. Reporting on the total amount of resources assigned by the Board for implementing projects and programmes over the past two years (USD 166.5 million), the Chair noted that the Board was concerned about the recent drastic reduction in the price of certified emission reduction units, which are the Fund's main source of income. He concluded by thanking Parties that had provided donations to the Fund.

79. The President thanked all the members and alternate members of the Adaptation Fund Board for their hard work during the past year. Representatives of 10 Parties made statements. On a proposal by the President, the CMP decided to establish a contact group, co-chaired by Ms. Diane Barclay (Australia) and Ms. Ruleta Camacho (Antigua and Barbuda), on this matter.

80. In addition, the President reminded Parties that the CMP needed to elect members and alternate members of the Adaptation Fund Board at the session.

81. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the President thanked the co-chairs for their efforts in facilitating the contact group under this agenda sub-item and noted that a draft decision had been produced. The CMP, on a proposal by the President,<sup>45</sup> adopted decision 3/CMP.8, entitled "~~Report of the Adaptation Fund Board~~".

82. At the same meeting, the President reported on the results of the consultations on the nominations for the Adaptation Fund Board. On a proposal by the President, the CMP took note that groups and constituencies had nominated candidates for election to the Board and urged groups to come forward with the pending nominations. The CMP agreed that, in accordance with established practice, once these nominations had been received by the secretariat the nominees would be deemed elected by the CMP at its eighth session. The CMP, acting on a proposal by the President, elected the following replacement members and replacement alternate members to the Adaptation Fund Board.<sup>46</sup>

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<sup>45</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/L.8.

<sup>46</sup> The latest membership list is available at [http://unfccc.int/bodies/election\\_and\\_membership/items/6558.php](http://unfccc.int/bodies/election_and_membership/items/6558.php).

### Adaptation Fund Board

<b>Member</b>	<b>Alternate</b>	
Mr. Yerima Peter Tarfa (Nigeria)	Mr. Petrus Muteyauli (Namibia)	African States
Mr. Valeriu Cazac (Republic of Moldova)	Ms. Medea Inashvili (Georgia)	Eastern European States
Mr. Raúl Pinedo (Panama)	Ms. Irina Helena Pineda Aguilar (Honduras)	Latin America and Caribbean States
Ms. Su-Lin Garbett-Shiels (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	Mr. Marc-Antoine Martin (France)	Western European and other States
Ms. Angela Churie-Kallhauge (Sweden)	Mr. Markku Kanninen (Finland)	Parties included in Annex I to the Convention
Ms. Celia Pigueron Wirz (Mexico)	Ms. Patience Dampsey (Ghana)	Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention
	Mr. Paul Eileen Phillip (Grenada)	Small island developing States

#### **B. Initial review of the Adaptation Fund**

(Agenda item 10(b))

83. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, this agenda sub-item was referred to the SBI for consideration.

84. At its 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the CMP, on a recommendation by the SBI,<sup>47</sup> adopted decision 4/CMP.8, ~~entitled "Initial review of the Adaptation Fund"~~.

### **XI. Issues relating to the international transaction log**

(Agenda item 11)

85. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, this agenda item was referred to the SBI for consideration.

86. At its 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the CMP, on a recommendation by the SBI,<sup>48</sup> adopted decision 8/CMP.8, ~~entitled "Methodology for the collection of international transaction log fees in the biennium 2014–2015"~~.

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<sup>47</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/L.46.

<sup>48</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15/Add.1.

## **XII. National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention that are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol**

(Agenda item 12)

87. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, this agenda item was referred to the SBI for consideration.

88. At its 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the CMP, on a recommendation by the SBI,<sup>49</sup> adopted decision 7/CMP.8, entitled “~~Supplementary information incorporated in national communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention that are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and submitted in accordance with Article 7, paragraph 2, of the Kyoto Protocol~~”.

## **XIII. Annual compilation and accounting report for Annex B Parties under the Kyoto Protocol**

(Agenda item 13)

### **1. Proceedings**

89. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, this agenda item was referred to the SBI for consideration.

90. At its 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the CMP, on a recommendation by the SBI,<sup>50</sup> adopted conclusions on the annual compilation and accounting report for Annex B Parties under the Kyoto Protocol.

### **2. Conclusions**

91. The CMP took note of the annual compilation and accounting report for Annex B Parties under the Kyoto Protocol for 2012.<sup>51</sup>

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

(Agenda item 14)

92. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, this agenda item was referred to the SBI for consideration.

93. At its 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 7 December, the CMP, acting on recommendations made by the SBI,<sup>52</sup> adopted decisions 10/CMP.8, entitled “~~Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol for developing countries~~”, and 11/CMP.8, entitled “~~Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol for countries with economies in transition~~”.

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

(Agenda item 15)

94. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, this agenda item was referred to the SBSTA for consideration.

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<sup>49</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/L.15/Add.1.

<sup>50</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/L.28.

<sup>51</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/9 and Add.1.

<sup>52</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/L.38 and FCCC/SBI/2012/15/Add.1.

95. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the President informed the CMP that the SBSTA<sup>53</sup> had considered this issue and had agreed to continue discussions on this matter at its next session. On a proposal by the President, the CMP took note of this action.

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

(Agenda item 16)

96. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, this agenda item was referred to the SBI for consideration.

97. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the President informed the CMP that the SBI<sup>54</sup> had considered this issue and had agreed to continue discussions on this matter at its next session. On a proposal by the President, the CMP took note of this action.

## **XVII. 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 17)

98. No other matters were raised under this agenda item.

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

(Agenda item 18)

### **A. Audited financial statements for the biennium 2010–2011**

(Agenda item 18(a))

#### **Budget performance for the biennium 2012–2013**

(Agenda item 18(b))

99. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, agenda sub-items 18(a) and (b) were referred to the SBI for consideration.

100. At its 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the CMP, on a recommendation by the SBI,<sup>55</sup> adopted decision 13/CMP.8, entitled "~~Administrative, financial and institutional matters~~".

### **B. Privileges and immunities for individuals serving on constituted bodies established under the Kyoto Protocol**

(Agenda item 18(c))

#### **1. Proceedings**

101. At the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the President recalled that the CMP, at its second session, had requested the SBI to consider this agenda sub-item with a view to forwarding a draft decision for adoption at a future session.

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<sup>53</sup> Further information is available at FCCC/SBSTA/2012/5, paragraphs 63–65.

<sup>54</sup> Further information is available at FCCC/SBI/2012/33, paragraphs 98–100.

<sup>55</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/L.32.

102. He informed the CMP that the SBI had concluded discussions on this issue at its thirty-sixth session and had forwarded draft treaty arrangements for consideration by the CMP at its eighth session.

103. On a proposal by the President, the CMP agreed to hold informal consultations facilitated by Mr. Javier Díaz Carmona (Costa Rica) on this matter.

104. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on a proposal by the President, the CMP considered and adopted those conclusions.<sup>56</sup> The President thanked Mr. Díaz Carmona for his efforts in carrying out informal consultations.

## 2. Conclusions

105. The CMP took note of the conclusions of the SBI on this matter.<sup>57</sup>

106. The CMP also took note of the draft treaty arrangements on privileges and immunities for individuals serving on constituted bodies established under the Kyoto Protocol that were forwarded by the SBI.<sup>58</sup>

107. The CMP requested the SBI, at its thirty-eighth session, to continue its consideration of this matter and to report to the CMP, at its ninth session, on the outcome of its work.

108. The CMP invited the COP to consider whether privileges and immunities for individuals serving on bodies established under the Convention may be required, taking into account the work undertaken by the SBI on this matter.

109. The CMP decided to continue its consideration of this matter at its next session.

## XIX. High-level segment

(Agenda item 19)

### A. Welcoming ceremony and opening of the high-level segment

110. A welcoming ceremony, attended by the Emir of Qatar, His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, the Heir Apparent of Qatar, His Highness Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al-Thani, Her Highness Sheikha Mozah bint Nasser Al-Missned of Qatar, the Emir of Kuwait, His Highness Sheikh Sabah IV Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. BAN Ki-moon, the President of the United Nations General Assembly, Mr. Wuk Jeremić, the President of COP 18 and CMP 8, Mr. Abdullah bin Hamad Al-Attiyah, the Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC, Ms. Christiana Figueres, and other dignitaries, was held on 4 December.

111. The joint high-level segment of COP 18 and CMP 8 was opened on 4 December by the President of the COP and the CMP at the 3<sup>rd</sup> meetings of the COP and the CMP.

112. The Emir of Qatar, His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, made a statement at the opening ceremony of the high-level segment.<sup>59</sup>

113. To mark the opening of the high-level segment, the Government of Qatar presented a video entitled "~~Count me in~~".

<sup>56</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/L.6.

<sup>57</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15, paragraphs 259–261.

<sup>58</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15/Add.2.

<sup>59</sup> The statements made at the opening of the high-level segment are available at [http://unfccc.int/meetings/doha\\_nov\\_2012/statements/items/7324.php](http://unfccc.int/meetings/doha_nov_2012/statements/items/7324.php).

## B. Statements by Parties and observer States

114. During the high-level segment, statements were made by 156 Parties, of which seven were given by Heads of State or Government, five were given by either Vice-Presidents or Deputy Prime Ministers, 99 were given by ministers and 45 were given by Party representatives. In addition, two statements were given by observer States. Statements were made by seven Parties on behalf of negotiating and other groups.<sup>60, 61</sup>

## C. Statements by United Nations officials

115. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. BAN Ki-moon, and the President of the United Nations General Assembly, Mr. Jeremić, made statements during the high-level segment. The Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC, Ms. Figueres, also made a statement.

## D. Doha Climate Gateway

116. During the session, the President convened a number of informal stocktaking plenaries, the purpose of which was to enhance the openness and transparency of the negotiations and to provide an overview to all participants of the organization of the work of the steps being taken and how the negotiations were advancing.<sup>62</sup> The President requested ministers and high-level officials to assist him in ministerial outreach, with a view to finding common ground on several key issues requiring finalization before the closure of the session, including the amendment to the Kyoto Protocol pursuant to its Article 3, paragraph 9, and implications of the implementation of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 5/CMP.7 on the previous decisions on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol, including those relating to Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. The ministers and high-level officials included Mr. Figueiredo Machado and Mr. Solhjell. These activities contributed to the development of a package of decisions that were designated as part of the Doha Climate Gateway<sup>63</sup> (see para. 16 above) and that were referred to the CMP for adoption.<sup>64</sup>

## XX. Statements by observer organizations

(Agenda item 20)

117. At the joint 8<sup>th</sup> meeting of the COP and 8<sup>th</sup> meeting of the CMP, on 7 December, statements were made by representatives of IGOs and NGOs.<sup>65</sup>

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<sup>60</sup> For a complete list of representatives who made statements at the high-level segment under agenda item 19 of the CMP and agenda item 18 of the COP, refer to annex II to the report of the COP on its eighteenth session (FCCC/CP/2012/8).

<sup>61</sup> As footnote 59 above.

<sup>62</sup> See <[http://unfccc.int/meetings/doha\\_nov\\_2012/items/7304.php](http://unfccc.int/meetings/doha_nov_2012/items/7304.php)>.

<sup>63</sup> The Doha Climate Gateway decisions also include seven decisions under the COP (see FCCC/CP/2012/8, para. 31).

<sup>64</sup> See <[http://unfccc.int/meetings/doha\\_nov\\_2012/items/7304.php](http://unfccc.int/meetings/doha_nov_2012/items/7304.php)> for further information.

<sup>65</sup> As footnote 60 above.

**XXI. Other matters**

(Agenda item 21)

118. At its resumed 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the CMP noted that no other matters were raised under this agenda item.

**XXII. Conclusion of the session**

(Agenda item 22)

119. At the resumed 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the Executive Secretary provided a preliminary estimate of the administrative and budgetary implications of decisions adopted during 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 eighth session**

(Agenda item 22(a))

120. At its resumed 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the CMP considered the draft report on its eighth session.<sup>66</sup> At the same meeting, on a proposal by the President, the CMP authorized the Rapporteur to complete the report on the session, under the guidance of the President and with the assistance of the secretariat.

**B. Closure of the session**

(Agenda item 22(b))

121. On a proposal by the President,<sup>67</sup> the CMP adopted resolution 1/CMP.8, entitled "Expression of gratitude to the Government of the State of Qatar and the people of the city of Doha".

122. The President then declared the eighth session of the CMP closed.

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<sup>66</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/L.1.

<sup>67</sup> FCCC/CP/2012/L.3–FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/L.5.

## Annex I

### Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, observer States and United Nations organizations attending the eighth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol

#### A. Parties to the Kyoto Protocol

Afghanistan	China	Guinea
Albania	Colombia	Guinea-Bissau
Algeria	Comoros	Guyana
Angola	Congo	Haiti
Antigua and Barbuda	Cook Islands	Honduras
Argentina	Costa Rica	Hungary
Armenia	<del>Côte d'Ivoire</del>	Iceland
Australia	Croatia	India
Austria	Cuba	Indonesia
Azerbaijan	Cyprus	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Bahamas	Czech Republic	Iraq
Bahrain	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Ireland
Bangladesh	Denmark	Israel
Barbados	Djibouti	Italy
Belarus	Dominica	Jamaica
Belgium	Dominican Republic	Japan
Belize	Ecuador	Jordan
Benin	Egypt	Kazakhstan
Bhutan	El Salvador	Kenya
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Equatorial Guinea	Kiribati
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Eritrea	Kuwait
Botswana	Estonia	Kyrgyzstan
Brazil	Ethiopia	<del>Lao People's Democratic Republic</del>
Brunei Darussalam	European Union	Latvia
Bulgaria	Fiji	Lebanon
Burkina Faso	Finland	Lesotho
Burundi	France	Liberia
Cambodia	Gabon	Libya
Cameroon	Gambia	Liechtenstein
Canada	Georgia	Lithuania
Cape Verde	Germany	Luxembourg
Central African Republic	Ghana	Madagascar
Chad	Greece	Malawi
Chile	Grenada	Malaysia
	Guatemala	

Maldives	Philippines	Sweden
Mali	Poland	Switzerland
Malta	Portugal	Tajikistan
Marshall Islands	Qatar	Thailand
Mauritania	Republic of Korea	Timor-Leste
Mauritius	Republic of Moldova	Togo
Mexico	Romania	Tonga
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Russian Federation	Trinidad and Tobago
Monaco	Rwanda	Tunisia
Mongolia	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Turkey
Montenegro	Saint Lucia	Turkmenistan
Morocco	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Tuvalu
Mozambique	Samoa	Uganda
Namibia	Sao Tome and Principe	Ukraine
Nauru	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates
Nepal	Senegal	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Netherlands	Serbia	United Republic of Tanzania
New Zealand	Seychelles	Uruguay
Nicaragua	Sierra Leone	Uzbekistan
Niger	Singapore	Vanuatu
Nigeria	Slovakia	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Niue	Slovenia	Viet Nam
Norway	Solomon Islands	Yemen
Oman	Somalia	Zambia
Pakistan	South Africa	Zimbabwe
Palau	Spain	
Panama	Sri Lanka	
Papua New Guinea	Sudan	
Paraguay	Suriname	
Peru	Swaziland	

## B. Observer States

Holy See  
 State of Palestine  
 South Sudan

**C. United Nations bodies and programmes**

United Nations

United Nations ~~Children's Fund~~

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 and Social Commission for Western Asia

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

United Nations Environment Programme

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/Centre for Human Rights

United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States

United Nations Office for Project Services

United Nations Population Fund

United Nations University

World Food Programme

**D. Convention secretariats**

Convention on Biological Diversity

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

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

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Global Environment Facility

Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

International Civil Aviation Organization

International Fund for Agricultural Development

International Maritime Organization

International Telecommunication Union

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

World Health Organization

World Intellectual Property Organization

World Meteorological Organization

World Tourism Organization

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

International Atomic Energy Agency

International Finance Corporation

International Monetary Fund

World Bank

World Trade Organization

## **Annex II**

### **Calendar of meetings of Convention and Kyoto Protocol bodies, 2013–2017**

- First sessional period in 2013: 3–14 June
- Second sessional period in 2013: 11–22 November
- First sessional period in 2014: 4–15 June
- Second sessional period in 2014: 3–14 December
- First sessional period in 2015: 3–14 June
- Second sessional period in 2015: 2–13 December
- First sessional period in 2016: 18–29 May
- Second sessional period in 2016: 30 November to 11 December
- First sessional period in 2017: 10–21 May
- Second sessional period in 2017: 29 November to 10 December

## Annex III

### Documents before the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its eighth session

FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/1	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary
FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/2	Proposal from Nauru for amendments to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/3 (Parts I and II)	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/2012/4	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
FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/5	Revised set of key attributes and transitional measures and draft revised joint implementation guidelines. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/6	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/2012/7	Report of the Adaptation Fund Board. Note by the Chair of the Adaptation Fund Board
FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/8	Annual report of the administrator of the international transaction log under the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/9	Annual compilation and accounting report for Annex B Parties under the Kyoto Protocol for 2012. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/9/Add.1	Annual compilation and accounting report for Annex B Parties under the Kyoto Protocol for 2012. Note by the secretariat. Addendum. Compilation and accounting information by Party
FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/10	Report on the workshops on the process and requirements for the accreditation of national implementing entities for direct access under the Adaptation Fund to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/11	Recommendation of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism on a procedure for addressing significant deficiencies in validation, verification or certification reports
FCCC/CP/2012/7– FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/12	Report on credentials. Report of the Bureau

FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/L.1	Draft report of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol on its eighth session
FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/L.2	Compliance Committee. Proposal by the President
FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/L.3	Proposal from Kazakhstan to amend Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol
FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/L.4/Rev.1	Implications of the implementation of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 5/CMP.7 on the previous decisions on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol, including those relating to Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. Revised proposal by the President
FCCC/CP/2012/L.3– FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/L.5	Expression of gratitude to the Government of the State of Qatar and the people of the city of Doha. Draft resolution submitted by Poland
FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/L.6	Privileges and immunities for individuals serving on constituted bodies established under the Kyoto Protocol. Proposal by the President
FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/L.7	Guidance on the implementation of Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol. Proposal by the President
FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/L.8	Report of the Adaptation Fund Board. Proposal by the President
FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/L.9	Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol. Draft decision proposed by the President
FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/L.10	Guidance relating to the clean development mechanism. Proposal by the President
FCCC/KP/CMP/2010/3	Proposal from Grenada for amendments to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/KP/CMP/2010/4	Proposal from Kazakhstan to amend Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/2	Proposal from the Czech Republic and the European Commission on behalf of the European Community and its member States for an amendment to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/3	Proposal from Tuvalu for an amendment to the Kyoto Protocol with respect to immunities for individuals serving on constituted bodies established under the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/4	Proposal from Tuvalu for amendments to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/5	Proposal from the Philippines for amendments to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat

FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/6	Proposal from New Zealand for an amendment to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/7	Proposal from Algeria, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, El Salvador, Gambia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe for an amendment to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/8	Proposal from Colombia for amendments to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/9	Proposal from Belarus for amendments to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/10	Proposal from Australia for amendments to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/11	Proposal from Japan for an amendment to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/12	Proposal from the Plurinational State of Bolivia on behalf of Malaysia, Paraguay and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela for an amendment to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/13	Proposal from Papua New Guinea for amendments to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/KP/CMP/2005/2	Proposal from Saudi Arabia to amend the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/2	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its thirty-sixth session, held in Bonn from 14 to 25 May 2012
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.20	Draft report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its thirty-seventh session
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.21	Carbon dioxide capture and storage in geological formations as clean development mechanism project activities. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.29	Implications of the implementation of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 5/CMP.7 on the previous decisions on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol, including those relating to Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBI/2012/15 and Add.1 and 2	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its thirty-sixth session, held in Bonn from 14 to 25 May 2012

FCCC/SBI/2012/L.27	Draft report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its thirty-seventh session
FCCC/SBI/2012/L.28	Annual compilation and accounting report for Annex B Parties under the Kyoto Protocol for 2012. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBI/2012/L.32	Administrative, financial and institutional matters. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBI/2012/L.36	Promoting gender balance and improving the participation of women in UNFCCC negotiations and in the representation of Parties in bodies established pursuant to the Convention or the Kyoto Protocol. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBI/2012/L.38	Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBI/2012/L.40	Amendment of the Kyoto Protocol in respect of procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBI/2012/L.46	Initial review of the Adaptation Fund. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/KP/AWG/2012/5 and Corr.1	Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol on the first and second parts of its seventeenth session, held in Bonn from 15 to 24 May 2012 and Doha from 27 November to 6 December 2012

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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 eighth  
session, held in Doha from 26 November to 8 December 2012**

**Addendum**

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

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## Decision 1/CMP.8

### **Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol pursuant to its Article 3, paragraph 9 (the Doha Amendment)**

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

*Recalling* Article 3, paragraph 9, Article 20, paragraph 2, and Article 21, paragraph 7, of the Kyoto Protocol,

*Recalling also* decisions 1/CMP.1 and 1/CMP.7,

*Recalling further* decision 1/CP.17,

*Emphasizing* the role of the Kyoto Protocol in the mitigation efforts by Parties included in Annex I,

*Welcoming* the decision by a number of Parties included in Annex I to inscribe quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments for the second commitment period in the third column of Annex B,

*Recognizing* the urgent need for Parties to deposit their instruments of acceptance without delay in order to ensure the prompt entry into force of the amendment to the Kyoto Protocol contained in annex I to this decision,

*Desiring* to facilitate the broad participation of Parties included in Annex I in the second commitment period,

*Recognizing also* the need for continued smooth implementation of the Kyoto Protocol, including its mechanisms under Articles 6, 12 and 17, pending the entry into force of the amendment for the second commitment period,

*Taking note* of the declarations set out in annex II to this decision,

*Taking note* also of decision 1/CP.18,

*Noting* the importance of the work under the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action to adopt a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force as soon as possible but no later than 2015, to come into effect and be implemented from 2020, as well as the workplan on enhancing mitigation ambition with a view to ensuring the highest possible mitigation efforts by all Parties, pursuant to decision 1/CP.17,

#### **I.**

1. *Adopts*, in accordance with Articles 20 and 21 of the Kyoto Protocol, the amendment set out in annex I to this decision;
2. *Requests* the secretariat to communicate the adopted amendment to the Depositary for circulation to all Parties for acceptance, in accordance with Articles 20 and 21 of the Kyoto Protocol;
3. *Calls* on all Parties to deposit as soon as possible with the Depositary their instruments of acceptance in respect of the amendment pursuant to Article 20 of the Kyoto Protocol with a view to expedite its entry into force;

4. *Reaffirms* that the second commitment period will begin on 1 January 2013 and *decides* that it will end on 31 December 2020;

## II.

5. *Recognizes* that Parties may provisionally apply the amendment pending its entry into force in accordance with Articles 20 and 21 of the Kyoto Protocol, and *decides* that Parties will provide notification of any such provisional application to the Depositary;

6. *Decides also* that Parties that do not provisionally apply the amendment under paragraph 5 will implement their commitments and other responsibilities in relation to the second commitment period, in a manner consistent with their national legislation or domestic processes, as of 1 January 2013 and pending the entry into force of the amendment in accordance with Articles 20 and 21 of the Kyoto Protocol;

## III.

7. *Decides* that each Party included in Annex I will revisit its quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment for the second commitment period at the latest by 2014. In order to increase the ambition of its commitment, such Party may decrease the percentage inscribed in the third column of Annex B of its quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment, in line with an aggregate reduction of greenhouse gas emissions not controlled by the Montreal Protocol by Parties included in Annex I of at least 25 to 40 per cent below 1990 levels by 2020;

8. *Decides also* that in order to ensure that an increase in ambition referred to in Article 3, paragraphs 1 ter and 1 quater, is effective, the Party concerned shall either adjust the calculation of its assigned amount or cancel, upon the establishment of its assigned amount, a number of assigned amount units (AAUs) equivalent to the decrease in its quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment inscribed in the third column in Annex B as contained in annex I to this decision through transferring these units to a cancellation account established in its national registry for this purpose, and communicating such adjustment of the calculation or transfer to the secretariat;

9. *Requests* each Party with a quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment inscribed in the third column of Annex B as contained in annex I to this decision to submit to the secretariat, by 30 April 2014, information relating to its intention to increase the ambition of its commitment, including progress made towards achieving its quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment, the most recently updated projections for greenhouse gas emissions until the end of the second commitment period, and the potential for increasing ambition;

10. *Decides further* that the information submitted by Parties included in Annex I in accordance with paragraph 9 above shall be considered by Parties at a high level ministerial round table to be held during the first sessional period in 2014, and *requests* the secretariat to prepare a report on the round table for consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its tenth session;

11. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat pursuant to the provisions contained in paragraph 10 above and requests that the actions of the secretariat called for in in paragraph 10 above be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources;

#### IV.

12. *Clarifies* that, for the second commitment period, starting from 1 January 2013, Parties not included in Annex I continue to be able to participate in ongoing project activities under Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol and in any project activities to be registered after 31 December 2012 in accordance with the provisions of the annex to decision 3/CMP.1;

13. *Clarifies also* that for the purposes of the second commitment period, from 1 January 2013 onwards, a Party included in Annex I may continue to participate in ongoing project activities under Article 12 and in any project activities to be registered after 31 December 2012, but only a Party with a quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment inscribed in the third column of Annex B as contained in annex I to this decision shall be eligible to transfer and acquire certified emission reductions (CERs) in accordance with decision 3/CMP.1 and with paragraph 15 below;

14. *Decides* that a Party referred to in paragraphs 15 and 16 below shall be eligible to use CERs to contribute to compliance with part of its commitment under Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol for the second commitment period upon the entry into force for that Party of the amendment contained in annex I to this decision and upon that Party meeting the requirements set out in paragraph 31 of the annex to decision 3/CMP.1;

15. *Decides*, with respect to joint implementation under Article 6 and emissions trading under Article 17 of the Kyoto Protocol, that:

(a) As of 1 January 2013, only a Party with a commitment inscribed in the third column of Annex B as contained in annex I to this decision whose eligibility has been established in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of the annex to decision 11/CMP.1 in the first commitment period, shall be eligible to transfer and acquire CERs, AAUs, emission reduction units (ERUs) and removal units (RMUs) valid for the second commitment period under Article 17 of the Kyoto Protocol, subject to the provisions of paragraph 3(b) of the annex to decision 11/CMP.1;

(b) Paragraph 2(b) of the annex to decision 11/CMP.1 shall apply to such Party only upon calculation and recording of its assigned amount for the second commitment period;

16. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to consider modalities for expediting the continued issuance, transfer and acquisition of ERUs under Article 6 for the second commitment period with respect to Parties referred to in paragraph 15 above and modalities for expediting the establishment of eligibility of Parties referred to in paragraph 15 above whose eligibility has not been established in the first commitment period;

17. *Decides* that the provisions of the second sentence of paragraph 31(e) of the annex to decision 3/CMP.1, the second sentence of subparagraph 21(e) of the annex to decision 9/CMP.1 and the second sentence of paragraph 2(e) of the annex to decision 11/CMP.1 shall be extended to apply to the second commitment period;

18. *Decides also* with regard to paragraphs 6–10 of the annex to decision 11/CMP.1 that for the purposes of the second commitment period:

(a) They shall apply to each Party referred to in paragraphs 15 and 16 above only upon calculation and recording of its assigned amount for the second commitment period;

(b) Any references to Article 3, paragraphs 7 and 8, of the Kyoto Protocol shall be read as references to Article 3, paragraphs 7 bis, 8 and 8 bis, of the Kyoto Protocol;

(c) The reference to "five times its most recently reviewed inventory" in paragraph 6 of the annex to decision 11/CMP.1 shall be read as "eight times its most recently reviewed inventory";

19. *Decides further* that paragraph 23 of the annex to decision 13/CMP.1 shall not apply for the purposes of the second commitment period;

## V.

20. *Decides* that the share of proceeds to assist developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to meet the costs of adaptation referred to in Article 12, paragraph 8, of the Kyoto Protocol and decision 17/CP.7, paragraph 15(a), shall be maintained at 2 per cent of the CERs issued for project activities;

21. *Decides also* that for the second commitment period, the Adaptation Fund shall be further augmented through a 2 per cent share of the proceeds levied on the first international transfers of AAUs and the issuance of ERUs for Article 6 projects immediately upon the conversion to ERUs of AAUs or RMUs previously held by Parties;

22. *Reaffirms* that in accordance with decision 17/CP.7, clean development mechanism project activities in least developed country Parties shall continue to be exempt from the share of proceeds to assist with the costs of adaptation;

## VI.

23. *Decides* that each Party included in Annex I with a commitment inscribed in the third column of Annex B as contained in annex I to this decision shall establish a previous period surplus reserve account in its national registry;

24. *Decides also* that where the emissions of a Party referred to in paragraph 23 above in a commitment period are less than its assigned amount under Article 3, the difference shall, on request of that Party, be carried over to the subsequent commitment period, as follows:

(a) Any ERUs or CERs held in that Party's national registry that have not been retired for that commitment period or cancelled may be carried over to the subsequent commitment period, up to a maximum for each unit type of 2.5 per cent of the assigned amount calculated pursuant to Article 3, paragraphs 7 and 8;

(b) Any AAUs held in that Party's national registry that have not been retired for that commitment period or cancelled shall be added to the assigned amount for that Party for the second commitment period. That part of a Party's assigned amount consisting of AAUs held in that Party's national registry that has not been retired for that commitment period or cancelled shall be transferred to its previous period surplus reserve account for the subsequent commitment period, to be established in its national registry;

25. *Decides further* that units in a Party's previous period surplus reserve account may be used for retirement during the additional period for fulfilling commitments of the second commitment period up to the extent by which emissions during the second commitment period exceed the assigned amount for that commitment period, as defined in Article 3, paragraphs 7 bis, 8 and 8 bis, of the Kyoto Protocol;

26. *Decides* that units may be transferred and acquired between previous period surplus reserve accounts. A Party referred to in paragraph 23 above may acquire units from other

Parties' previous period surplus reserve accounts into its previous period surplus reserve account up to 2 per cent of its assigned amount for the first commitment period pursuant to Article 3, paragraph 7 and 8;

## VII.

27. *Takes note* of decision 2/CMP.8 on the implications of the implementation of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 5/CMP.7 on the previous decisions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol, including those relating to Articles 5, 7 and 8;

28. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to take into account the provisions of this decision in its work pursuant to decision 2/CMP.8;

29. *Requests also* the secretariat and the relevant bodies under the Kyoto Protocol to take all necessary measures to facilitate the implementation of this decision;

30. *Decides* that the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol has fulfilled the mandate set out in decision 1/CMP.1 and that its work is hereby concluded.

**Annex I**

**Doha amendment to the Kyoto Protocol**

**Article 1: Amendment**

**A. Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol**

The following table shall replace the table in Annex B to the Protocol:

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Party</i>	<i>Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (2008–2012) (percentage of base year or period)</i>	<i>Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (2013–2020) (percentage of base year or period)</i>	<i>Reference year<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (2013–2020) (expressed as percentage of reference year)<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Pledges for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 (percentage of reference year)<sup>2</sup></i>
Australia	108	99.5	2000	98	5 to 15% or 25% <sup>3</sup>
Austria	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Belarus <sup>5*</sup>		88	1990	NA	8%
Belgium	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Bulgaria*	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Croatia*	95	80 <sup>6</sup>	NA	NA	20%/ 30% <sup>7</sup>
Cyprus		80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Czech Republic*	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Denmark	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Estonia*	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
European Union	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	1990	NA	20%/ 30% <sup>7</sup>
Finland	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
France	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Germany	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Greece	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Hungary*	94	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Iceland	110	80 <sup>8</sup>	NA	NA	
Ireland	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Italy	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Kazakhstan*		95	1990	95	7%
Latvia*	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	

1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Party</i>	<i>Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (2008–2012) (percentage of base year or period)</i>	<i>Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (2013–2020) (percentage of base year or period)</i>	<i>Reference year<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (2013–2020) (expressed as percentage of reference year)<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Pledges for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 (percentage of reference year)<sup>2</sup></i>
Liechtenstein	92	84	1990	84	–20%/–30% <sup>9</sup>
Lithuania*	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Luxembourg	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Malta		80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Monaco	92	78	1990	78	–30%
Netherlands	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Norway	101	84	1990	84	–30% to 40% <sup>10</sup>
Poland*	94	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Portugal	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Romania*	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Slovakia*	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Slovenia*	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Spain	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Sweden	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
Switzerland	92	84.2	1990	NA	20% to 30% <sup>11</sup>
Ukraine*	100	76 <sup>12</sup>	1990	NA	20%
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	92	80 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	
<i>Party</i>	<i>Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (2008–2012) (percentage of base year or period)</i>				
Canada <sup>13</sup>	94				
Japan <sup>14</sup>	94				
New Zealand <sup>15</sup>	100				
Russian Federation <sup>16*</sup>	100				

Abbreviation: NA = not applicable.

\* Countries that are undergoing the process of transition to a market economy.

All footnotes below, except for footnotes 1, 2 and 5, have been provided through communications from the respective Parties.

- <sup>1</sup> A reference year may be used by a Party on an optional basis for its own purposes to express its quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (QELRC) as a percentage of emissions of that year, that is not internationally binding under the Kyoto Protocol, in addition to the listing of its QELRC(s) in relation to the base year in the second and third columns of this table, which are internationally legally binding.
- <sup>2</sup> Further information on these pledges can be found in documents FCCC/SB/2011/INF.1/Rev.1 and FCCC/KP/AWG/2012/MISC.1, Add.1 and Add.2.
- <sup>3</sup> ~~Australia's QELRC under the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol is consistent with the achievement of Australia's unconditional 2020 target of 5 per cent below 2000 levels. Australia retains the option later to move up within its 2020 target of 5 to 15, or 25 per cent below 2000 levels, subject to certain conditions being met. This reference retains the status of these pledges as made under the Cancun Agreements and does not amount to a new legally binding commitment under this Protocol or its associated rules and modalities.~~
- <sup>4</sup> The QELRCs for the European Union and its member States for a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol are based on the understanding that these will be fulfilled jointly with the European Union and its member States, in accordance with Article 4 of the Kyoto Protocol. The QELRCs are without prejudice to the subsequent notification by the European Union and its member States of an agreement to fulfil their commitments jointly in accordance with the provisions of the Kyoto Protocol.
- <sup>5</sup> Added to Annex B by an amendment adopted pursuant to decision 10/CMP.2. This amendment has not yet entered into force.
- <sup>6</sup> ~~Croatia's QELRC for a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol is based on the understanding that it will fulfil this QELRC jointly with the European Union and its member States, in accordance with Article 4 of the Kyoto Protocol. As a consequence, Croatia's accession to the European Union shall not affect its participation in such joint fulfilment agreement pursuant to Article 4 or its QELRC.~~
- <sup>7</sup> As part of a global and comprehensive agreement for the period beyond 2012, the European Union reiterates its conditional offer to move to a 30 per cent reduction by 2020 compared to 1990 levels, provided that other developed countries commit themselves to comparable emission reductions and developing countries contribute adequately according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities.
- <sup>8</sup> The QELRC for Iceland for a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol is based on the understanding that it will be fulfilled jointly with the European Union and its member States, in accordance with Article 4 of the Kyoto Protocol.
- <sup>9</sup> The QELRC presented in column three refers to a reduction target of 20 per cent by 2020 compared to 1990 levels. Liechtenstein would consider a higher reduction target of up to 30 per cent by 2020 compared to 1990 levels under the condition that other developed countries commit themselves to comparable emission reductions and that economically more advanced developing countries contribute adequately according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities.
- <sup>10</sup> ~~Norway's QELRC of 84 is consistent with its target of 30 per cent reduction of emissions by 2020, compared to 1990. If it can contribute to a global and comprehensive agreement where major emitting Parties agree on emission reductions in line with the 2° C target, Norway will move to a level of 40 per cent reduction for 2020 based on 1990 levels. This reference retains the status of the pledge made under the Cancun Agreements and does not amount to a new legally binding commitment under this Protocol.~~
- <sup>11</sup> The QELRC presented in the third column of this table refers to a reduction target of 20 per cent by 2020 compared to 1990 levels. Switzerland would consider a higher reduction target up to 30 per cent by 2020 compared to 1990 levels subject to comparable emission reduction commitments from other developed countries and adequate contribution from developing countries according to their responsibilities and capabilities in line with the 2° C target. This reference retains the status of the pledge made under the Cancun Agreements and does not amount to a new legally binding commitment under this Protocol or its associated rules and modalities.
- <sup>12</sup> Should be full carry-over and there is no acceptance of any cancellation or any limitation on use of this legitimately acquired sovereign property.
- <sup>13</sup> On 15 December 2011, the Depository received written notification of Canada's withdrawal from the Kyoto Protocol. This action will become effective for Canada on 15 December 2012.
- <sup>14</sup> In a communication dated 10 December 2010, Japan indicated that it does not have any intention to be under obligation of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol after 2012.
- <sup>15</sup> New Zealand remains a Party to the Kyoto Protocol. It will be taking a quantified economy-wide emission reduction target under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in the period 2013 to 2020.

- <sup>16</sup> In a communication dated 8 December 2010 that was received by the secretariat on 9 December 2010, the Russian Federation indicated that it does not intend to assume a quantitative emission limitation or reduction commitment for the second commitment period.

## **B. Annex A to the Kyoto Protocol**

The following list shall replace the list under the heading “Greenhouse gases” in Annex A to the Protocol:

### **Greenhouse gases**

Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>)

Nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O)

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

Sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>)

Nitrogen trifluoride (NF<sub>3</sub>)<sup>1</sup>

## **C. Article 3, paragraph 1 bis**

The following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph 1 of Article 3 of the Protocol:

1 bis. The Parties included in Annex I shall, individually or jointly, ensure that their aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of the greenhouse gases listed in Annex A do not exceed their assigned amounts, calculated pursuant to their quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments inscribed in the third column of the table contained in Annex B and in accordance with the provisions of this Article, with a view to reducing their overall emissions of such gases by at least 18 per cent below 1990 levels in the commitment period 2013 to 2020.

## **D. Article 3, paragraph 1 ter**

The following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph 1 bis of Article 3 of the Protocol:

1 ter. A Party included in Annex B may propose an adjustment to decrease the percentage inscribed in the third column of Annex B of its quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment inscribed in the third column of the table contained in Annex B. A proposal for such an adjustment shall be communicated to the Parties by the secretariat at least three months before the meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol at which it is proposed for adoption.

## **E. Article 3, paragraph 1 quater**

The following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph 1 ter of Article 3 of the Protocol:

1 quater. An adjustment proposed by a Party included in Annex I to increase the ambition of its quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment in accordance with Article 3, paragraph 1 ter, above shall be considered adopted by the Conference of the

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<sup>1</sup> Applies only from the beginning of the second commitment period.

Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol unless more than three-fourths of the Parties present and voting object to its adoption. The adopted adjustment shall be communicated by the secretariat to the Depository, who shall circulate it to all Parties, and shall enter into force on 1 January of the year following the communication by the Depository. Such adjustments shall be binding upon Parties.

**F. Article 3, paragraph 7 bis**

The following paragraphs shall be inserted after paragraph 7 of Article 3 of the Protocol:

7 bis. In the second quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment period, from 2013 to 2020, the assigned amount for each Party included in Annex I shall be equal to the percentage inscribed for it in the third column of the table contained in Annex B of its aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of the greenhouse gases listed in Annex A in 1990, or the base year or period determined in accordance with paragraph 5 above, multiplied by eight. Those Parties included in Annex I for whom land-use change and forestry constituted a net source of greenhouse gas emissions in 1990 shall include in their 1990 emissions base year or period the aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions by sources minus removals by sinks in 1990 from land-use change for the purposes of calculating their assigned amount.

**G. Article 3, paragraph 7 ter**

The following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph 7 bis of Article 3 of the Protocol:

7 ter. Any positive difference between the assigned amount of the second commitment period for a Party included in the Annex I and average annual emissions for the first three years of the preceding commitment period multiplied by eight shall be transferred to the cancellation account of that Party.

**H. Article 3, paragraph 8**

In paragraph 8 of Article 3 of the Protocol, the words:

calculation referred to in paragraph 7 above

shall be substituted by:

calculations referred to in paragraphs 7 and 7 bis above

**I. Article 3, paragraph 8 bis**

The following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph 8 of Article 3 of the Protocol:

8 bis. Any Party included in Annex I may use 1995 or 2000 as its base year for nitrogen trifluoride for the purposes of the calculation referred to in paragraph 7 bis above.

**J. Article 3, paragraphs 12 bis and ter**

The following paragraphs shall be inserted after paragraph 12 of Article 3 of the Protocol:

12 bis. Any units generated from market-based mechanisms to be established under the Convention or its instruments may be used by Parties included in Annex I to assist them in

achieving compliance with their quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments under Article 3. Any such units which a Party acquires from another Party to the Convention shall be added to the assigned amount for the acquiring Party and subtracted from the quantity of units held by the transferring Party.

12 ter. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall ensure that, where units from approved activities under market-based mechanisms referred to in paragraph 12 bis above are used by Parties included in Annex I to assist them in achieving compliance with their quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments under Article 3, a share of these units 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 if these units are acquired under Article 17.

**K. Article 4, paragraph 2**

The following words shall be added to the end of the first sentence of paragraph 2 of Article 4 of the Protocol:

, or on the date of deposit of their instruments of acceptance of any amendment to Annex B pursuant to Article 3, paragraph 9

**L. Article 4, paragraph 3**

In paragraph 3 of Article 4 of the Protocol, the words:

, paragraph 7

shall be substituted by:

to which it relates

**Article 2: Entry into force**

This amendment shall enter into force in accordance with Articles 20 and 21 of the Kyoto Protocol.

## Annex II

### **Political declarations relating to assigned amount units carried over from the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol**

#### **Australia**

1. Australia will not purchase AAUs carried over from the first commitment period. Australia will adhere to arrangements in other countries relating to the transfer of AAUs under any arrangement that Australia may have linking our emissions trading scheme with any other scheme. Imported AAUs will continue to be ineligible for surrender for compliance by liable entities in Australia's emissions trading scheme.

#### **European Union and its 27 member States**

European Union legislation on Climate-Energy Package for the implementation of its emission reduction objectives for the period 2013-2020 does not allow the use of surplus AAUs carried over from the first commitment period to meet these objectives.

#### **Japan**

The Government of Japan will not purchase AAUs carried over from the first commitment period.

#### **Liechtenstein**

Liechtenstein will not acquire and use surplus assigned amount units carried over from the first commitment period to comply with its commitments in the second commitment period.

#### **Monaco**

Monaco will not purchase carried over AAUs from the first commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol.

#### **Norway**

Norway will not purchase carried over AAUs from the first commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol.

#### **Switzerland**

Under the Swiss domestic legislation applicable during the second commitment period, Switzerland will not use carried-over AAUs transferred from other Parties for compliance under Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol for the second commitment period. Switzerland will adhere to arrangements in other countries relating to the transfer of AAUs under any arrangement that Switzerland may have linking our emissions trading scheme with any other emissions trading schemes.

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
8 December 2012*

## Decision 2/CMP.8

### **Implications of the implementation of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 5/CMP.7 on the previous decisions on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol, including those relating to Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol**

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

*Recalling* its decisions 2/CMP.1, 3/CMP.1, 9/CMP.1, 11/CMP.1, 12/CMP.1, 13/CMP.1, 14/CMP.1, 15/CMP.1, 16/CMP.1, 17/CMP.1, 18/CMP.1, 19/CMP.1, 20/CMP.1, 22/CMP.1, 27/CMP.1, 6/CMP.3, 1/CMP.7, 2/CMP.7, 3/CMP.7, 4/CMP.7 and 5/CMP.7,

*Also recalling*, in particular, its decision that the second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol shall begin on 1 January 2013,<sup>1</sup>

*Emphasizing* the importance of commencing the implementation of the second commitment period without delay,

1. *Agrees* that decision 5/CMP.7 does not result in any modification to the previous decisions;
2. *Decides* that each Party with a quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment inscribed in the third column of Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol, as contained in annex I to decision 1/CMP.8, shall submit to the secretariat, by 15 April 2015, a report to facilitate the calculation of its assigned amount pursuant to Article 3, paragraphs 7bis, 8 and 8bis, of the Kyoto Protocol for the second commitment period and to demonstrate its capacity to account for its emissions and assigned amount (hereinafter referred to as the report to facilitate the calculation of the assigned amount);
3. *Also decides* that for the second commitment period, the report to facilitate the calculation of the assigned amount shall include the information specified in annex I to this decision;
4. *Further decides* that for the purposes of reporting land use, land-use change and forestry activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol for the second commitment period, each Party included in Annex I shall include the information specified in annex II to this decision in its annual greenhouse gas inventory in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 2, of the Kyoto Protocol, which shall be submitted starting with the annual inventory for the first year of the second commitment period;
5. *Decides* that each Party with a quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment inscribed in the third column of Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol shall submit its first standard electronic format for reporting Kyoto Protocol units for the second commitment period in conjunction with its first annual inventory submission for that commitment period;
6. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to continue to assess and address the implications of the implementation of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 4/CMP.7, as well as those of decision 1/CMP.8, on the relevant decisions adopted for the

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<sup>1</sup> Decision 1/CMP.7, paragraph 1.

first commitment period, with the aim of finalizing its consideration and proposing for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its ninth session any changes to such decisions;

7. *Notes* that some of the work referred to in paragraph 6 above might only be completed by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its tenth session;

8. *Also requests* the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to initiate consideration of any supplementary reporting tables required for the reporting of land use, land-use change and forestry activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol for the second commitment period in parallel with the consideration of any supplementary methodological guidance resulting from the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change referred to in decision 2/CMP.7, paragraph 8, and in the conclusions of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice at its thirty-third session,<sup>2</sup> with the aim of completing this work by the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol;

9. *Invites* Parties to submit to the secretariat, by 15 February 2013, views on and proposals or elements of proposals to address the implications referred to in paragraphs 6 and 8 above;

10. *Requests* the secretariat, subject to the availability of financial resources, to implement the measures necessary to enable the implementation of this decision, including, as appropriate:

(a) To organize a workshop, to be held prior to the thirty-eighth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, with the aim of facilitating the work of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice referred to in paragraph 6 above;

(b) To prepare a report on the workshop referred to in paragraph 10(a) above for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice at its thirty-eighth session;

(c) To organize a workshop, to be held prior to the thirty-ninth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, with the aim of facilitating the work on the common reporting format tables for land use, land-use change and forestry activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol;

(d) To prepare a report on the workshop referred to in paragraph 10(c) above for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice at its thirty-ninth session;

(e) To make the submissions referred to in paragraph 9 above publicly available on the UNFCCC website and to compile them into a miscellaneous document before the workshop referred to in paragraph 10(a) above;

11. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 10 above;

12. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

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<sup>2</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2010/13, paragraph 72.

## Annex I

### Report to facilitate the calculation of the assigned amount

1. The report to facilitate the calculation of the assigned amount pursuant to Article 3, paragraphs 7bis, 8 and 8bis, of the Kyoto Protocol for the second commitment period and to demonstrate the capacity of each Party with a quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment inscribed in the third column of Annex B to account for its emissions and assigned amounts shall contain the following information:

(a) Complete inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases (GHGs) not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, recalculated in accordance with decision 4/CMP.7 for all years from 1990, or another approved base year or period under Article 3, paragraph 5, of the Kyoto Protocol, to the most recent year available, and prepared in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 2, of the Kyoto Protocol, and any relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) and the Conference of the Parties (COP). If the report is submitted at the same time as the submission of the Party's annual GHG inventories, only one inventory submission should be provided and both reports should be submitted in conjunction;

(b) The identification of its selected base year for hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride in accordance with Article 3, paragraph 8, of the Kyoto Protocol, if the Party included in Annex I did not have a quantified emission limitation and reduction target in the first commitment period, and the identification of its selected base year for nitrogen trifluoride in accordance with Article 3, paragraph 8bis, of the Kyoto Protocol, for all Parties included in Annex I with a quantified emission limitation and reduction target for the second commitment period;

(c) The agreement under Article 4 of the Kyoto Protocol for the second commitment period, where the Party has reached such an agreement to fulfil its commitments under Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol jointly with other Parties;

(d) The calculation of its assigned amount pursuant to Article 3, paragraphs 7bis, 8 and 8bis, of the Kyoto Protocol, on the basis of its inventory referred to in paragraph 1(a) above, which is due by 15 April 2015;

(e) The calculation of its commitment period reserve in accordance with decision 11/CMP.1 or any subsequent revision thereof related to the calculation of the commitment period reserve;

(f) The identification of its selection of single minimum values for tree crown cover, land area and tree height for use in accounting for its activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol, if the Party included in Annex I did not select a definition of forest for the first commitment period, together with a justification of the consistency of those values with the information that has been historically reported to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations or other international bodies, and in the case of difference, an explanation of why and how such values were chosen, in accordance with decisions 16/CMP.1 and 2/CMP.7. If the Party included in Annex I selected its forest definition for the first commitment period, the definition for the second commitment period shall be the same;

(g) The identification of its election of activities under Article 3, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol for inclusion in its accounting for the second commitment period, in addition to those activities under Article 3, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol that were elected in the first commitment period, together with information on how its national

system under Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Kyoto Protocol will identify land areas associated with all additional elected activities and how the Party ensures that land that was accounted for under activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol in the first commitment period continues to be accounted for in subsequent commitment periods, in accordance with decisions 16/CMP.1 and 2/CMP.7;

(h) The identification of whether, for each activity under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol, it intends to account annually or for the entire commitment period;

(i) The forest management reference level as inscribed in the appendix to the annex to decision 2/CMP.7, any technical corrections as contained in the inventory report for the first year of the second commitment period and references to those sections in the national inventory report where such information is reported consistent with the requirements of decision 2/CMP.7, annex, paragraph 14;<sup>1</sup>

(j) Information on how emissions from harvested wood products originating from forests prior to the start of the second commitment period have been calculated in the reference level in accordance with decision 2/CMP.7, annex, paragraph 16;

(k) An indication of whether it intends to apply the provisions to exclude emissions from natural disturbances for the accounting for afforestation and reforestation under Article 3, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol and/or forest management under Article 3, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol during the second commitment period in accordance with decision 2/CMP.7, annex, paragraph 33, and any relevant supplementary methodological guidance developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and adopted by the CMP and the COP, including:

(i) Country-specific information on the background level of emissions associated with annual natural disturbances that have been included in its forest management reference level;

(ii) Information on how the background level(s) for afforestation and reforestation under Article 3, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol and/or forest management under Article 3, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol have been estimated, and information on how it avoids the expectation of net credits or net debits during the commitment period, including information on how a margin is established, if a margin is needed;

(l) A description of its national system in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Kyoto Protocol, reported in accordance with the “Guidelines for the preparation of the information required under Article 7 of the Kyoto Protocol”, if the Party included in Annex I did not have a quantified emission limitation and reduction target in the first commitment period;

(m) A description of its national registry, reported in accordance with the “Guidelines for the preparation of the information required under Article 7 of the Kyoto Protocol”, if the Party included in Annex I did not have a quantified emission limitation and reduction target in the first commitment period.

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<sup>1</sup> Parties shall include the submission pursuant to decision 2/CMP.6, paragraph 4, and the corresponding technical assessment report pursuant to decision 2/CMP.6, paragraph 5, as annexes to the report. Any technical corrections resulting from recommendations in the technical assessment report shall be reported in the inventory submission for the first year of the second commitment period.

## Annex II

### **Information on land use, land-use change and forestry activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol in annual greenhouse gas inventories**

1. Each Party included in Annex I shall include in its annual greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory information on anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks from land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) activities under Article 3, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol, forest management under Article 3, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol and any elected activities under Article 3, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol<sup>1</sup> in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 2, of the Kyoto Protocol as elaborated by any relevant supplementary methodological guidance developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) and the Conference of the Parties (COP). Estimates for activities under Article 3, paragraph 3, forest management under Article 3, paragraph 4, and any elected activities under Article 3, paragraph 4, shall be clearly distinguished from anthropogenic emissions from the sources listed in Annex A to the Kyoto Protocol. In reporting the above-mentioned information, each Party included in Annex I shall include the reporting requirements specified in paragraphs 3–6 below, taking into consideration the information communicated as part of the report to facilitate the calculation of the assigned amount referred to in paragraph 2 of this decision and the selected values in accordance with decision 16/CMP.1, annex, paragraph 16.

2. General information to be reported for activities under Article 3, paragraph 3, forest management under Article 3, paragraph 4, and any elected activities under Article 3, paragraph 4, shall include:

(a) Information on how inventory methodologies have been applied taking into account the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*, and any relevant supplementary methodological guidance developed by the IPCC and adopted by the CMP and the COP, and recognizing the principles as laid out in decision 16/CMP.1;

(b) The geographical location of the boundaries of the areas that encompass:

(i) Units of land subject to activities under Article 3, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol;

(ii) Units of land subject to activities under Article 3, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol which would otherwise be included in land subject to forest management or elected activities under Article 3, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol under the provisions of decision 2/CMP.7, annex, paragraph 9;

(iii) Land subject to forest management under Article 3, paragraph 4, in the second commitment period and to any elected activities under Article 3, paragraph 4;

The information aims to ensure that units of land and areas of land are identifiable. Parties are encouraged to elaborate on this information on the basis of any relevant decisions of the CMP and the COP on methodological guidance associated with LULUCF;

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<sup>1</sup> The elected activities shall be the same as those identified in the Party's report referred to in paragraph 2 of this decision.

(c) The spatial assessment unit used for determining the area of accounting for afforestation, reforestation and deforestation;

(d) Information on anthropogenic GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks resulting from activities under Article 3, paragraph 3, forest management under Article 3, paragraph 4, and any elected activities under Article 3, paragraph 4, for all geographical locations reported in the current and previous years, under paragraph 3(b) above, since the beginning of the commitment period or the onset of the activity, whichever comes later. In the latter case the year of the onset of the activity shall also be included. Once land is accounted for under activities under Article 3, paragraph 3, forest management under Article 3, paragraph 4, or any elected activities under Article 3, paragraph 4, reporting shall continue throughout subsequent and contiguous commitment periods;

(e) Information on which, if any, of the following pools – above-ground biomass, below-ground biomass, litter, deadwood and/or soil organic carbon – were not accounted for, together with verifiable information that demonstrates that these unaccounted pools were not a net source of anthropogenic GHG emissions;

(f) When a Party applies the provisions for natural disturbances to its accounting in the second commitment period, information demonstrating that emissions from natural disturbances in any single year exceed the background level(s), including a margin, where a margin is needed pursuant to decision 2/CMP.7, annex, paragraph 33. For this purpose, a Party shall, inter alia, include information in accordance with decision 2/CMP.7, annex, paragraphs 33 and 34:

(i) Showing that all lands subject to the exclusion due to natural disturbances are identified, including their georeferenced location, year and types of disturbances;

(ii) Showing how annual emissions resulting from natural disturbances and the subsequent removals during the commitment period in those areas are estimated and excluded from the accounting;

(iii) Showing that no land-use change has occurred on lands for which the provisions contained in decision 2/CMP.7, annex, paragraph 33, are applied and explaining the methods and criteria for identifying any future land-use changes on those land areas during the second commitment period;

(iv) Demonstrating that the events or circumstances were beyond the control of, and not materially influenced by, the Party in the commitment period, by demonstrating practicable efforts to prevent, manage or control the events or circumstances that led to the application of the provisions contained in decision 2/CMP.7, annex, paragraph 33;

(v) Demonstrating efforts taken to rehabilitate, where practicable, the land for which the provisions contained in decision 2/CMP.7, annex, paragraph 33, are applied;

(vi) Showing that emissions associated with salvage logging were not excluded from accounting.

(g) If a Party accounts for GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks from the harvested wood products pool other than by instantaneous oxidation, information on emissions and removals resulting from changes in the harvested wood products pool accounted for in accordance with decision 2/CMP.7. The emission and removal estimates shall be provided separately for activities under Article 3, paragraph 3, forest management under Article 3, paragraph 4, and any elected activities under Article 3, paragraph 4. For this purpose, a Party shall, inter alia, include the following information in accordance with decision 2/CMP.7, annex, paragraphs 16 and 27–32:

- (i) Information on activity data for the harvested wood products categories used for estimating the harvested wood products pool removed from domestic forests, for domestic consumption and for export, as appropriate;
  - (ii) Information on half-lives used in estimating the emissions and removals for these categories in accordance with decision 2/CMP.7, annex, paragraph 29 or 30, or, alternatively, information on methodologies used to account for harvested wood products in accordance with decision 2/CMP.7, annex, paragraph 30, showing that the methodologies used are at least as detailed or accurate as the first-order decay method with default half-lives provided in decision 2/CMP.7, annex, paragraph 29;
  - (iii) If the forest management reference level is based on a projection, information on whether emissions from harvested wood products originating from forests prior to the start of the second commitment period have been included in the accounting;
  - (iv) Information on how emissions from the harvested wood products pool that have been accounted for during the first commitment period on the basis of instantaneous oxidation have been excluded from the accounting for the second commitment period;
  - (v) Information showing that harvested wood products resulting from deforestation have been accounted on the basis of instantaneous oxidation;
  - (vi) Information showing that carbon dioxide emissions from harvested wood products in solid waste disposal sites, where these emissions are separately accounted for, and from wood harvested for energy purposes have been accounted on the basis of instantaneous oxidation;
  - (vii) Information showing that the emissions and removals resulting from changes in the harvested wood products pool accounted for do not include imported harvested wood products, irrespective of their origin.
3. Information should also be provided which indicates whether anthropogenic GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks from LULUCF activities under Article 3, paragraph 3, forest management under Article 3, paragraph 4, and any elected activities under Article 3, paragraph 4, factor out removals from:
- (a) Elevated carbon dioxide concentrations above pre-industrial levels;
  - (b) Indirect nitrogen deposition;
  - (c) The dynamic effects of age structure resulting from activities prior to 1 January 1990.
4. Specific information to be reported for activities under Article 3, paragraph 3, shall include:
- (a) Information that demonstrates that activities under Article 3, paragraph 3, began on or after 1 January 1990 and before 31 December of the last year of the commitment period, and are directly human-induced;
  - (b) Information on how harvesting or forest disturbance that is followed by the re-establishment of a forest is distinguished from deforestation.
5. Specific information to be reported for forest management under Article 3, paragraph 4, and any elected activities under Article 3, paragraph 4, shall include:
- (a) A demonstration that activities under Article 3, paragraph 4, have occurred since 1 January 1990 and are human induced;

(b) For Parties included in Annex I that elect cropland management and/or grazing land management and/or revegetation and/or wetland drainage and rewetting, anthropogenic GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks for each year of the commitment period and for the base year for each of the elected activities on the geographical locations reported under paragraph 2(b) above;

(c) Information that demonstrates that emissions by sources and removals by sinks resulting from forest management under Article 3, paragraph 4, and any elected activities under Article 3, paragraph 4, are not accounted for under activities under Article 3, paragraph 3;

(d) Information on how all emissions arising from the conversion of natural forests to planted forests are accounted for in accordance with any supplementary methodological guidance developed by the IPCC and adopted by the CMP;

(e) Information that demonstrates methodological consistency between the reference level and reporting for forest management during the second commitment period, including the area accounted for, the treatment of harvested wood products, and the accounting of any emissions from natural disturbances;

(f) Any technical corrections made pursuant to decision 2/CMP.7, annex, paragraph 14, to ensure consistency between the reference level and reporting for forest management during the second commitment period;

(g) If a Party includes in its accounting of forest management under Article 3, paragraph 4, anthropogenic GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks resulting from the harvest and conversion of forest plantations to non-forest land, information to demonstrate that it has met the requirements set out in decision 2/CMP.7, annex, paragraphs 37–39, and any relevant supplementary methodological guidance developed by the IPCC and adopted by the CMP, including:

(i) The identification of all lands and associated carbon pools subject to decision 2/CMP.7, annex, paragraph 37, including the georeferenced location and year of conversion;

(ii) A demonstration that the forest plantation was first established through direct human-induced planting and/or seeding of non-forest land before 1 January 1990, and, if the forest plantation was re-established, that this last occurred on forest land through direct human-induced planting and/or seeding after 1 January 1960;

(iii) A demonstration that a new forest of at least equivalent area to the harvested forest plantation is established through direct human-induced planting and/or seeding of non-forested land that did not contain forest on 31 December 1989;

(iv) A demonstration that this newly established forest will reach at least the equivalent carbon stock that was contained in the harvested forest plantation at the time of harvest, within the normal harvesting cycle of the harvested forest plantation, and, if not, a debit would be generated under Article 3, paragraph 4

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
8 December 2012*



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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 eighth  
session, held in Doha from 26 November to  
8 December 2012****Addendum****Part Two: Action taken by the Conference of the Parties  
serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at  
its eighth session**

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## Decision 3/CMP.8

### Report of the Adaptation Fund Board

*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,

*Also recalling* previous decisions made by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol on reports of the Adaptation Fund Board,

*Taking note* of the report of the Adaptation Fund Board,<sup>1</sup>

*Noting with concern* the decline in market prices of certified emission reductions, and its expected impact on the availability of funding from the Adaptation Fund,

1. *Notes* the following actions and decisions taken by the Adaptation Fund Board in accordance with decision 1/CMP.4, paragraph 10:
  - (a) Accreditation of 14 national implementing entities, including eight during the reporting period, that can directly access resources from the Adaptation Fund;
  - (b) Cumulative approval of funding decisions on adaptation projects and programmes amounting to USD 166.5 million;
  - (c) The Board's decision to offer Fund certified emission reductions for direct purchase by governments;
  - (d) ~~The Board's fundraising target set at USD 100 million until 2013;~~
2. *Also notes* that cumulative receipts into the Adaptation Fund Trust Fund have reached USD 301.1 million;
3. *Further notes* that funds available for new funding approvals amounted to USD 112.8 million by 30 June 2012 and that potential additional resources from the monetization of certified emission reductions up to the end of 2012 are estimated at USD 31.4 million, for total potential additional resources of USD 144.2 million for new project and programme approvals;<sup>2</sup>
4. *Notes with concern* issues related to the sustainability, adequacy and predictability of funding from the Adaptation Fund based on the current uncertainty on the prices of certified emission reductions and the continuation of the Adaptation Fund during and beyond the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol;
5. *Requests* the Adaptation Fund Board to report to the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its thirty-eighth session on the status of resources of the Fund, trends in the flow of resources and any identifiable causes of these trends;
6. *Decides* to consider, at its ninth session, means to enhance the sustainability, adequacy and predictability of these resources, including the potential to diversify revenue

<sup>1</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/7.

<sup>2</sup> The estimates provided are based on publicly available information and do not in any way constitute Trustee predictions with respect to future certified emission reduction prices, exchange rates, certified emission reduction issuance or other variables. Based on spot prices for certified emission reductions and the exchange rate between the United States dollar and the euro observed during July 2012, and estimated certified emission reduction issuance from the United Nations Environment Programme Risoe Centre (FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/7, para. 37, footnote 9).

streams of the Adaptation Fund, taking into consideration the report of the Adaptation Fund Board as requested in paragraph 5 above;

7. *Takes note with appreciation* of the continued efforts of the Adaptation Fund Board to promote the accreditation of national implementing entities and direct access to Adaptation Fund resources;

8. *Also notes* the successful completion, in accordance with decision 5/CMP.6, paragraph 8, of a series of workshops on the accreditation of national implementing entities, which was concluded in 2012 with two workshops organized by the UNFCCC secretariat in collaboration with the Governments of the Philippines and Samoa, in Manila, the Philippines, from 19 to 21 March 2012 for the Asian and Eastern European regions, and in Apia, Samoa, from 23 to 25 April 2012 for the Pacific subregion;

9. *Welcomes* the financial contributions to the Adaptation Fund made by the Governments of Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the pledges of contributions to the Fund made by Australia and the Brussels-Capital Region of Belgium in accordance with decision 4/CMP.5, paragraph 9;

10. *Also welcomes* the financial contributions provided by the Governments of Australia, Japan, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the support provided by the Governments of the Philippines and Samoa, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme, for the organization of the regional and subregional workshops on the accreditation of national implementing entities;

11. *Continues to encourage* Parties included in Annex I to the Convention and international organizations to provide funding to the Adaptation Fund, which will be additional to the share of proceeds from clean development mechanism project activities;

12. *Requests* the secretariat to prepare a technical paper, based on the experiences of bodies under the Convention and the wider United Nations system, on the process of selecting host institutions for entities under the Convention and the wider United Nations system, including the steps and time frames required to conduct open and competitive bidding processes, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its thirty-eighth session.

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
7 December 2012*

## Decision 4/CMP.8

### Initial review of the Adaptation Fund

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

*Recalling decisions 1/CMP.3, 5/CMP.5, 5/CMP.6, 6/CMP.6 and 7/CMP.7,*

*Noting the views of Parties and interested international organizations and stakeholders on the review of the Adaptation Fund in accordance with the annex to decision 6/CMP.6 and decision 1/CMP.3, paragraph 33,<sup>1</sup>*

*Also noting the compilation and synthesis of additional, disaggregated information on the administrative costs of the Adaptation Fund Board prepared by the secretariat,<sup>2</sup> as well as the clarifications and additional information provided by the Chair of the Adaptation Fund Board and the Adaptation Fund Board secretariat, regarding the difficulties in comparing the administrative costs of the secretariats of different funds, during the thirty-seventh session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation,*

*Taking note of the report on the review of the interim arrangements of the Adaptation Fund,<sup>3</sup>*

1. *Recognizes* the effectiveness and efficiency of the interim secretariat of the Adaptation Fund Board and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank), as interim trustee for the Adaptation Fund, in the delivery of their services to the Board, as well as the operational improvements identified in the report on the review of the interim arrangements of the Adaptation Fund;
2. *Notes with appreciation* recommendations made by the Adaptation Fund Board with respect to the interim institutional arrangements of the Adaptation Fund, as well as ~~decisions taken with respect to operational issues involving the Board's interim~~ secretariat and the interim trustee for the Fund, in response to the recommendations arising from the performance review of the interim arrangements of the Adaptation Fund;<sup>4</sup>
3. *Decides* that the interim institutional arrangements of the trustee of the Adaptation Fund, as provided by decision 1/CMP.3 and contained in the terms and conditions of services to be provided by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank) as trustee of the Adaptation Fund, adopted by decision 1/CMP.4 and amended by decision 5/CMP.6, will be extended until June 2015;
4. *Requests* the Chair of the Adaptation Fund Board to discuss with the World Bank the extension of 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, in accordance with paragraph 3 above, and to submit a recommendation for consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its ninth session;
5. *Decides* to extend the interim institutional arrangements of the secretariat of the Adaptation Fund Board, as provided by decision 1/CMP.3, until the completion of the second review of the Adaptation Fund in 2014;

<sup>1</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2011/MISC.1 and FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.11 and Add.1.

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.8/Rev.1.

<sup>3</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2011/6/Add.1, annex.

<sup>4</sup> As footnote 3 above.

6. *Encourages* the Adaptation Fund Board to continue working with the interim trustee for the Adaptation Fund on further enhancing the process of monetization of certified emission reductions;
7. *Also encourages* the Adaptation Fund Board to continue enhancing access to funding from the Adaptation Fund, especially through its direct access modality;
8. *Requests* the Adaptation Fund Board to consider how to further improve accessibility to funding from the Adaptation Fund, especially through its direct access modality, and to report on its conclusions to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its ninth session;
9. *Notes with concern* issues related to the sustainability, adequacy and predictability of funding from the Adaptation Fund based on the current uncertainty regarding the prices of certified emission reductions and the continuation of the Adaptation Fund during and beyond the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol;
10. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, at its thirty-eighth session, to initiate the second review of the Adaptation Fund in accordance with the terms of reference contained in the annex to decision 6/CMP.6, or as these guidelines may be subsequently amended, and to report back to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its ninth session, with a view to the review being undertaken by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its tenth session.

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
7 December 2012*

## Decision 5/CMP.8

### 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 and decision 1/CMP.6,

*Cognizant* of decisions 3/CMP.1, 7/CMP.1, 1/CMP.2, 2/CMP.3, 2/CMP.4, 2/CMP.5, 3/CMP.6, 8/CMP.7, 9/CMP.7 and 10/CMP.7,

#### I. General

1. *Takes note* of the annual report for 2011–2012 of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism;<sup>1</sup>
2. *Commends* the Executive Board for the substantial work undertaken over the past year;
3. *Welcomes* the success of the clean development mechanism during the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, which to date has been responsible for over 5,200 clean development mechanism project activities being registered in over 80 countries, over 50 programmes of activities being registered in 27 countries, over one billion certified emission reductions being issued and in excess of USD 215 billion being invested;
4. *Stresses* the need to ensure the continued success of the clean development mechanism after the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol with regard to its contribution to the achievement of the objective of the Convention;
5. *Requests* the Executive Board to further improve the consistency, efficiency and transparency of its decision-making;
6. *Encourages* Parties to take into account the expected time commitments of members and alternate members, as specified in annex I to decision 3/CMP.6, when making nominations to the Executive Board;
7. *Takes note* of the work and recommendations of the policy dialogue on the clean development mechanism;
8. *Requests* the Executive Board to consider the recommendations arising from the policy dialogue on the clean development mechanism that fall within the scope of work of the Executive Board and the Marrakesh Accords;

#### II. Review of the modalities and procedures for the clean development mechanism

9. *Reiterates* that, pursuant to decision 3/CMP.1, the first review of the modalities and procedures for the clean development mechanism, as contained in the annex to decision 3/CMP.1, shall be carried out by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its ninth session;

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<sup>1</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/3 (Parts I and II) and FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/11.

10. *Invites* Parties and admitted observer organizations to submit to the secretariat, by 25 March 2013, their views on possible changes to the modalities and procedures for the clean development mechanism;
11. *Requests* the secretariat to compile the submissions referred to in paragraph 10 above into a miscellaneous document, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its thirty-eighth session;
12. *Also requests* the Executive Board to submit recommendations on possible changes to the modalities and procedures for the clean development mechanism, drawing upon the experience gained by the Executive Board, the secretariat and stakeholders in the implementation of the clean development mechanism, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its thirty-eighth session;
13. *Further requests* the secretariat to organize, prior to the thirty-eighth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, a workshop with the aim of facilitating the progress of the review of the modalities and procedures for the clean development mechanism, while ensuring broad participation of developing country Parties, subject to availability of resources;
14. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, at its thirty-ninth session, taking into account the work referred to in paragraphs 10–13 above, to prepare recommendations on possible changes to the modalities and procedures for the clean development mechanism, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its ninth session, with a view to adopting a decision on this matter at that session;
15. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the workshop referred to in paragraph 13 above;
16. *Invites* Parties to make voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities for the organization of the workshop referred to in paragraph 13 above;
17. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in paragraph 13 above be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources;

### III. Governance

18. *Welcomes* the work undertaken by the Executive Board to consolidate and clarify its regulatory documents;
19. *Designates* as operational entities those entities that have been accredited, and provisionally designated, as operational entities by the Executive Board to carry out the sector-specific validation functions and/or sector-specific verification functions described in the annex to this decision;
20. *Decides* that the Executive Board may extend from three to five years the frequency of reaccrediting operational entities;
21. *Welcomes* the work undertaken by the Executive Board to develop voluntary measures to highlight the sustainable development co-benefits brought about by clean development mechanism project activities and programmes of activities;
22. *Requests* the Executive Board to evaluate the use of the voluntary sustainable development tool during 2013 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 ninth session;

23. *Welcomes* the work undertaken by the Executive Board to develop a procedure for addressing significant deficiencies in validation, verification and certification reports;
24. *Notes* that Parties may wish to address the issue of significant deficiencies in validation, verification and certification reports as part of the review of the modalities and procedures referred to in paragraph 9 above;
25. *Also notes* that Parties may wish to address the issue of a Party withdrawing or suspending a letter of approval for a project activity or programme of activities as part of the review of the modalities and procedures referred to in paragraph 9 above;
26. *Welcomes* the implementation by the Executive Board and the secretariat, following the request contained in decision 8/CMP.7, of procedures for the voluntary cancellation of certified emission reductions in the clean development mechanism registry;
27. *Commends* the Executive Board and the secretariat for their work on transparent and direct communication with stakeholders;
28. *Requests* the Executive Board to include information on the use of the modalities and procedures for direct communication with stakeholders in its annual report to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol;
29. *Encourages* Parties to share their experiences in relation to local stakeholder consultation processes;

#### **IV. Baseline and monitoring methodologies and additionality**

30. *Welcomes* the adoption by the Executive Board of improved standards for the ~~demonstration of additionality, in particular with regard to "first-of-its-kind" and common~~ practice;
31. *Encourages* the Executive Board to further extend the simplified modalities for the demonstration of additionality, including positive lists, to a wider scope of small-scale project activities, while ensuring environmental integrity;
32. *Welcomes* the work undertaken by the Executive Board in further developing and implementing the regulatory framework relating to standardized baselines;
33. *Also welcomes* the work undertaken by the Executive Board to streamline the regulatory framework in relation to programmes of activities;
34. *Requests* the Executive Board to continue its work on programmes of activities, inter alia:
  - (a) To ensure that the eligibility criteria for the inclusion of component project activities in programmes of activities adequately reflect differences in technology types in order to make programmes of activities homogeneous and to prevent debundling;
  - (b) To allow for practical approaches to addressing situations of missing data in relation to monitoring and verification of programmes of activities at the micro-scale level;
  - (c) To ensure that verification and validation are performed by the same designated operational entity only in cases of limited access to designated operational entities or significantly higher transaction costs and if the designated operational entity can ensure the implementation of processes to safeguard the impartiality and integrity of the designated operational entity in undertaking such activity;
35. *Encourages* the Executive Board to continue its work on the simplification and streamlining of methodologies, with the aim of reducing transaction costs for all project

activities and programmes of activities, especially those in regions underrepresented in the clean development mechanism;

36. *Requests* the Executive Board to consider the use of more cost-effective approaches in afforestation/reforestation methodologies for the estimation of baseline stocks and removals, including the use of remote sensing for monitoring, as long as conservative estimates are used to guarantee the environmental integrity of afforestation/reforestation projects;

37. *Also requests* the Executive Board to consider possible flexibility in the timing of the verification of afforestation and reforestation projects during a crediting period, while ensuring consistency with the principles of temporary certified emission reductions, and to report back on this matter to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its ninth session;

38. *Notes* that Parties may wish to address the length of crediting periods as part of the review of the modalities and procedures referred to in paragraph 9 above;

39. *Welcomes* the work undertaken by the Executive Board to adopt relevant documents regarding carbon dioxide capture and storage in geological formations as clean development mechanism project activities;

40. *Decides* that the eligibility under the clean development mechanism of carbon dioxide capture and storage in geological formations project activities which involve the transport of carbon dioxide from one country to another or which involve geological storage sites that are in more than one country and the establishment of a global reserve of certified emission reduction units for carbon dioxide capture and storage in geological formations project activities shall be considered by Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice at its forty-fifth session;

41. *Also decides* that while carbon dioxide capture and storage in geological formations project activities which involve the transport of carbon dioxide from one country to another or which involve geological storage sites that are in more than one country would merit inclusion under the clean development mechanism, more practical experience of carbon dioxide capture and storage project activities in geological formations under the clean development mechanism would be beneficial;

## **V. Registration of clean development mechanism project activities and issuance of certified emission reductions**

42. *Takes note* of the significant increase in the rates of submission of requests for registration and issuance, including the substantial increase in the number of requests for registration of programmes of activities under the clean development mechanism;

43. *Welcomes* the work being undertaken by the Executive Board and the secretariat to ensure the efficient processing of requests for registration and issuance during a period of significantly increased submissions;

44. *Requests* the Executive Board and the secretariat to continue seeking ways to streamline the processes for the registration of clean development mechanism project activities and programmes of activities, and the issuance of certified emission reductions, to ensure that the average time between the receipt of a submission and the commencement of the completeness check is fewer than 15 calendar days;

45. *Requests* the Executive Board to explore the possibility of reviewing the validation process of clean development mechanism project activities that are deemed to be automatically additional;

46. *Encourages* the Executive Board to improve the guideline on the application of materiality in verifications, based on experience gained through the implementation of the guideline;

## **VI. Regional and subregional distribution**

47. *Welcomes* the launch and operationalization of the clean development mechanism loan scheme;

48. *Invites* Parties and institutions wishing to do so to make voluntary contributions to the clean development mechanism loan scheme, as described in decision 3/CMP.6, in order to expand the capacity of the scheme to provide loans to support eligible project activities;

49. *Welcomes* the establishment by the secretariat of regional collaboration centres to promote the clean development mechanism in regions underrepresented in the clean development mechanism and to support stakeholders at the regional and national levels;

50. *Notes* with appreciation the further activities undertaken by the Executive Board and the secretariat to promote the equitable distribution of project activities and programmes of activities, including the help desk and training for the designated national authorities of Parties underrepresented in the clean development mechanism;

51. *Reiterates* its request to the secretariat, as contained in decision 8/CMP.7, to continue enhancing its support for Parties underrepresented in the clean development mechanism;

52. *Also reiterates* its encouragement to designated operational entities, as contained in decision 2/CMP.5, to establish offices in developing countries, in line with the provisions of the clean development mechanism accreditation standard, in order to reduce the transaction costs for those countries and to contribute to achieving a more equitable distribution of clean development mechanism project activities and programmes of activities.

## 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**

<i>Name of entity</i>	<i>Provisionally designated and recommended for designation for sectoral scope</i>	
	<i>Project validation</i>	<i>Emission reduction verification</i>
Re-consult Ltd. <sup>a</sup>	1	1
URS Verification Private Limited (URS) <sup>a</sup>	1 and 13	1 and 13
Japan Consulting Institute (JCI) <sup>c</sup>	1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 10 and 13	1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 10 and 13
Korea Testing & Research Institute (KTR) <sup>a</sup>	1, 4, 5, 11 and 13	1, 4, 5, 11 and 13
Foundation of Industrial Development -Management System Certification Institute (Thailand) (FID-MASCI) <sup>a</sup>	1, 3, 4, 13 and 15	1, 3, 4, 13 and 15
TÜV SÜD Industrie Service GmbH (TÜV SÜD) <sup>c</sup>	1–15	1–15
Korea Energy Management Corporation (KEMCO) <sup>c</sup>	1–15	1–15
Swiss Association for Quality and Management Systems (SQS) <sup>c</sup>	1–15	1–15
China Environmental United Certification Center Co., Ltd (CEC) <sup>c</sup>	1–15	1–15
Perry Johnson Registrars Carbon Emissions Services (PJRCS) <sup>b</sup>	4	4
Japan Quality Assurance Organisation (JQA) <sup>c</sup>	1, 3–5, 11, 13 and 14	1, 3–5, 11, 13 and 14
DNV Climate Change Services AS (DNV) <sup>c</sup>	1–15	1–15
SGS United Kingdom Limited (SGS) <sup>c</sup>	1–13 and 15	1–13 and 15
ERM Certification and Verification Services Limited (ERM CVS) <sup>c</sup>	1–5, 8–10, 13 and 15	1–5, 8–10, 13 and 15
Korean Foundation for Quality (KFQ) <sup>c</sup>	1–5, 11 and 13	1–5, 11 and 13
RINA Services S.p.A. (RINA) <sup>c</sup>	1–8, 10, 11 and 13–15	1–8, 10, 11 and 13–15
Korean Standards Association (KSA) <sup>c</sup>	1–5 and 13	1–5 and 13
Korea Environment Corporation (KECO) <sup>c</sup>	1–7 and 13–15	1–7 and 13–15
Japan Management Association (JMA) <sup>c</sup>	1–4, 6, 8, 9 and 14	1–4, 6, 8, 9 and 14
Germanischer Lloyd Certification GmbH (GLC) <sup>c</sup>	1–5, 7, 8, 10, 13 and 15	1–5, 7, 8, 10, 13 and 15
China Quality Certification Center (CQC) <sup>c</sup>	1–15	1–15
SIRIM QAS International Sdn Bhd (SIRIM) <sup>c</sup>	1–4, 7, 10, 13 and 15	1–4, 7, 10, 13 and 15
TÜV Rheinland (China) Ltd. (TÜV Rheinland) <sup>c</sup>	1–15	1–15
TÜV SÜD South Asia Private Limited (transferred from TÜV SÜD Industrie Service GmbH) <sup>d</sup>	1–15	1–15
Instituto Brasileiro de Opinião Pública e Estatística Ltda. (IBOPE) <sup>a</sup>	1	1
Shenzhen CTI International Certification Co., Ltd (CTI) <sup>a</sup>	1–4, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 13	1–4, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 13

<i>Name of entity</i>	<i>Provisionally designated and recommended for designation for sectoral scope</i>	
	<i>Project validation</i>	<i>Emission reduction verification</i>
Ernst & Young Associés (France) (EYG) <sup>c</sup>	14	14

*Note:* The numbers 1 to 16 indicate sectoral scopes as determined by the Executive Board. For details, see <[http://cdm.unfccc.int/Reference/Standards/accr\\_stan01.pdf](http://cdm.unfccc.int/Reference/Standards/accr_stan01.pdf)>.

<sup>a</sup> Accreditation granted for three years.

<sup>b</sup> Extension of scope. For the entities for which the scope of accreditation was extended, only the new sectoral scopes are indicated.

<sup>c</sup> Re-accreditation for three years.

<sup>d</sup> Transfer of accreditation.

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
8 December 2012*

## Decision 6/CMP.8

### 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 Article 2,*

*Recalling the provisions of Articles 3 and 6 of the Kyoto Protocol,*

*Cognizant of decisions 2/CMP.1, 9/CMP.1, 10/CMP.1, 13/CMP.1, 2/CMP.2, 3/CMP.2, 3/CMP.3, 5/CMP.4, 3/CMP.5, 4/CMP.6 and 11/CMP.7,*

*Also recalling decision 1/CMP.6, paragraph 6(b),*

*Expressing its deep appreciation to the Parties that have contributed to funding the work on joint implementation,*

*Stressing the importance of constituencies nominating members and alternate members to the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee who have the required qualifications, sufficient time and the commitment 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 and works in an effective manner,*

*Noting with appreciation the information presented on the UNFCCC joint implementation website<sup>1</sup> regarding decisions of the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee and the status of the work undertaken by the Committee;*

#### I. General

1. *Takes note with appreciation of the annual report of the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee;*<sup>2</sup>
2. *Notes with appreciation that 327 project design documents, one programme of activities design document, 51 determinations regarding project design documents, 105 monitoring reports and 96 verifications 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 guidelines for the implementation of Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol (joint implementation guidelines),<sup>3</sup> that there are currently 11 accredited independent entities, and that to date over 400 million emission reduction units have been issued;*
3. *Stresses the need to ensure the continued success of joint implementation after the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol in contributing to the achievement of the objective of the Convention;*
4. *Recalls decisions 9/CMP.1, paragraph 8, 4/CMP.6, paragraph 15, and 11/CMP.7, paragraphs 14–17, regarding review and revision of the joint implementation guidelines;*

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<sup>1</sup> <<http://ji.unfccc.int/index.html>>.

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/4.

<sup>3</sup> Decision 9/CMP.1, annex.

5. *Acknowledges with appreciation* that, in response to the request contained in decision 11/CMP.7, the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee has proposed transitional measures as well as revised key attributes for joint implementation in the form of draft modalities and procedures for joint implementation;<sup>4</sup>
6. *Takes note with appreciation* of the submissions from Parties, intergovernmental organizations and admitted observer organizations on their views on the revision of the joint implementation guidelines,<sup>5</sup> as well as the synthesis report prepared by the secretariat compiling those submissions;<sup>6</sup>
7. *Notes* the intent of the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee, as described in its annual report, to continue to operate and provide guidance on the verification procedure established under section E of the joint implementation guidelines during the period before any amendments to Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol for the second commitment period enter into force, taking into account decision 4/CMP.6, paragraph 10;
8. *Requests* the secretariat to make data regarding the Party-specific amount of issuance of emission reduction units publicly available on its website in a user-friendly format and to update this information regularly;
9. *Reiterates* that Parties hosting Article 6 projects shall make publicly available, directly or through the secretariat, information on all such hosted projects, in accordance with decision 9/CMP.1, annex, paragraph 28, and decision 13/CMP.1, annex, paragraph 46, which shall include downloadable electronic versions in English of the project design document, including information on baseline setting, as well as determination, monitoring and verification, and data on the issuance of emission reduction units;
10. *Requests* designated focal points to make available on the UNFCCC website references to the web interface on which the documentation referred to in paragraph 9 above is published;

## II. Governance

11. *Invites* the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee:
  - (a) To continue to keep the joint implementation management plan under review and to make adjustments to it as necessary to ensure the efficient, cost-effective and transparent functioning of joint implementation;
  - (b) To continue its interaction with independent entities and project participants and its informal interactions with designated focal points;
12. *Invites* Parties and admitted observer organizations to submit to the secretariat, by 18 February 2013, further views on how the joint implementation guidelines and other decisions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol pertaining to joint implementation should be revised;
13. *Requests* the secretariat to compile a report on possible changes to the joint implementation guidelines, drawing on the recommendations referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6 above, the submissions of views from Parties and admitted observer organizations mentioned in paragraph 12 above, the recommendations of the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee contained its annual report to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its eighth session, and the experience

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<sup>4</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/4, paragraph 25(c), and FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/5.

<sup>5</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/MISC.1.

<sup>6</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/INF.1.

gained by the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee and by stakeholders in the implementation of joint implementation, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its thirty-eighth session;

14. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, at its thirty-eighth session, taking into account the submissions and the compilation report referred to in paragraphs 12 and 13 above, to prepare recommendations, including draft revised joint implementation guidelines, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its ninth session;

15. *Agrees*, with regard to the review of the joint implementation guidelines, on the following set of key attributes that shall characterize the future operation of joint implementation:

- (a) A single unified track for joint implementation projects;
- (b) Closely aligned or unified accreditation procedures between joint implementation and the clean development mechanism that take into account differences in the respective modalities and procedures of the two mechanisms;
- (c) Clear and transparent information regarding all relevant public information required for joint implementation projects by stakeholders, accredited independent entities and host Parties in English on the UNFCCC website in accordance with decision 13/CMP.1;
- (d) An appeals process under the authority of and accountable to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol against decisions of the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee;
- (e) Clear, transparent and objective requirements to ensure that projects are additional to what would otherwise occur;
- (f) Mandatory requirements for host Parties with respect to the approval of baselines, monitoring and reporting, including clear, transparent and objective requirements for the setting of standardized baselines by host Parties;

16. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, in preparing the revised joint implementation guidelines referred to in paragraph 14 above, to address:

- (a) The level of oversight needed to assure a common approach among host Parties;
- (b) The additionality of joint implementation projects, recognizing such concepts as positive lists of project types that would automatically be deemed additional and prior consideration of joint implementation projects, taking into account, as appropriate, the application of standardized baselines;
- (c) The issuance of emission reduction units, taking into account the information referred to in paragraph 13 above, including changes to decision 13/CMP.1, as necessary;
- (d) The consistency of the accounting of Article 6 projects aimed at enhancing anthropogenic removals by sinks with decision 9/CMP.1, paragraph 4, and Article 3, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol;

### **III. Resources for the work on joint implementation**

17. *Endorses* the revision of the fee structure as finalized by the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee in response to the request contained in decision 11/CMP.7;

18. *Takes note* of the improved financial situation for joint implementation, in particular due to the introduction of fees for projects implemented in accordance with paragraph 23 of the joint implementation guidelines (Track 1 procedure).

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
8 December 2012*

## Decision 7/CMP.8

### **Supplementary information incorporated in national communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention that are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and submitted in accordance with Article 7, paragraph 2, of the Kyoto Protocol**

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

*Recalling* the relevant provisions of the Kyoto Protocol, in particular Article 5, Article 7, paragraphs 2 and 3, and Articles 10 and 11,

*Also recalling* decisions 14/CP.7, 9/CP.16, 2/CP.17, 15/CMP.1, 22/CMP.1, 8/CMP.3 and 10/CMP.6,

*Emphasizing* that the national communications and annual greenhouse gas inventories submitted by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention as defined in Article 1, paragraph 7, of the Kyoto Protocol are the main source of information for reviewing the implementation of the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol by these Parties, and that the reports of the in-depth reviews of these national communications provide important additional information for this purpose,

*Welcoming* the work of the secretariat in preparing the compilation and synthesis of supplementary information incorporated in fifth national communications submitted in accordance with Article 7, paragraph 2, of the Kyoto Protocol,<sup>1</sup>

*Requests* Parties included in Annex I to the Convention that are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to continue their reporting efforts and to include in their sixth national communications<sup>2</sup> the necessary supplementary information required under the guidelines for the reporting of supplementary information under Article 7, paragraph 2, of the Kyoto Protocol.<sup>3</sup>

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
7 December 2012*

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<sup>1</sup> FCCC/SBI/2011/INF.2.

<sup>2</sup> Decision 9/CP.16.

<sup>3</sup> Decision 15/CMP.1, annex, part II.

## Decision 8/CMP.8

### Methodology for the collection of international transaction log fees in the biennium 2014–2015

*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,

*Also recalling* decisions 11/CMP.3, 10/CMP.5 and 9/CMP.6,

*Recognizing* the importance of sufficient and stable funding for the international transaction log,

1. *Notes* that the international transaction log will continue to operate in the biennium 2014–2015;
2. *Adopts* the scale of fees, which takes into consideration the Kyoto Protocol adjusted scale, for the international transaction log for the biennium 2014–2015, as contained in the annex to this decision;
3. *Decides* that fees for the international transaction log paid by Parties for the biennium 2014–2015 shall be calculated by multiplying the scale of fees for that Party by the budget for the international transaction log for the biennium 2014–2015, with the fees for the first year of the biennium being equal to the fees for the second year of the biennium, for each Party;
4. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to include, in its draft decision on the programme budget for the biennium 2014–2015 to be recommended for adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its ninth session, a table listing the level of fees for the international transaction log calculated in accordance with paragraph 3 above, for each Party;
5. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to notify Parties planning to use the international transaction log of the annual fees to cover the budget for the international transaction log for the biennium 2014–2015, subject to paragraph 8 below, as early as possible and at least four months in advance of the relevant calendar year;
6. *Decides* that, if a Party to the Kyoto Protocol with a quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment listed in Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol that is not listed in the annex to this decision decides to use the international transaction log in the biennium 2014–2015, the scale of fees for that Party shall be made equal to 130 per cent of its Kyoto Protocol adjusted scale for 2014–2015;
7. *Also decides* that fees paid by a Party that has not previously used the international transaction log shall be made proportional to the period between the date of connection of its national registry and the end of the biennium and shall be deducted from the resource requirement of activities relating to the international transaction log in the next biennium;
8. *Authorizes* the international transaction log administrator to deny or suspend national registry operations with the international transaction log in the event of non-payment of the fee by the Party of this national registry, although not earlier than four months after the beginning of the relevant calendar year, subject to at least two reminders having been given to the Party and consultation having taken place with the Party concerned prior to the final reminder;

9. *Requests* the international transaction log administrator to provide, in its annual reports for 2013 and 2014, information on transactions of Kyoto Protocol units;
10. *Also requests* the international transaction log administrator to publish, in its annual reports, the scale of fees and status of payments of international transaction fees for each Party to the Kyoto Protocol with a quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment listed in Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol.

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
7 December 2012*

## Decision 9/CMP.8

### Proposal from Kazakhstan to amend Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol

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

*Recalling* decisions 8/CMP.6 and 13/CMP.7,

*Also recalling* its conclusions at its fifth session,<sup>1</sup> in which it noted that following the ratification of the Kyoto Protocol by Kazakhstan on 19 June 2009, and its entry into force for Kazakhstan on 17 September 2009, Kazakhstan became a Party included in Annex I to the Convention for the purposes of the Kyoto Protocol, while remaining a Party not included in Annex I to the Convention for the purposes of the Convention,

1. *Welcomes* the efforts of Kazakhstan to transition its economy towards a green economy since becoming a Party to the Kyoto Protocol;
2. *Acknowledges with appreciation* the continued efforts of Kazakhstan since 2009 to become a Party included in Annex I with a commitment inscribed in Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol;
3. *Welcomes with appreciation* the intention of Kazakhstan to participate as a Party included in Annex I with a commitment inscribed in Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol;
4. *Agrees* that it has concluded its consideration of the proposal from Kazakhstan to amend Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol in respect of the first commitment period.<sup>2</sup>

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
7 December 2012*

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<sup>1</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/21, paragraph 91.

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2010/4.

## Decision 10/CMP.8

### Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol for developing countries

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

*Recalling* decisions 29/CMP.1, 6/CMP.4, 15/CMP.7, 2/CP.7 and 2/CP.17, paragraph 144,

1. *Decides* that the Durban Forum for in-depth discussion on capacity-building, established by decision 2/CP.17, is an appropriate arrangement for sharing experiences and exchanging ideas, best practices and lessons learned regarding the implementation of capacity-building activities related to the Kyoto Protocol with the participation of Parties, representatives of the relevant bodies established under the Convention and relevant experts and practitioners;
2. *Encourages* Parties to further improve the implementation of capacity-building activities related to the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol and to report on the effectiveness and sustainability of related capacity-building progress;
3. *Invites* Parties to submit their views as part of their annual submissions in accordance with decision 4/CP.12, by 18 February 2013, on specific thematic issues related to capacity-building for the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol in developing countries, to be considered at the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the Durban Forum, to be held at the thirty-eighth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation;
4. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to take into account the views expressed in the submissions referred to in paragraph 3 above in organizing the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the Durban Forum.

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
7 December 2012*

## Decision 11/CMP.8

### Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol for countries with economies in transition

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

*Recalling* decisions 3/CP.7, 3/CP.10 and 30/CMP.1,

*Acknowledging* that capacity-building for countries with economies in transition is essential to enable them to implement effectively their commitments under the Kyoto Protocol,

*Having considered* the information in documents prepared by the secretariat in support of the third review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in countries with economies in transition established under decision 3/CP.7,<sup>1</sup>

1. *Recognizes* that:

(a) Significant progress has been made in building the capacity of countries with economies in transition, in particular as relates to their participation in joint implementation projects; some countries with economies in transition have not only been the recipients of assistance but have also started to transfer their own expertise, knowledge and lessons learned on capacity-building to Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention;

(b) Parties in a position to do so have provided adequate resources and assistance for the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in countries with economies in transition established under decision 3/CP.7;

(c) Notwithstanding the progress made, those countries with economies in transition that are currently receiving support are in need of further capacity-building to effectively implement their commitments under the Kyoto Protocol;

2. *Reaffirms* that the scope of the needs identified in the framework for capacity-building in countries with economies in transition established under decision 3/CP.7 and the key factors identified in decision 3/CP.10 remain relevant and continue to be the basis for, and guide the implementation of, capacity-building activities relating to the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol in those countries with economies in transition that are currently receiving support;

3. *Invites* Parties included in Annex II to the Convention and other Parties in a position to do so, multilateral and bilateral agencies, other international organizations, and the private sector, or any further arrangements as appropriate, to continue to provide support for capacity-building activities relating to the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol in those countries with economies in transition that are currently receiving support;

4. *Decides* to conclude the third review and to conduct the fourth review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in countries with economies in transition at the forty-sixth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, with a view to completing this review at the thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol;

5. *Invites* Parties and relevant organizations to submit to the secretariat, by February 2016, information on how they have implemented capacity-building activities in those

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<sup>1</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/10 and FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.5.

countries with economies in transition that are currently receiving support; Parties could include this information as part of their annual submissions on capacity-building in accordance with decision 4/CP.12, paragraph 1(a);

6. *Requests* the secretariat to compile and synthesize the information referred to in paragraph 5 above and make it available for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its forty-sixth session.

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
7 December 2012*

## Decision 12/CMP.8

### 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,

*Also recalling* decisions 27/CMP.1, 4/CMP.2, 5/CMP.3, 4/CMP.4, 6/CMP.5, 13/CMP.6 and 12/CMP.7,

*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>

*Expressing its appreciation* to Parties that have contributed to funding the work of the Compliance Committee,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the annual report of the Compliance Committee to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol;
2. *Commends* the Compliance Committee for the substantial work undertaken on the implementation of decision 27/CMP.1;
3. *Acknowledges* the continued interest of the Compliance Committee in having any legal arrangements for privileges and immunities adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol cover members and alternate members of the Committee;<sup>2</sup>
4. *Notes* that the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee is seeking to elaborate modalities and procedures for the implementation of Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol,<sup>3</sup> which may have implications for the procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance under the Kyoto Protocol, contained in the annex to decision 27/CMP.1;
5. *Requests* the Compliance Committee to consider any implications for the procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance under the Kyoto Protocol arising from decision 6/CMP.8 and to report back to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its ninth session;
6. *Acknowledges* the value to the work of the Compliance Committee of establishing a dialogue with compliance bodies under other treaties to exchange information on compliance-related matters and therefore encourages the Compliance Committee to respond positively to invitations from such compliance bodies to exchange information;
7. *Notes* the conclusions of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its thirty-sixth session with respect to the travel-related expenditure of members and alternate members of the Compliance Committee for participation in meetings of constituted bodies established under the Kyoto Protocol;<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/6.

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/6, paragraph 15.

<sup>3</sup> See annex 1 to the report on the thirtieth meeting of the Joint Implementation Supervising Committee. Available at <[http://ji.unfccc.int/Sup\\_Committee/Meetings/030/ann1.pdf](http://ji.unfccc.int/Sup_Committee/Meetings/030/ann1.pdf)>.

<sup>4</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15, paragraphs 265–270.

8. *Also notes* decision 11/CMP.7, paragraph 29, concerning the costs of travel and the daily subsistence allowance of members and alternate members of the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee;
9. *Invites* Parties to make contributions to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities to support the work of the Compliance Committee in the biennium 2012–2013.

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
7 December 2012*

## Decision 13/CMP.8

### 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,

*Also recalling* decision 18/CP.17, in particular paragraph 11,

*Further recalling* paragraph 11 of the financial procedures of the Conference of the Parties, which also applies to the Kyoto Protocol,<sup>1</sup>

*Taking note* of decision 25/CP.18,

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

#### I. Audited financial statements for the biennium 2010–2011

1. *Takes note* of the audited financial statements for the biennium 2010–2011, the audit report of the United Nations Board of Auditors, which includes recommendations, and the comments of the secretariat thereon;
2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations for arranging the audits of the accounts of the Convention and for the valuable observations and recommendations of the auditors;
3. *Urges* the Executive Secretary to implement the recommendations of the auditors, as appropriate;

#### II. Audited financial statements for the biennium 2010–2011

4. *Takes note* of the reporting on budget performance for the biennium 2012–2013 as at 30 June 2012 and of the updated status of contributions as at 15 November 2012 to the trust funds administered by the secretariat;
5. *Endorses* decision 25/CP.18 on budget performance for the biennium 2012–2013, as it applies to the Kyoto Protocol;
6. *Expresses its appreciation* to Parties that have paid their contributions to the core budget and to 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 to 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 of the Conference of the Parties;

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

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/23, FCCC/SBI/2012/24 and Add. 1 and 2 and FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.12 and Corr.1.

<sup>3</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.12 and Corr.1, table 7.

<sup>4</sup> As footnote 3 above.

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, in order to ensure the widest possible participation in the negotiations in 2013, and to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities;

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;

11. *Welcomes* the ~~Executive Secretary's commitment to increasing~~ the cost-effectiveness of the secretariat's operations and, in this context, the efforts undertaken by the secretariat, in cooperation with the Government of Germany, to consolidate Bonn as the hub for UNFCCC sessions and meetings, in order to reduce costs and further enhance the facilities and services made available at the secretariat's headquarters;

### **III. Programme budget for the biennium 2014–2015**

12. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to submit, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its thirty-eighth session, a proposed programme budget for the biennium 2014–2015;

13. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary, when preparing the programme budget for the biennium 2014–2015, to prepare a contingency for funding conference services, should this prove necessary in the light of decisions taken by the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session;

14. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to recommend, at its thirty-eighth session, a programme budget for adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its nineteenth session and by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its ninth session;

15. *Also requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to authorize the Executive Secretary to notify Parties of their indicative contributions for 2014 on the basis of the recommended budget.

*9<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting  
7 December 2012*

## **Resolution 1/CMP.8**

### **Expression of gratitude to the Government of the State of Qatar and the people of the city of Doha**

#### **Draft resolution submitted by Poland**

*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 Doha from 26 November to 7 December 2012 at the invitation of the Government of the State of Qatar,

1. *Express their profound gratitude* to the Government of the State of Qatar for having made it possible for the eighteenth session of the Conference of the Parties and the eighth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to be held in Doha;
2. *Request* the Government of the State of Qatar to convey to the people of Doha 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  
8 December 2012*

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# 附件六

公約長期合作行動特設工作小組  
第 15-2 次會議報告

Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group  
on Long-term Cooperative Action under  
the Convention on the second part of its  
fifteenth session, held in Doha from  
27 November to 7 December 2012



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**Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action  
under the Convention****Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term  
Cooperative Action under the Convention on the second  
part of its fifteenth session, held in Doha from 27 November  
to 7 December 2012**

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## I. Opening of the session

(Agenda item 1)

1. The fifteenth session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA) was opened in Bonn, Germany, on 15 May 2012. The AWG-LCA held its 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> plenary meetings before the session was suspended on 24 May, as reflected in the report on the first part of the session, contained in document FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/3. An informal additional session of the AWG-LCA was held at the United Nations Conference Centre of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok, Thailand, from 30 August to 5 September 2012, where Parties continued their discussions in an informal setting. At the end of that additional session, the Chair prepared an informal overview note.<sup>1</sup>

2. The AWG-LCA resumed its fifteenth session at the Qatar National Convention Centre in Doha, Qatar, which was held from 27 November to 7 December 2012. The Chair of the AWG-LCA, Mr. Aysar Tayeb (Saudi Arabia), opened the resumed session on 27 November and welcomed all Parties and observers to the 4<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting of the AWG-LCA.

3. The Chair expressed his appreciation to the people and Government of Qatar for the excellent arrangements made for the session. He recalled decision 1/CP.17, by which the Conference of the Parties (COP) had set out the objective of the AWG-LCA in a clear manner, which was to bring five years of fruitful work to a successful closure. He noted that, by the end of the session, the AWG-LCA should forward to the COP for adoption the results of its work, which, along with the decisions adopted by the COP at its sixteenth and seventeenth sessions, would constitute the agreed outcome pursuant to decision 1/CP.13 (Bali Action Plan). The Chair also recalled the comprehensive evaluation of the original mandate of the AWG-LCA undertaken during the first part of the fifteenth session and that Parties had made good progress throughout the year in highlighting the significant achievements of the AWG-LCA as well as the remaining work that needed to be completed. He encouraged Parties to continue the work towards a successful closure and to move beyond national positions and look for compromise. The Chair expressed his confidence that, while the task ahead was not easy, it was a manageable task and that the AWG-LCA could and would deliver on it.

4. At the same meeting, statements were made by representatives of 21 Parties, including statements on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, the Umbrella Group, the Environmental Integrity Group (EIG), the European Union and its member States, a group of five Parties, the African States, the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), the least developed countries, the BASIC countries (Brazil, China, India and South Africa), the League of Arab States, the Group of Mountainous Landlocked Developing Countries, six Parties from the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America – Peoples' Trade Treaty, a number of Parties from the Coalition for Rainforest Nations and a group of 18 Parties. In addition, statements were made on behalf of business and industry non-governmental organizations (NGOs), trade union NGOs, women and gender NGOs and youth NGOs and by two representatives of environmental NGOs.

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<sup>1</sup> Available at <<http://unfccc.int/6958>>.

## **II. Organizational matters**

(Agenda item 2)

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

(Agenda item 2(a))

5. The agenda for the fifteenth session of the AWG-LCA was adopted by the AWG-LCA at its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, on 17 May.<sup>2</sup>

### **B. Organization of the work of the session**

(Agenda item 2(b))

6. At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting on 27 November, the AWG-LCA resumed its work on all substantive items and sub-items of the agenda on the basis of the organization of the work agreed by the AWG-LCA at its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting. It had before it document FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/4.

7. At the same meeting, the Chair informed delegates of his intention to hold stocktaking meetings, as necessary, in order to enable Parties to have a clear and complete overview of the work of the AWG-LCA. He also informed delegates of his intention to convene open-ended informal consultations, which would allow Parties to look across all issues and at how the different elements could fit together in the agreed outcome, as well as of his intention to consult bilaterally with groups of Parties, as needed, in order to facilitate solutions.

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<sup>2</sup> FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/3, paragraph 9.

**III. Preparation of an agreed comprehensive and balanced outcome to be presented to the Conference of the Parties for adoption at its eighteenth session, to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action now, up to and beyond 2012, pursuant to decision 1/CP.13, taking into account decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth and seventeenth sessions and recognizing that the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention includes both implementation tasks and issues that are still to be concluded**

(Agenda item 3)

**Review: further definition of its scope and development of its modalities**

(Agenda item 4)

**Other matters**

(Agenda item 5)

**1. Proceedings**

8. The AWG-LCA considered these agenda items jointly at its 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> meetings, on 27 November and 7 December, respectively. It had before it documents FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/4, FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/CRP.3 through to FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/CRP.16, FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/MISC.1 through to FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/MISC.9 and the relevant addenda, FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/INF.1 through to FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/INF.10, FCCC/TP/2012/3 through to FCCC/TP/2012/5 and FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/L.4

9. At the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the Chair informed Parties that the material related to the work of the AWG-LCA at its fifteenth session was available on the UNFCCC website<sup>3</sup> and on the PaperSmart portal. In addition, he recalled his informal overview note, which was issued at the end of the informal additional session of the AWG-LCA<sup>4</sup> in an effort to capture the status of the discussions, exchanges and proposals of Parties at that point in time.

10. Further, the Chair drew the attention of the AWG-LCA to document FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/CRP.3, containing an informal overview text that had been prepared by the Chair, building on the informal overview note referred to in paragraph 9 above and reflecting the broad spectrum of views and options presented by Parties in their consideration of the various items on the agenda of the AWG-LCA. The Chair clarified that, in some areas, he had offered a possible structure for organizing the different ideas proposed by Parties and had suggested possible ways forward, including where further work that might be required after the closure of the AWG-LCA could take place. He explained that the document was not presented as basis for negotiation, but as an initiative to facilitate the discussions.

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<sup>3</sup> Available at <<http://unfccc.int/7054>>.

<sup>4</sup> See paragraph 1 and footnote 1 above.

11. Throughout the Doha conference Parties continued their work in informal consultations chaired by the Chair and Vice-Chair of the AWG-LCA as well as in the informal groups established by the AWG-LCA at the first part of its fifteenth session. Draft texts were issued during the session to reflect the status of the work on the different issues on the agenda of the AWG-LCA.

12. At the 5<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting, on 7 December, the Chair recalled the work conducted by the AWG-LCA as well as the informal stocktaking meetings held to assess the progress made, including those organized by the President of the COP. At the same meeting, the Chair introduced the draft conclusions on the outcome of the work of the AWG-LCA, including a draft decision to be presented to the COP for consideration and adoption at its eighteenth session, contained in document FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/L.4, as well as two corrections to be made to the document.

13. The Chair explained that the draft decision had been brought before Parties in an effort to present a balanced package. While there were still areas of concern raised by Parties, the Chair noted at the end of the meeting that such concerns had been raised by different groups, often pointing in opposite directions, which indicated that the package, if not yet fully balanced, was close to being balanced. He also noted that the informal consultations on matters related to finance led by two ministers were still ongoing and that he was confident that clarity on the results would be provided soon. Further, the Chair expressed his confidence that the few outstanding issues were clearly resolvable and that the text in its entirety was a good basis on which the COP could finalize the agreed outcome in the short time remaining. He recalled the statements made by Parties and by the President of the COP at the preceding informal stocktaking meeting indicating that the AWG-LCA decision did not stand alone, but was part of an overall Doha package and had to be seen in the context of that overall balance.

14. Noting that the President of the COP had earlier encouraged Parties to forward the outcome of the work of the AWG-LCA to the COP for further consideration as soon as possible, the Chair proposed that the AWG-LCA forward the draft decision contained in document FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/L.4, as amended, to the COP for its consideration and adoption.

15. Also at the 5<sup>th</sup> meeting, the Chair informed the AWG-LCA that the President of the COP had identified two ministers to assist him in consulting on the matters under the AWG-LCA that might require some further consideration upon the closure of the session of the AWG-LCA, namely Mr. Vivian Balakrishnan (Singapore) and Mr. Peter Altmaier (Germany).

16. Statements were made by representatives of 31 Parties, including on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, the European Union and its member States, EIG, AOSIS, the African States, the Umbrella Group, the League of Arab States, the Like-minded Developing Countries and the Independent Association of Latin America and the Caribbean.

17. A representative of Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) stated that it should be placed on the record that Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) expressed its reservations with regard to document FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/L.4 in its entirety and that it reserves its right to return to all substantive issues contained therein as it deems appropriate.

## 2. Conclusions

18. The AWG-LCA, at its 5<sup>th</sup> meeting, agreed to forward the draft decision contained in document FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/L.4, as amended, to the COP for its consideration and adoption.<sup>5</sup>

## IV. Additional matters

(Agenda item 6)

19. The AWG-LCA considered this agenda item at its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting. No additional matters were raised.

## V. Report on the session

(Agenda item 7)

20. At its 5<sup>th</sup> meeting, the AWG-LCA considered and adopted the draft report on the second part of its fifteenth session.<sup>6</sup> At the same meeting, the AWG-LCA authorized the Chair to complete the report on the session, with the assistance of the secretariat.

## VI. Closure of the session

21. At the 5<sup>th</sup> meeting, the Chair expressed his appreciation to the President of the COP and his team for their efforts, support and guidance during the fifteenth session of the AWG-LCA.

22. He thanked the Vice-Chair of the AWG-LCA for his support, the delegates who had facilitated the work of the AWG-LCA throughout the year and Parties for their trust and collaboration.

23. The Chair recalled his statement made at the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, in which he had noted that the AWG-LCA had come to the final part of a five-year journey, which had produced many positive and fruitful results. He stated that it was now time to bring all of the work together and to complete it. The Chair expressed his confidence that Parties were very close to finalization and that, in the remaining hours, under the guidance of ministers, they would be able to successfully conclude the work on the agreed outcome.

24. At the same meeting, the Chair declared the fifteenth session of the AWG-LCA closed.

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<sup>5</sup> The COP subsequently adopted the proposal by the President contained in document FCCC/CP/2012/L.14/Rev.1 (Agreed outcome pursuant to the Bali Action Plan).

<sup>6</sup> Adopted as document FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/L.3.

## Annex

### **Documents before the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention at its fifteenth session**

#### **Documents prepared for the session**

FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/1	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary
FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/2	Scenario note on the fifteenth session. Note by the Chair
FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/3	Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention on the first part of its fifteenth session, held in Bonn from 15 to 24 May 2012
FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/4	Scenario note on the second part of the fifteenth session. Note by the Chair
FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/INF.1	Report on the third workshop on quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets by developed country Parties. Note by the chair of the workshop
FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/INF.2	Report on the third workshop to further the understanding of the diversity of nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties, underlying assumptions and any support needed for implementation of these actions. Note by the chair of the workshop
FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/INF.3/Rev.1	Report on the workshop on equitable access to sustainable development. Revised report by the Chair
FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/INF.4	Report on the workshop on a framework for various approaches. Note by the chair of the workshop
FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/INF.5	Report on the workshop on the new market-based mechanism. Note by the co-chairs of the workshop
FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/INF.6	Report on the fourth workshop on quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets by developed country Parties. Note by the chair of the workshop
FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/INF.7	Report on the fourth workshop to further the understanding of the diversity of nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties, underlying assumptions and any support needed for implementation of these

	actions. Note by the chair of the workshop
FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/INF.8	Report on the workshop on financing options for the full implementation of results-based actions relating to REDD-plus, including modalities and procedures for financing these results-based actions. Note by the chair of the workshop
FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/INF.9	Report on the second workshop on a framework for various approaches. Note by the chair of the workshop
FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/INF.10	Report on the second workshop on the new market-based mechanism. Note by the chair of the workshop
FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/MISC.1 and Add.1 and 2	Additional information relating to the quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets contained in document FCCC/SB/2011/INF.1/Rev.1. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/MISC.2 and Add.1	Submission of more information by developing country Parties, subject to availability, relating to nationally appropriate mitigation actions, including underlying assumptions and methodologies, sectors and gases covered, global warming potential values used, support needs for implementation of nationally appropriate mitigation actions and estimated mitigation outcomes. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/MISC.3 and Add.1–4	Views on modalities and procedures for financing results-based actions and considering activities related to decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 68–70 and 72. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/MISC.4 and Add.1–7	Views on a framework for various approaches. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/MISC.5 and Add.1	Views on a framework for various approaches. Submissions from admitted observer organizations
FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/MISC.6 and Add.1–6	Views on the new market-based mechanism. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/MISC.7 and Add.1	Views on the new market-based mechanism. Submissions from admitted observer organizations
FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/MISC.8	Ideas and proposals on the elements contained in paragraph 1 of the Bali Action Plan. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/MISC.9	Enhanced action on capacity-building. Submissions from Parties

FCCC/TP/2012/2	Quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets by developed country Parties to the Convention: assumptions, conditions, commonalities and differences in approaches and comparison of the level of emission reduction efforts. Technical paper
FCCC/TP/2012/3	Financing options for the full implementation of results-based actions relating to the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, including related modalities and procedures. Technical paper
FCCC/TP/2012/4	Various approaches, including opportunities for using markets, to enhance the cost-effectiveness of, and to promote, mitigation actions, bearing in mind different circumstances of developed and developing countries. Technical paper
FCCC/TP/2012/5	Quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets by developed country Parties to the Convention: assumptions, conditions, commonalities and differences in approaches and comparison of the level of emission reduction efforts. Technical paper
FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/L.1	Provisional agenda
FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/L.2	Draft report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention on its fifteenth session held in Bonn from 15 to 24 May 2012
FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/L.3	Draft report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention on its fifteenth session, part two, held in Doha from 27 November to x December 2012
FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/L.4	Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/CRP.1	Submission from Ecuador
FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/CRP.2	Submission from Swaziland on behalf of the African Group
FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/CRP.3	Informal overview text by the Chair
FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/CRP.4	Submission from Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Burkina Faso, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, India, Iraq, Kuwait, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sudan, Thailand, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian

	Republic of)
FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/CRP.5	Submission from Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mali, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Sudan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/CRP.6	Submission from the Philippines
FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/CRP.7	Submission from the African States
FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/CRP.8	Submission from Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, El Salvador, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Malaysia, Mali, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/CRP.9	Submission from Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, Saudi Arabia, India, China, Sri Lanka, Egypt, Sudan, Iraq, Iran (Islamic Republic of), El Salvador, Nicaragua, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Maldives and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/CRP.10	Submission from the African States
FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/CRP.11	Submission from Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Sudan and Thailand
FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/CRP.12	Submission from the Environmental Integrity Group, comprising Liechtenstein, Mexico, Monaco, Republic of Korea and Switzerland
FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/CRP.13	Submission from Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/CRP.14	Submission from Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kuwait, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/CRP.15	Submission from Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/CRP.16	Submission from the African States

**Other documents before the session**

FCCC/AWGLCA/2010/18	Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention on its thirteenth session, held in Cancun from 29 November to 10 December 2010
FCCC/AWGLCA/2011/9	Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention on the first and second parts of its fourteenth session, held in Bangkok from 5 to 8 April 2011, and Bonn from 7 to 17 June 2011
FCCC/AWGLCA/2011/14	Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention on the third and fourth parts of its fourteenth session, held in Panama City from 1 to 7 October 2011, and Durban from 29 November to 10 December 2011
FCCC/AWGLCA/2011/INF.1	Compilation of information on nationally appropriate mitigation actions to be implemented by Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SB/2011/INF.1/Rev.1	Compilation of economy-wide emission reduction targets to be implemented by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention. Revised note by the secretariat
FCCC/CP/2011/9 and Add.1	Report of the Conference of the Parties on its seventeenth session, held in Durban from 28 November to 11 December 2011
FCCC/CP/2010/7 and Add.1	Report of the Conference of the Parties on its sixteenth session, held in Cancun from 29 November to 10 December 2010

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# 附件七

## 京都議定書特設工作小組 第 17 次會議報告

Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group  
on Further Commitments for Annex I  
Parties under the Kyoto Protocol on the  
first and second parts of its seventeenth  
session, held in Bonn from 15 to 24  
May 2012 and Doha from 27  
November to 6 December 2012.




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**Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments  
for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol**
**Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further  
Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol  
on the first and second parts of its seventeenth session, held  
in Bonn from 15 to 24 May 2012 and Doha from 27  
November to 6 December 2012**

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

(Agenda item 1)

1. The first part of the seventeenth session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP) was held at the Maritim Hotel, Bonn, Germany, from 15 to 24 May 2012.
2. The Chair of the AWG-KP, Ms. Madeleine Rose Diouf Sarr (Senegal), opened the session and welcomed all Parties and observers. The Chair also welcomed Mr. Jukka Uosukainen (Finland) as Vice-Chair of the AWG-KP and conveyed the apologies of the Rapporteur, Ms. Erika Hasznos (Hungary), for not being able to attend the session.
3. At that first meeting, the Chair reminded delegates that the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) had concluded successfully in Durban, South Africa, with the agreement that the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol would begin on 1 January 2013 and with the adoption of key decisions relating to the methodological and accounting rules to be used in the second commitment period. She also recalled that, at the same session, the CMP had forwarded a significant amount of technical work to the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI).
4. The Chair encouraged Parties to build on the outcome achieved in Durban and work towards a decisive final outcome of the AWG-KP to be adopted in Doha, Qatar, at the eighth session of the CMP, in accordance with decision 1/CMP.7. The seventeenth session of the AWG-KP was suspended on 24 May.
5. The seventeenth session was resumed on 27 November 2012 at the Qatar National Convention Centre, Doha. The Chair opened the second part of the session and welcomed all Parties and observers to the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting.
6. At the same meeting, she recalled that an informal additional session of the AWG-KP<sup>1</sup> had been held in Bangkok, Thailand, which had facilitated the advancement of work on the issues under consideration. On that basis, she urged Parties to finalize the work of the AWG-KP and fulfil the mandate set out in decision 1/CMP.1 and reiterated in decision 1/CMP.7.

## **II. Organizational matters**

(Agenda item 2)

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

(Agenda item 2(a))

7. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, on 15 May, the AWG-KP considered a note by the Executive Secretary containing the provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/KP/AWG/2012/1).
8. At the same meeting, the agenda was adopted as follows:
  1. Opening of the session.
  2. Organizational matters:
    - (a) Adoption of the agenda;

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<sup>1</sup> The informal additional session of the AWG-KP was held at the United Nations Conference Centre of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok from 30 August to 5 September 2012.

- (b) Organization of the work of the session;
  - (c) Election of officers.
3. Consideration of further commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol.
  4. Other matters.
  5. Report on the session.

## B. Organization of the work of the session

(Agenda item 2(b))

9. The AWG-KP considered this sub-item at its 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> meetings. At those meetings, held in Bonn and Doha, respectively, the Chair noted that all meetings would be organized in accordance with the recommendations of the SBI.<sup>2</sup>

10. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the Chair outlined her proposed mode and sequence of work, which were agreed to by the AWG-KP. In particular, she proposed that a contact group, chaired by her, on further commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol be established and that specific technical work be undertaken in a spin-off group co-facilitated by Ms. Sandea de Wet (South Africa) and Mr. Jürgen Lefevere (European Union).<sup>3</sup>

11. At the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, following her introductory remarks, the Chair referred to her scenario note on the second part of the seventeenth session<sup>4</sup> and proposed that the work of the AWG-KP be resumed in accordance with the modalities that had been established in Bonn, including informal consultations by the Vice-Chair on the legal and procedural issues relating to ensuring a smooth transition to the second commitment period.

12. In addition, the Chair informed the plenary of the formalities required to adopt and process amendments to the Kyoto Protocol. In particular, she recalled the need for a legal and linguistic review of the text prior to its adoption and suggested ~~that a 'commitment committee' be constituted for~~ that purpose.

13. Finally, the Chair stressed that it was important that the secretariat receive valid written consent from Parties that had expressed their intention to be included in Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol in relation to the second commitment period, and for valid credentials to be received from at least two thirds of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol.

## C. Elections of officers

(Agenda item 2(c))

14. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the Chair informed the AWG-KP that consultations on the nomination of its Rapporteur were continuing and encouraged regional groups to submit their nominations. At the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the Chair reported that no new nominations had been received. In accordance with rule 22, paragraph 2, of the draft rules of procedure being applied,<sup>5</sup> Ms. Hasznos would therefore continue to remain in office.

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/SBI/2010/10, paragraphs 164 and 165, and FCCC/SBI/2011/7, paragraph 167.

<sup>3</sup> In addition, informal consultations on legal and procedural issues relating to the start of the second commitment period were launched later during the session, following an agreement among Parties within the contact group.

<sup>4</sup> FCCC/KP/AWG/2012/4.

<sup>5</sup> FCCC/CP/1996/2.

15. At the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the Chair welcomed Ms. Anna Tamás (Hungary)<sup>6</sup> and thanked her for accepting the responsibilities of the post of AWG-KP Rapporteur.

### III. Consideration of further commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol

(Agenda item 3)

#### 1. Proceedings

16. This item was considered at the 1st, 2nd and 3rd meetings of the AWG-KP and at its 4th meeting, held on 6 December.

17. At its 1st meeting, the AWG-KP had before it documents FCCC/KP/AWG/2012/1, FCCC/KP/AWG/2012/2 and FCCC/KP/AWG/2012/MISC.1 and Add.1.

18. At the same meeting, the Chair referred to her scenario note<sup>7</sup> and briefly recalled the main issues that needed to be concluded in order to allow the AWG-KP to finish its work, namely the following:

(a) Matters related to the quantified emission limitation or reduction objectives (QELROs), including the information on QELROs submitted by Parties compiled in document FCCC/KP/AWG/2012/MISC.1 and Add.1;

(b) The assessment of the implications of the carry-over of assigned amount units to the second commitment period and the identification of appropriate actions to address those implications;

(c) The consideration and finalization of the proposed amendments to the Kyoto Protocol contained in annex 3 to decision 1/CMP.7, including the length of the commitment period.

19. Statements were made by representatives of 14 Parties, including a statement by a representative of the Conference of the Parties (COP) and the CMP Presidency and statements on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, the Umbrella Group, the Environmental Integrity Group (EIG), the European Union and its 27 member States, the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), the African States, the least developed countries (LDCs), the Arab Group, the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America – Peoples' Trade Treaty (ALBA), the Coalition for Rainforest Nations and the BASIC countries (Brazil, China, India and South Africa). In addition, statements were made by representatives of environmental non-governmental organizations (ENGOs) and youth non-governmental organizations (YOUNGOs).

20. At the 2nd meeting, the Chair reported on the substantive progress made during the session, but cautioned that a large amount of work remained to be done to bridge the divergent positions of Parties.

21. She also stated that the technical work in the spin-off group on agenda item 3 had been supplemented by informal consultations conducted by the Vice-Chair on legal and procedural issues relating to the start of the second commitment period. She reported that those consultations had helped considerably to bring more clarity on Parties' positions and on options to facilitate a successful outcome in Doha. The Chair also noted that a lot of work remained to be done on those legal and procedural issues.

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<sup>6</sup> In accordance with rule 25 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, Ms. Tamás replaced Ms. Hasznos upon the latter's resignation.

<sup>7</sup> FCCC/KP/AWG/2012/2.

22. Before suspending the seventeenth session of the AWG-KP, the Chair appealed to Parties to work between the first and second parts of the session in order to ensure that agreement could be reached in Doha.

23. At the same meeting, statements were made by representatives of 16 Parties, including statements on behalf of the African States, EIG, AOSIS, the European Union, the LDCs, the Umbrella Group, the Arab Group, a group of five Parties (Bolivia, Cuba, Ecuador, Nicaragua and Venezuela), members of ALBA and the Coalition for Rainforest Nations. In addition, statements were made by representatives of business and industry non-governmental organizations (BINGOs), indigenous peoples organizations (IPOs) and YOUNGOs.

24. At the 3rd meeting, the Chair updated Parties on meetings that had taken place outside of the AWG-KP process but that were relevant to the work of the group. She first reported on the pre-COP meeting that had taken place in Seoul, Republic of Korea, on 22 and 23 October 2012 and emphasized the high level of interest and engagement demonstrated by Parties with regard to AWG-KP matters at that meeting.

25. The Chair then recalled the request made by Parties at the informal additional session held in Bangkok to convene informal consultations on eligibility issues relating to the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, with a view to facilitating the further understanding and clarification of Parties' positions prior to the conference to be held in Doha.

26. The Chair reported that such informal consultations had taken place in November in Bonn with the support of the COP 18/CMP 8 Presidency. She noted that the meeting had provided a valuable opportunity to clarify many of the eligibility issues and she therefore encouraged Parties to turn their attention to the negotiations and to reaching agreement in Doha.

27. At the same meeting, the AWG-KP had before it documents FCCC/KP/AWG/2012/4, FCCC/KP/AWG/2012/CRP.1 and FCCC/KP/AWG/2012/MISC.1 and Add.1 and 2.

28. The Chair referred to her scenario note on the second part of the session<sup>8</sup> and to the proposal by the Chair to facilitate negotiations,<sup>9</sup> containing a draft decision on proposed amendments to the Kyoto Protocol pursuant to its Article 3, paragraph 9, proposed amendments to the Kyoto Protocol and its Annexes A and B, which were annexed to the draft decision, as well as a placeholder for the outcome of the relevant work of the subsidiary bodies mandated by decisions 1/CMP.7 and 3/CMP.7. The Chair highlighted that the proposal by the Chair to facilitate negotiations may be revised in the course of the session to capture the progress made in the negotiations.

29. Before opening the floor to Parties, the Chair recalled the issues to be considered by the AWG-KP in order to finalize its work, namely the following:

- (a) The length of the second commitment period, the issue of QELROs and the level of mitigation ambition;
- (b) Legal continuity from 1 January 2013;
- (c) Operational continuity from 1 January 2013;
- (d) The carry-over and surplus of Kyoto units.

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<sup>8</sup> FCCC/KP/AWG/2012/4.

<sup>9</sup> FCCC/KP/AWG/2012/CRP.1.

30. Statements were made by representatives of 11 Parties, including statements on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, the European Union, the Umbrella Group, EIG, AOSIS, the African States, the Arab Group, the LDCs, the Coalition for Rainforest Nations, a group of 25 Parties and the BASIC countries. In addition, statements were made by representatives of BINGOs, IPOs, trade union non-governmental organizations and YOUNGOs and by two representatives of ENGOs.

31. At the 4th and final meeting of the seventeenth session, the Chair recalled her intervention at the informal plenary convened by the President of COP 18/CMP 8 on 3 December, at which she had suggested that the resolution of some issues would require the intervention of ministers.

32. She informed Parties that, in response to that intervention, the President had subsequently requested Mr. Luis Figueiredo Machado (Brazil) and Mr. Bård Solhjell (Norway) to begin an informal ministerial outreach process on the AWG-KP issues identified as requiring ministerial intervention.

33. The Chair reported on the progress achieved by the various groups as captured in her proposal to facilitate negotiations, successively updated in documents FCCC/KP/AWG/2012/CRP.2, to reflect updates resulting from the work of the AWG-KP in the first week, and FCCC/KP/AWG/2012/CRP.3, to reflect additional proposals from Parties and to consolidate the text of proposed amendments to the Kyoto Protocol into a single annex.

34. The Chair indicated that she had taken into consideration the comments received from Parties following her presentation of the latest iteration of the text<sup>10</sup> to the contact group. That resulted in document FCCC/KP/AWG/2012/L.3, which was presented to the AWG-KP plenary on 6 December.

35. The Chair expressed the importance of narrowing down the options for further consideration by ministers and proposed that the AWG-KP agree to forward the outcome of the work of the AWG-KP, as contained in document FCCC/KP/AWG/2012/L.3, to the CMP for adoption and completion of the mandate set out in decision 1/CMP.1.

36. Statements were made by representatives of nine Parties, including statements on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, the LDCs, the African States, the European Union, the Umbrella Group, EIG and AOSIS.

37. Finally, at the same meeting, the Chair noted that the contact group had agreed to her convening a 'commas committee' to undertake a legal and linguistic review of the amendment text. The Chair assured Parties that such a committee, which would consist of two lawyers from each of the five regional groups of the United Nations and one lawyer from the small island developing States, would not reopen any substantive discussion but only review the text from a legal and linguistic perspective once the text became available in all six official languages of the United Nations.<sup>11</sup>

## 2. Conclusions

38. A group of Parties requested changes to the text contained in document FCCC/KP/AWG/2012/L.3. On a proposal by the Chair, the AWG-KP agreed to forward the outcome of the work of the AWG-KP as amended from the floor to the CMP for its consideration and adoption and the completion of the mandate set out in decision 1/CMP.1. The requested changes were captured in document FCCC/KP/AWG/2012/L.3/Rev.1.

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<sup>10</sup> FCCC/KP/AWG/2012/CRP.3.

<sup>11</sup> The 'commas committee' met on 7 December 2012. Its recommendations were taken into account in the informal consultations undertaken by the ministers referred to in paragraph 30 above.

#### **IV. Other matters**

(Agenda item 4)

39. This item was considered at the 1st and 3rd meetings of the AWG-KP.
40. No other matters were raised.

#### **V. Report on the session**

(Agenda item 5)

41. At its 4th meeting, the AWG-KP considered the draft report on the first and second parts of the seventeenth session, contained in document FCCC/KP/AWG/2012/L.2.
42. On a proposal by the Chair, the AWG-KP authorized the Rapporteur to complete the report on the session, under the guidance of the Chair and with the assistance of the secretariat.

#### **VI. Suspension and closure of the session**

43. At the 2nd meeting, in the light of the work still to be accomplished, the Chair proposed to suspend the seventeenth session of the AWG-KP, in order to maximize meeting time in Doha, where seven bodies would be meeting concurrently, and to restrict issues of a procedural nature.
44. The AWG-KP decided to proceed with the suspension of the session and the Chair declared the seventeenth session of the AWG-KP suspended.
45. At the 4th meeting, the Chair thanked the Vice-Chair for his thorough work throughout the year, as well as the team of co-facilitators who worked on the various issues. She also thanked the interpreters for their dedicated service throughout the session. The Chair finally thanked the COP 18/CMP 8 President and his team for their excellent collaboration during the session, as well as for the outstanding facilities put at the disposal of the Parties.
46. The Chair then declared the seventeenth session of the AWG-KP closed.

## Annex

### **Documents prepared for the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol at its seventeenth session**

#### **Documents prepared for the session**

FCCC/KP/AWG/2012/1	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary
FCCC/KP/AWG/2012/2	Scenario note on the seventeenth session. Note by the Chair
FCCC/KP/AWG/2012/4	Scenario note on the second part of the seventeenth session. Note by the Chair
FCCC/KP/AWG/2012/MISC.1 and Add. 1 and 2	Information by Parties included in Annex I listed in annex 1 to decision 1/CMP.7 on their quantified emission limitation or reduction objectives for the second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/KP/AWG/2012/L.1	Draft report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol on its seventeenth session held in Bonn from 15 to 24 May 2012
FCCC/KP/AWG/2012/L.2	Draft report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol on the first and second parts of its seventeenth session, held in Bonn from 15 to 24 May 2012 and Doha from 27 November to x December 2012
FCCC/KP/AWG/2012/CRP.1	Proposal by the Chair to facilitate negotiations
FCCC/KP/AWG/2012/CRP.2	Proposal by the Chair to facilitate negotiations
FCCC/KP/AWG/2012/CRP.3	Proposal by the Chair to facilitate negotiations
FCCC/KP/AWG/2012/L.3/Rev.1	Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol. Revised draft conclusions proposed by the Chair

**Other documents before the session**

FCCC/KP/AWG/2011/7

Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol on the third and fourth parts of its sixteenth session, held in Panama City from 1 to 7 October 2011, and Durban from 29 November to 10 December 2011

FCCC/KP/CMP/2011/10/Add.1

Report of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol on its seventh session, held in Durban from 28 November to 11 December 2011. Addendum. Part Two: Action taken by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its seventh session

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for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol**

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November to 6 December 2012**

**Corrigendum**

**Footnote 11**

*For in paragraph 30 above read in paragraph 32 above*

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# 附件八

德班強化行動平台特設工作小組  
第 1-2 次會議報告

Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group  
on the Durban Platform for Enhanced  
Action on the second part of its first  
session, held in Doha from 27  
November to 7 December 2012.



**Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action**

**Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action on the second part of its first session, held in Doha from 27 November to 7 December 2012**

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## I. Opening of the session

(Agenda item 1)

1. The first session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) was opened in Bonn, Germany, on 17 May 2012, as noted in the report on the first part of the session.<sup>1</sup> An informal additional session of the ADP was held at the United Nations Conference Centre of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok, Thailand, from 30 August to 5 September 2012.

2. The first session was resumed in Doha, Qatar, at the Qatar National Convention Centre on 27 November 2012. The Co-Chairs of the ADP, Mr. Jayant Moreshver Mauskar (India) and Mr. Harald Dovland (Norway), opened the second part of the first session, welcomed all Parties and observers, as well as the Rapporteur, Mr. Oleg Shamanov (Russian Federation) to the 6<sup>th</sup> meeting of the ADP, and expressed their appreciation to the people and Government of Qatar for the excellent arrangements made. The Co-Chairs expressed the hope that, in Doha, Parties would continue to engage in the constructive, amicable and cooperative spirit that they demonstrated in Bangkok. They also encouraged Parties to build upon the positive substantive progress made there and further focus the work of the ADP and define clear next steps. In addition, the Co-Chairs highlighted the informal documents that they had prepared for the session, including the summaries of the roundtables held in Bangkok and a note containing their reflections on that session,<sup>2</sup> as well as a note addressing the possible goals and organization of the work in Doha.<sup>3</sup>

3. Statements were made by 14 Parties, including statements on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, the Umbrella Group, the European Union and its member States, the Environmental Integrity Group, the Alliance of Small Island States, the least developed countries, the BASIC countries (Brazil, China, India and South Africa), the League of Arab States, the African States, the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America – Peoples' Trade Treaty, a number of Parties belonging to the Coalition for Rainforest Nations, a group of four countries, and the United Arab Emirates. Statements were also made on behalf of business and industry non-governmental organizations (NGOs), environmental NGOs, indigenous peoples organizations, trade union NGOs, women and gender NGOs and youth NGOs.

## II. Organizational matters

(Agenda item 2)

### A. Election of officers

(Agenda item 2(a))

4. The ADP had agreed at the first part of its first session that Mr. Mauskar and Mr. Dovland would serve as Co-Chairs, and Mr. Shamanov as Rapporteur, on an interim basis, pending endorsement of the arrangement for the ADP Bureau by the Conference of the Parties (COP) at its eighteenth session.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> FCCC/ADP/2012/2.

<sup>2</sup> <[http://unfccc.int/meetings/bangkok\\_aug\\_2012/session/6956.php](http://unfccc.int/meetings/bangkok_aug_2012/session/6956.php)>.

<sup>3</sup> <[http://unfccc.int/meetings/doha\\_nov\\_2012/session/7055.php](http://unfccc.int/meetings/doha_nov_2012/session/7055.php)>.

<sup>4</sup> FCCC/ADP/2012/2, paragraph 8.

5. At its eighteenth session, the COP endorsed the arrangement for the ADP Bureau, recognizing that it is an exception to rule 27, paragraphs 5 and 6, of the draft rules of procedure being applied.<sup>5</sup>

## **B. Adoption of the agenda**

(Agenda item 2(b))

6. At the first part of its first session, the ADP had adopted its agenda as follows:
  1. Opening of the session.
  2. Organizational matters:
    - (a) Election of officers;
    - (b) Adoption of the agenda;
    - (c) Organization of the work of the session.
  3. Implementation of all the elements of decision 1/CP.17:<sup>6</sup>
    - (a) Matters related to paragraphs 2 to 6;
    - (b) Matters related to paragraphs 7 and 8.
  4. Other matters.
  5. Report on the session.

## **C. Organization of the work of the session**

(Agenda item 2(c))

7. At its 6<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 27 November, the ADP, on a proposal by the Co-Chairs, agreed to its organization of the work for the session. The ADP agreed to continue its substantive debate in roundtable discussions under each workstream,<sup>7</sup> hold informal consultations on its plan of work for 2013 and beyond, and convene informal plenary meetings to provide Parties and observer organizations with an overview of the progress made. The Co-Chairs noted that they would convene a Co-Chairs special event on 1 December to provide an opportunity for observers to present their substantive ideas on the work of the ADP to a broader audience and engage in an in-depth discussion on workstreams 1 and 2.

8. Owing to scheduling constraints, the ADP could not convene informal plenary meetings. The Co-Chairs instead provided updates on the work of the ADP during informal stocktaking plenary meetings convened by the President of the COP/Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) in the second week of the conference.

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<sup>5</sup> FCCC/CP/2012/L.13, paragraph 2.

<sup>6</sup> This item will be considered within the context of decision 1/CP.17 and under the Convention, without prejudice to the position of any Party or to the work of the other subsidiary bodies. Two workstreams, one on paragraph 3(a) and one on paragraph 3(b), are initiated. Further workstreams may be considered as the need arises.

<sup>7</sup> Workstream 1 refers to sub-item 3(a) of the agenda and workstream 2 refers to sub-item 3(b).

### III. Implementation of all the elements of decision 1/CP.17

(Agenda item 3)

#### 1. Proceedings

9. During the resumed session, the ADP continued the exchange initiated in a roundtable setting during the informal additional session held in Bangkok, with the aim of building upon and advancing the discussions under both workstreams. Three roundtable meetings were held under each workstream. The Co-Chairs focused the discussions on the topics specified in their "~~reflection note~~" issued on 5 October.<sup>8</sup> In addressing those topics, Parties were encouraged to consider the implications for the planning of work of the ADP.

10. For workstream 1, the roundtable meetings considered the following themes: how the principles of the Convention will be applied in the new agreement; how national circumstances and changes thereof should be taken into account; how the new agreement will be applicable to all in practice, including approaches to defining differentiated commitments; and ways to incentivize full and ambitious participation and ensure effective implementation and compliance arrangements.

11. For workstream 2, the discussion focused on initiatives that were identified as possible solutions to increase ambition. Parties discussed tangible activities and initiatives that can be included in the plan of work for 2013 to further advance the work, given the urgency of the issue. They focused on the following themes: how international and national actions that are additional and are therefore supplementary to the pledges that Parties have made can be strengthened, encouraged and supported by the Convention; the role of means of implementation in increasing ambition; and how to catalyse actions and initiatives with the largest mitigation potential.

12. At the conclusion of the roundtable meetings, the Co-Chairs noted their intention to produce summaries of the roundtable discussions, as they had done following the informal additional session in Bangkok.<sup>9</sup>

13. At its 7<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 7 December, the ADP considered a proposal by the Co-Chairs, which contained a draft decision<sup>10</sup> to be forwarded to the COP for adoption and a set of draft conclusions for adoption by the ADP.<sup>11</sup>

14. Statements were made by representatives of 24 Parties, including statements on behalf of the Association of Independent Latin American and Caribbean States and the European Union and its member States.

15. At the same meeting, the ADP adopted the conclusions contained in paragraphs 17–33 below.<sup>12</sup>

16. At the same meeting, the ADP agreed to forward the draft decision referred to in paragraph 13 above to the COP for further consideration, with a view to its adoption by the COP at its eighteenth session.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> As footnote 2 above.

<sup>9</sup> The summaries will be made available on the ADP page of the UNFCCC website.

<sup>10</sup> FCCC/ADP/2012/L.5.

<sup>11</sup> FCCC/ADP/2012/L.4.

<sup>12</sup> Adopted as document FCCC/ADP/2012/L.4, as amended.

<sup>13</sup> The COP subsequently adopted a proposal by the President contained in document FCCC/CP/2012/L.13.

## 2. Conclusions: planning of work

17. The ADP expressed its appreciation for the inputs made by Parties and admitted observer organizations<sup>14</sup> and welcomed the exchange of views among the Parties during its first session, as well as during the informal additional session held in Bangkok, and the summaries prepared on the ADP roundtable discussions.<sup>15</sup>

18. Drawing upon the inputs and discussions referred to in paragraph 17 above, the ADP has planned its work in accordance with decision 1/CP.17 and its agenda.

19. The ADP expressed its determination to complete its work as early as possible and no later than 2015.

20. The ADP agreed to immediately advance its substantive discussions in 2013 at sessions to be held:

(a) In conjunction with the thirty-eighth sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA);

(b) In conjunction with the nineteenth session of the COP and the ninth session of the CMP;

(c) In Bonn, Germany, from Monday, 29 April to Friday, 3 May 2013 and/or from Monday, 9 September to Friday, 13 September 2013.

21. The ADP also agreed to hold at least two sessions in 2014 and two sessions in 2015 in conjunction with the fortieth and forty-second sessions of the SBI and the SBSTA, as well as the twentieth and twenty-first sessions of the COP and the tenth and eleventh sessions of the CMP. The ADP will determine the need for any additional sessions in 2014 before the end of 2013, and the need for any additional sessions in 2015 before the end of 2014.

22. The ADP invited Parties and admitted observer organizations to provide information, views and proposals on the work of the ADP before each session.

23. The ADP recalled decision 1/CP.17, paragraph 6, in which it was decided that the process shall raise the level of ambition and shall be informed, inter alia, by the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the outcomes of the 2013–2015 review and the work of the subsidiary bodies.

24. The ADP decided to move to a more focused mode of work during 2013.

25. The ADP agreed to encourage the broad participation in the roundtable discussions and workshops referred to in paragraphs 28 and 30 below by Party representatives and to provide opportunities for engagement with accredited observer organizations.

26. The ADP requested the secretariat to make available on the UNFCCC website the submissions from Parties referred to in paragraph 22 above and paragraphs 29 and 31 below.

27. The ADP took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat pursuant to paragraph 20 above and paragraphs 28, 30, 32 and

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<sup>14</sup> Submissions and additional inputs from Parties are available at

<<http://unfccc.int/bodies/awg/items/6656.php>>.

Submissions and additional inputs from admitted observer organizations are available at

<[http://unfccc.int/documentation/submissions\\_from\\_parties/adp/items/7023.php](http://unfccc.int/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/items/7023.php)>.

<sup>15</sup> The report on the workshop on enhancing ambition held during the first session of the ADP is contained in document FCCC/ADP/2012/INF.1. Summaries of the roundtable discussions are available at <[http://unfccc.int/meetings/doha\\_nov\\_2012/session/7055.php](http://unfccc.int/meetings/doha_nov_2012/session/7055.php)>.

33 below, especially its session or sessions to be held in Bonn from Monday, 29 April to Friday, 3 May 2013 and/or Monday, 9 September to Friday, 13 September 2013. The ADP requested that the actions of the secretariat called for in these conclusions be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources. It invited the Executive Secretary to make the necessary arrangements to facilitate the session or sessions to be held in Bonn from Monday, 29 April to Friday, 3 May 2013 and/or Monday, 9 September to Friday, 13 September 2013. It noted that, in the absence of sufficient voluntary contributions or pledges by 31 January 2013 for its session to be held from 29 April to 3 May 2013 and/or by 30 April 2013 for its session to be held from Monday, 9 September to Friday, 13 September 2013, it would not be possible for the secretariat to make the necessary arrangements, which may lead to cancellation charges for facilities booked.

### **Workstream 1**

28. Under workstream 1, relating to a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties (hereinafter referred to as the 2015 agreement), the ADP decided to hold in-session roundtable discussions and workshops in 2013 and invited the Co-Chairs of the ADP to set out, in early 2013, the focused questions for those roundtable discussions and workshops, taking into account the submissions referred to in paragraph 29 below.

29. The ADP invited Parties and accredited observer organizations to submit to the secretariat, by 1 March 2013, information, views and proposals on matters related to the work of the ADP, including, inter alia, mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, capacity-building, and transparency of action and support, addressing aspects such as the following:

- (a) Application of the principles of the Convention;
- (b) Building on the experiences and lessons learned from other processes under the Convention and from other multilateral processes, as appropriate;
- (c) The scope, structure and design of the 2015 agreement;
- (d) Ways of defining and reflecting enhanced action.

### **Workstream 2**

30. Under workstream 2, relating to pre-2020 ambition, the ADP decided to hold in-session roundtable discussions and workshops, including those referred to in paragraph 32 below, and invited the Co-Chairs of the ADP to set out, in early 2013, focused questions for those roundtable discussions and workshops, taking into account the submissions referred to in paragraph 31 below.

31. The ADP invited Parties and accredited observer organizations to submit to the secretariat, by 1 March 2013, information, views and proposals on actions, initiatives and options to enhance ambition, including through the workplan on enhancing mitigation ambition, with a particular focus on 2013. In their submissions on actions, initiatives and options to enhance ambition, Parties may wish to give consideration to the following aspects:

- (a) Mitigation and adaptation benefits, including resilience to the impacts of climate change;
- (b) Barriers and ways to overcome them, and incentives for actions;

(c) Finance, technology and capacity-building to support implementation.

32. Taking into account the submissions referred to in paragraph 31 above, the ADP intends to hold a series of workshops. The workshops will begin in 2013 and may, inter alia, identify and catalyse the implementation of initiatives and actions to rapidly, cost-effectively, urgently and equitably reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

33. The ADP requested the secretariat to prepare a technical paper compiling information on the mitigation benefits of the actions, initiatives and options to enhance mitigation ambition identified in the submissions referred to in paragraph 31 above. The ADP also requested the secretariat to make the first version of the technical paper available before its session to be held in conjunction with the thirty-eighth sessions of the SBI and the SBSTA.

#### **IV. Other matters**

(Agenda item 4)

34. No other matters were raised or considered.

#### **V. Report on the session**

(Agenda item 5)

35. At its 7<sup>th</sup> meeting, on a proposal by the Co-Chairs, the ADP authorized the Rapporteur to complete the report on the second part of the session, under the guidance of the Co-Chairs and with the assistance of the secretariat. At the same meeting, the ADP adopted the draft report on the second part of its first session.<sup>16</sup>

#### **VI. Closure of the session**

36. At the 7<sup>th</sup> meeting, a representative of the secretariat provided a preliminary estimate of the administrative and budgetary implications of the conclusions adopted during the session, in accordance with decision 16/CP.9, paragraph 20.<sup>17</sup>

37. The secretariat informed Parties that the support of the secretariat requested in the conclusions would require an estimated amount of EUR 1.9 million for an additional session in Bonn and for the technical paper referred to in paragraph 33 above. The secretariat noted, with regard to additional sessions, that Parties had agreed to options that would allow for sessions in either, or both, the first half and the second half of 2013 and that the above-mentioned estimate only covered one additional session.

38. In closing, the Co-Chairs expressed their appreciation to Parties for their work in Doha. They also thanked Parties and observer organizations for their participation in the ADP special event, held on 1 December,<sup>18</sup> and noted their intention to hold another special event in 2013. The Co-Chairs further stated that they looked forward to working with all participants at the next session of the ADP.

<sup>16</sup> Adopted as document FCCC/ADP/2012/L.3.

<sup>17</sup> While decision 16/CP.9 refers to "decisions", it also has implications for conclusions.

<sup>18</sup> <[http://unfccc.int/meetings/doha\\_nov\\_2012/session/7055.php](http://unfccc.int/meetings/doha_nov_2012/session/7055.php)>.

## Annex

### **Documents before the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action at the second part of its first session**

#### **Documents prepared for the session**

FCCC/ADP/2012/1	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary
FCCC/ADP/2012/2	Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action on the first part of its first session held in Bonn from 17 to 25 May 2012
FCCC/ADP/2012/MISC.1 and Add.1	Views on options and ways for further increasing the level of ambition. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/ADP/2012/MISC.2	Views on options and ways for further increasing the level of ambition. Submissions from intergovernmental organizations
FCCC/ADP/2012/MISC.3 and Add.1	Views on a workplan for the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/ADP/2012/L.3	Draft report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action on its first session, part two, held in Doha from 27 November to x December 2012
FCCC/ADP/2012/L.4	Planning of work. Draft conclusions proposed by the Co-Chairs
FCCC/ADP/2012/L.5	Draft conclusions proposed by the Co-Chairs. Recommendation of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action

#### **Other documents before the session**

FCCC/CP/2011/9 and Add.1 and 2	Report of the Conference of the Parties on its seventeenth session, held in Durban from 28 November to 11 December 2011
FCCC/CP/1996/2	Organizational matters. Adoption of the rules of procedure. Note by the secretariat

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# 附件九

第 37 次附屬履行機構會議(SBI 37)  
報告

Report of the Subsidiary Body for  
Implementation on its thirty-seventh  
session, held in Doha from 26  
November to 2 December 2012

**Subsidiary Body for Implementation****Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its  
thirty-seventh session, held in Doha from 26 November to  
2 December 2012**

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**Addendum – FCCC/SBI/2012/33/Add.1**

**Draft texts under consideration by the Subsidiary Body  
for Implementation**

Capacity-building under the Convention for developing countries

Appeals mechanism

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

(Agenda item 1)

1. The thirty-seventh session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) was held at the Qatar National Convention Centre in Doha, Qatar, from 26 November to 2 December 2012.

2. The Chair of the SBI, Mr. Tomasz Chruszczow (Poland), opened the session on Monday, 26 November, and welcomed all Parties and observers. He also welcomed Mr. Samuel Ortiz Basualdo (Argentina) as Vice-Chair of the SBI and Mr. Petrus Muteyauli (Namibia) as Rapporteur.

## **II. Organizational matters**

(Agenda item 2)

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

(Agenda item 2(a))

3. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, on 26 November, the SBI considered a note by the Executive Secretary containing the provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/SBI/2012/1.6). At the same meeting, the agenda was adopted as follows, with agenda sub-item 4(b) held in abeyance:

1. Opening of the session.
2. Organizational matters:
  - (a) Adoption of the agenda;
  - (b) Organization of the work of the session;
  - (c) Election of officers other than the Chair;
  - (d) Election of replacement officers.
3. National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention:
  - (a) Status of submission and review of fifth national communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
  - (b) Report on national greenhouse gas inventory data from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention for the period 1990–2010;
  - (c) Annual compilation and accounting report for Annex B Parties under the Kyoto Protocol for 2012.
4. National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention:
  - (a) Work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention;

- (b) Information contained in national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (*agenda item held in abeyance*);<sup>1</sup>
- (c) Provision of financial and technical support.
- 5. Nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties:
  - (a) Prototype of the registry;
  - (b) Composition, modalities and procedures of the team of technical experts under international consultations and analysis.
- 6. Matters relating to finance:
  - (a) Review of the financial mechanism;
  - (b) Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and additional guidance to the Global Environment Facility;
  - (c) Initial review of the Adaptation Fund under the Kyoto Protocol;
  - (d) Further guidance to the Least Developed Countries Fund.
- 7. Matters relating to Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention:
  - (a) Progress on the implementation of decision 1/CP.10;
  - (b) Matters relating to the least developed countries.
- 8. Report of the Adaptation Committee.
- 9. National adaptation plans:<sup>2</sup>
  - (a) A process to enable least developed country Parties to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, building upon their experience in preparing and implementing national adaptation programmes of action;<sup>3</sup>
  - (b) Modalities and guidelines for least developed country Parties and other developing country Parties to employ the modalities formulated to support national adaptation plans.<sup>4</sup>
- 10. Approaches to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to enhance adaptive capacity<sup>5</sup>
  - Activities to be undertaken under the work programme.
- 11. Matters relating to Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol.
- 12. Forum and work programme on the impact of the implementation of response measures.
- 13. Development and transfer of technologies:
  - (a) Report of the Technology Executive Committee;

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<sup>1</sup> As there was no consensus to include this item on the agenda, it was held in abeyance. On a proposal by the Chair, the SBI decided to include this item on the provisional agenda for its thirty-eighth session.

<sup>2</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 15–18.

<sup>3</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 15, 17 and 18.

<sup>4</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 15–18.

<sup>5</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 26–29.

- (b) Matters relating to the Climate Technology Centre and Network: selection of the host and constitution of the advisory board;
  - (c) Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer.
14. Article 6 of the Convention.
  15. Capacity-building:
    - (a) Capacity-building under the Convention;
    - (b) Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol.
  16. Amendment of the Kyoto Protocol in respect of procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance.
  17. Procedures, mechanisms and institutional arrangements for appeals against the decisions of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism.
  18. Review of the design of the commitment period reserve.
  19. Report of the administrator of the international transaction log under the Kyoto Protocol.
  20. Administrative, financial and institutional matters:
    - (a) Audited financial statements for the biennium 2010–2011;
    - (b) Budget performance for the biennium 2012–2013.
  21. Other matters.
  22. Report on the session.
4. At its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, on 27 November, statements were made by representatives of 11 Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, one on behalf of the Umbrella Group, one on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), one on behalf of the African States, one on behalf of the Environmental Integrity Group, one on behalf of the European Union and its 27 member States and Croatia, one on behalf of the least developed countries (LDCs), one on behalf of the Coalition for Rainforest Nations, one on behalf of the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America – ~~Peoples' Trade~~ Treaty and one of behalf of the Central American Integration System (SICA). Statements were also made on behalf of business and industry non-governmental organizations, trade unions non-governmental organizations, women and gender, environmental non-governmental organizations, youth non-governmental organizations and indigenous peoples organizations.

## **B. Organization of the work of the session**

(Agenda item 2(b))

5. The SBI considered this agenda sub-item at its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, at which the Chair drew attention to the proposed programme of work posted on the UNFCCC website. On a proposal by the Chair, the SBI agreed to proceed on the basis of that programme of work.

6. The Chair also informed delegates that the secretariat, together with the Integrated Sustainable PaperSmart Services (ISPS) secretariat, was adopting the United Nations PaperSmart services for the session, with pre-session and in-session official documentation

issued digitally in the six official United Nations languages. Statements made during the session can also be retrieved through the ISPS portal.<sup>6</sup>

**C. Election of officers other than the Chair**

(Agenda item 2(c))

7. The SBI considered this agenda sub-item at its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting and at its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, held on 1 and 2 December.<sup>7</sup> At its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the Chair recalled rule 27 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, whereby the SBI is expected to elect its Vice-Chair and Rapporteur.

8. At the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the Chair informed Parties that nominations for the post of Vice-Chair had not been received, and the SBI requested the Conference of the Parties (COP), as an exception to rule 27, paragraph 6, of the draft rules of procedure being applied, to elect the Vice-Chair and the Rapporteur of the SBI at the closing plenary of its eighteenth session, on 7 December.<sup>8</sup>

**D. Election of replacement officers**

(Agenda item 2(d))

9. No election of replacement officers was held.

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

(Agenda item 3)

**A. Status of submission and review of fifth national communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention**

(Agenda item 3(a))

**Report on national greenhouse gas inventory data from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention for the period 1990–2010**

(Agenda item 3(b))

**Proceedings**

10. The SBI considered these agenda sub-items at its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting and took note of documents FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.11 and FCCC/SBI/2012/31.

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<sup>6</sup> <<http://www3.unog.ch/dohaclimatechange/content/subsidiary-body-implementation-sbi-37>>.

<sup>7</sup> The 4<sup>th</sup> meeting was suspended and resumed three times on 1 and 2 December and is referred to as the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, 4<sup>th</sup> meeting (Part 2), 4<sup>th</sup> meeting (Part 3) and 4<sup>th</sup> meeting (Part 4) on the webcast.

<sup>8</sup> The COP elected Mr. Robert F. Van Lierop (Saint Kitts and Nevis) as Vice-Chair and Ms. Mabafokeng F. Mahahabisa (Lesotho) as Rapporteur, who will serve for the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions of the SBI.

## **B. Annual compilation and accounting report for Annex B Parties under the Kyoto Protocol for 2012**

(Agenda item 3(c))

### **Proceedings**

11. The SBI considered this agenda sub-item at its 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> meetings. At its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the SBI took note of document FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/9 and Add.1.

12. At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBI recommended draft conclusions<sup>9</sup> on this matter for adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) at its eighth session.<sup>10</sup>

## **IV. National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention**

(Agenda item 4)

### **A. Work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention**

(Agenda item 4(a))

#### **1. Proceedings**

13. The SBI considered this agenda sub-item at its 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> meetings. It had before it documents FCCC/SBI/2012/17, FCCC/SBI/2012/18, FCCC/SBI/2012/25, FCCC/SBI/2012/26, FCCC/SBI/2012/28, FCCC/SBI/2012/32 and FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.15. Statements were made by representatives of two Parties. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the Chair invited Ms. Ruleta Camacho (Antigua and Barbuda), Chair of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE), to report on the progress of the work of the CGE.

14. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this agenda sub-item in informal consultations facilitated by Ms. Anne Rasmussen (Samoa) and Mr. Kiyoto Tanabe (Japan).

15. At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.<sup>11</sup>

#### **2. Conclusions**

16. The SBI welcomed the progress report on the work of the CGE.<sup>12</sup> It acknowledged that the CGE has made a substantial contribution to improving the process of and preparation of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) by providing technical advice and support to non-Annex I Parties under its work programme for 2010–2012.

17. It also welcomed the following progress reports on the five CGE regional hands-on training workshops for non-Annex I Parties, which were held between April and October 2012:

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<sup>9</sup> Adopted as document FCCC/SBI/2012/L.28.

<sup>10</sup> For the text of the conclusions see document FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/13, paragraph 91.

<sup>11</sup> Adopted as document FCCC/SBI/2012/L.53/Rev.1.

<sup>12</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/28.

(a) The progress report on the work of the CGE on the hands-on training workshop for the Africa region on national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories;<sup>13</sup>

(b) The progress report on the work of the CGE on the hands-on training workshop for the Latin America and Caribbean region on vulnerability and adaptation assessment;<sup>14</sup>

(c) The progress report on the work of the CGE on the hands-on training workshop for the Latin America and Caribbean region on mitigation assessment;<sup>15</sup>

(d) The progress report on the work of the CGE on the hands-on training workshop for the Africa region on mitigation assessment;<sup>16</sup>

(e) The progress report on the work of the CGE on the hands-on training workshop for the Asia and Pacific region on vulnerability and adaptation assessment.<sup>17</sup>

18. The SBI expressed its gratitude to the Governments of Namibia, Antigua and Barbuda, Ghana and Lao People's Democratic Republic for hosting the workshops referred to in paragraph 17 above.

19. The SBI commended the efforts made by the CGE, supported by the secretariat, to deliver the content of the CGE regional hands-on training workshops referred to in paragraph 17 above remotely via a videoconferencing tool, thereby facilitating the maximum participation of representatives of non-Annex I Parties in the workshops. In addition, it welcomed the efforts made by non-Annex I Parties to participate in the workshops remotely. It encouraged Parties to continue making use of available remote participation facilities and nominating national experts to participate in such training workshops in the future.

20. The SBI thanked the Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties)<sup>18</sup> and the multilateral organization<sup>19</sup> that have made financial contributions towards the implementation of the work of the CGE.

21. The SBI noted with appreciation the updated training materials on national GHG inventories, vulnerability and adaptation, and mitigation assessments, which are available on the UNFCCC website. It requested the secretariat to translate the updated training materials which are currently available only in English into the other official United Nations languages. The SBI also noted the value of translating the updated training materials into other languages.

22. The SBI also noted with appreciation the progress made by the CGE in implementing its planned activities, such as the development of e-learning programmes, based on the updated training materials referred to in paragraph 21 above, and the establishment of a web-based network for experts involved in the preparation of national communications from non-Annex I Parties. It welcomed the concept note on the e-learning programmes on the preparation of national communications from non-Annex I Parties and reiterated its request for the secretariat to develop the e-learning programmes on the basis of that concept note.

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<sup>13</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/25.

<sup>14</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/17.

<sup>15</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/18.

<sup>16</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/26.

<sup>17</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/32.

<sup>18</sup> European Union, Finland, Japan, Norway, Romania, Switzerland and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

<sup>19</sup> The Technical Support Unit for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

23. The SBI continued, but did not conclude, its consideration on the term and mandate of the CGE and the need for the continuation of the group. The SBI agreed to invite the COP at its eighteenth session to provide further guidance in order to conclude this matter.

24. The SBI recommended the draft decision text contained in the annex to document FCCC/SBI/2012/L.53/Rev.1 for consideration and finalization by the COP at its eighteenth session.<sup>20</sup>

25. The SBI took note of the estimated budgetary implications, as provided by the secretariat, of the activities to be undertaken by it pursuant to the provisions contained in paragraphs 21 and 22 above.

26. Further, the SBI urged Parties included in Annex II to the Convention and other Annex I Parties in a position to do so to provide financial resources to enable the CGE to implement the activities planned in accordance with its work programme in a timely manner. It also encouraged bilateral, multilateral and international organizations to continue supporting the work of the CGE.

27. The SBI requested that the actions of the secretariat called for in these conclusions be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

## **B. Information contained in national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention**

(Agenda item 4(b) *held in abeyance*)

## **C. Provision of financial and technical support**

(Agenda item 4(c))

### **1. Proceedings**

28. The SBI considered this agenda sub-item at its 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> meetings. It had before it documents FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.10 and FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.15. Statements were made by representatives of two Parties.

29. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the Chair of the SBI invited the representative of the secretariat of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to make a statement. At the same meeting the SBI agreed to consider this agenda sub-item in informal consultations facilitated by Ms. Rasmussen and Mr. Tanabe.

30. At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.<sup>21</sup>

### **2. Conclusions**

31. The SBI took note of the information provided by the secretariat of the GEF on the financial support that it has provided for the preparation of national communications and on the arrangements made for the provision of financial support for biennial update reports (BURs) from non-Annex I Parties.<sup>22</sup>

32. The SBI took note of the concerns raised by non-Annex I Parties on the availability of sufficient financial resources, as well as technical support, for the preparation of BURs from non-Annex I Parties.

<sup>20</sup> For the text as adopted, see decision 18/CP.18.

<sup>21</sup> Adopted as document FCCC/SBI/2012/L.52.

<sup>22</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.10 and FCCC/CP/2012/6/Add.1 and 2.

33. The SBI noted with concern that as of 1 October 2012 the GEF secretariat had only received four requests for support to prepare BURs. The SBI, recalling decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 41(d), reiterated its urging of non-Annex I Parties to submit, as applicable, their requests to the GEF for support for the preparation of their first BUR, in a timely manner.<sup>23</sup> It also encouraged the GEF agencies to facilitate the preparation and submission of project proposals from non-Annex I Parties for the preparation of their BURs.

34. The SBI invited the GEF to continue providing detailed, accurate, timely and complete information on its activities relating to the preparation of national communications by non-Annex I Parties, in accordance with decision 10/CP.2, paragraph 1(b), including information on the dates of approval of funding and disbursement of funds. It also invited the GEF to continue providing information on the approximate date of completion of the draft national communications and an approximate date of submission to the secretariat of the national communications, for consideration by the SBI at its thirty-eighth session.

35. The SBI further invited the GEF to continue providing detailed, accurate, timely and complete information on its activities relating to the preparation of BURs, including information on the dates of requests for funding and approval of funding, as well as of disbursement of funds, for consideration by the SBI at its thirty-eighth session.

36. It noted the submission<sup>24</sup> made by a non-Annex I Party on the detailed costs it incurred, including in-kind contributions, for the preparation of its most recent national communication and on the financial resources received through the GEF, as invited by the SBI at its thirty-fifth<sup>25</sup> and thirty-sixth<sup>26</sup> sessions. It invited other non-Annex I Parties that have not already done so to submit their views on this issue by 25 March 2013. The SBI requested the secretariat to compile these submissions into a miscellaneous document for consideration by the SBI at its thirty-eighth session.

37. It encouraged the GEF, in accordance with decision 4/CP.14, to continue 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.

38. The SBI took note with appreciation of the oral report by the GEF on the approval of a project that will be jointly administered by the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme to continue providing logistical and technical support to non-Annex I Parties for the preparation of their national communications and BURs.

39. The SBI recommended that the COP at its eighteenth session request the GEF to provide funds for technical support for the preparation of BURs from non-Annex I Parties, similar to that provided by the National Communications Support Programme, recognizing that the costs of such technical support are not deducted from the funds provided to non-Annex I Parties for the preparation of their BURs. It invited the GEF to report on this matter in its report to the COP at its nineteenth session.

40. The SBI noted with appreciation that, as at 1 December 2012, 141 initial, 81 second and three third national communications and one fourth national communication from non-Annex I Parties had been submitted. It also noted that 17 non-Annex I Parties are expected to submit their second national communications by the end of 2013.

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<sup>23</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15, paragraph 53.

<sup>24</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.15.

<sup>25</sup> FCCC/SBI/2011/17, paragraph 39.

<sup>26</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15, paragraph 58.

## V. Nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties

(Agenda item 5)

### A. Prototype of the registry

(Agenda item 5(a))

#### Proceedings

41. The SBI considered this agenda sub-item at its 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> meetings. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this agenda sub-item in a contact group, co-chaired by Mr. Soren Jacobsen (Denmark) and Mr. Wondwossen Sintayehu (Ethiopia).

42. At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBI recommended a draft decision<sup>27</sup> for adoption by the COP at its eighteenth session.<sup>28</sup>

### B. Composition, modalities and procedures of the team of technical experts under international consultations and analysis

(Agenda item 5(b))

#### 1. Proceedings

43. The SBI considered this agenda sub-item at its 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> meetings. It had before it document FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.9. Statements were made by representatives of three Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

44. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this agenda sub-item in a contact group, co-chaired by Mr. Jacobsen and Mr. Sintayehu.

45. At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.<sup>29</sup>

#### 2. Conclusions

46. The SBI continued, but did not conclude, its consideration of the composition, modalities and procedures of the team of technical experts under international consultations and analysis. The SBI agreed to invite the COP at its eighteenth session to provide further guidance in order to conclude this matter.

47. SBI recommended the draft decision text contained in the annex to document FCCC/SBI/2012/L.50 for consideration and finalization by the COP at its eighteenth session.<sup>30</sup>

<sup>27</sup> Adopted as document FCCC/SBI/2012/L.39.

<sup>28</sup> For the text as adopted, see decision 16/CP.18.

<sup>29</sup> Adopted as document FCCC/SBI/2012/L.50.

<sup>30</sup> For the text as adopted, see decision 17/CP.18.

## **VI. Matters relating to finance**

(Agenda item 6)

### **A. Review of the financial mechanism**

(Agenda item 6(a))

#### **Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and additional guidance to the Global Environment Facility**

(Agenda item 6(b))

#### **Further guidance to the Least Developed Countries Fund**

(Agenda item 6(d))

##### **Proceedings**

48. The SBI considered these agenda sub-items at its 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> meetings. It had before it documents FCCC/SBI/2012/27, FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.10, FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.13, FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.10, FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.12 and Add.1 and FCCC/CP/2012/6 and Add.1 and 2.

49. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the Chair of the SBI invited the representative of the secretariat of the GEF to make a statement. At the same meeting, the SBI agreed to consider these agenda sub-items in informal consultations facilitated by Ms. Ana Fornells de Frutos (Spain) and Ms. Suzanty Sitorus (Indonesia).

50. At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBI recommended draft decisions<sup>31</sup> on these agenda sub-items for adoption by the COP at its eighteenth session.<sup>32</sup>

### **B. Initial review of the Adaptation Fund under the Kyoto Protocol**

(Agenda item 6(c))

##### **Proceedings**

51. The SBI considered this agenda sub-item at its 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> meetings. It had before it documents FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.2, FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.8/Rev.1, FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.11 and Add.1, FCCC/KP/CMP/2011/6 and Add.1, FCCC/KP/CMP/2011/MISC.1 and FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/7. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this agenda sub-item in informal consultations facilitated by Ms. Camacho and Ms. Diane Barclay (Australia).

52. At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBI recommended a draft decision<sup>33</sup> for adoption by the CMP at its eighth session.<sup>34</sup>

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<sup>31</sup> Adopted as documents FCCC/SBI/2012/L.45, FCCC/SBI/2012/L.48 and FCCC/SBI/2012/L.49, respectively.

<sup>32</sup> For the texts as adopted, see decisions 8/CP.18, 9/CP.18 and 10/CP.18, respectively.

<sup>33</sup> Adopted as document FCCC/SBI/2012/L.46.

<sup>34</sup> For the text as adopted, see decision 4/CMP.8.

## VII. Matters related to Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention

(Agenda item 7)

### A. Progress on the implementation of decision 1/CP.10

(Agenda item 7(a))

#### Proceedings

53. The SBI considered this agenda sub-item at its 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> meetings.

54. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider, at this session, this agenda sub-item jointly with agenda item 11 and agenda item 8 of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) in a joint SBI/SBSTA forum. At the same meeting, the SBI also agreed that the SBI Chair, Mr. Chruszczow, would undertake consultations with interested Parties on how to take up this agenda sub-item at the next session.

55. At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions<sup>35</sup> presented in paragraphs 104–108 below. At the same meeting, the SBI agreed to continue, at its thirty-eighth session, consultations on how to take up this agenda sub-item.

### B. Matters relating to the least developed countries

(Agenda item 7(b))

#### 1. Proceedings

56. The SBI considered this agenda sub-item at its 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> meetings. It had before it document FCCC/SBI/2012/27. Representatives of six Parties made statements, including one on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, one on behalf of the LDCs and one on behalf of SICA.

57. At the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the Chair of the SBI invited Ms. Pepetua Latasi (Tuvalu), Chair of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), to make a statement. At the same meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this agenda sub-item in informal consultations facilitated by Mr. Collin Beck (Solomon Islands).

58. At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.<sup>36</sup>

#### 2. Conclusions

59. The SBI took note of the oral report by the Chair of the LEG and welcomed the report on the twenty-second meeting of the LEG, held in Funafuti, Tuvalu, from 26 to 29 September 2012.<sup>37</sup>

60. The SBI thanked the Government of Tuvalu for hosting the twenty-second meeting of the LEG, and for hosting the first regional training workshop on adaptation for the LDCs for 2012–2013 in Funafuti, Tuvalu, from 28 September to 3 October 2012.

61. It expressed its gratitude to the Governments of Australia, Canada, Germany, Ireland and Spain for providing financial resources in support of the work of the LEG.

<sup>35</sup> Adopted as document FCCC/SBI/2012/L.34.

<sup>36</sup> Adopted as document FCCC/SBI/2012/L.35.

<sup>37</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/27.

62. The SBI noted with appreciation the contributions made by some Parties to the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and encouraged other Parties to do the same.

63. The SBI welcomed the submission of 47 national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs) and three revised NAPAs to the secretariat as at 1 December 2012. It also welcomed the submission of project proposals to the GEF for the funding of the implementation of NAPAs under the LDCF by 45 of the countries that had completed the preparation of their NAPAs as at 1 December 2012.

64. The SBI expressed its appreciation to the LEG for the progress that it has made under its work programme for 2012–2013.<sup>38</sup>

65. The SBI welcomed the regional training workshops on adaptation for the LDCs for 2012–2013. It expressed its appreciation to the organizations, agencies and regional centres<sup>39</sup> that took part in the organization of the first regional training workshop on adaptation for the LDCs, referred to in paragraph 60 above. The SBI encouraged the LEG to continue to engage regional and other relevant organizations in its future activities.

66. The SBI requested the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on the regional training workshops referred to in paragraph 65 above, to be made available for consideration by the SBI upon completion of the workshops.

67. The SBI welcomed the progress made by countries in accessing funds from the LDCF for the implementation of their NAPAs,<sup>40</sup> and requested the LEG, during its meetings, in collaboration with the GEF and its agencies, to further explore issues of some LDC Parties related to accessing funds from the LDCF for the implementation of their NAPAs. It further requested the LEG to include information on ways and means to enhance the implementation of NAPAs in the reports on its meetings for consideration by the SBI.

68. The SBI requested the LEG, in accordance with its mandate, to submit its views on the ways it could further support LDCs to prepare their national adaptation plans (NAPs), as listed in the report on the twenty-second meeting of the LEG,<sup>41</sup> for consideration by the SBI at its thirty-eighth session.

69. The SBI further requested the LEG, with the support of the secretariat and in collaboration with relevant organizations, to organize an LDC NAP event in conjunction with the thirty-eighth session of the SBI, taking into account its existing priority activities with respect to the LDC work programme.

70. The SBI took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat pursuant to paragraphs 66 and 69 above.

71. The SBI further requested that the actions of the secretariat called for in these conclusions be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

72. The SBI requested the LEG to keep it informed of the efforts of the LEG in implementing its work programme over the period 2012–2013.

73. The SBI invited Parties in a position to do so to continue to provide resources in support of the implementation of the LEG work programme.

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<sup>38</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/7, annex I.

<sup>39</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/27, paragraph 28.

<sup>40</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/27, paragraphs 8 and 9, and FCCC/CP/2012/6.

<sup>41</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/27.

## VIII. Report of the Adaptation Committee

(Agenda item 8)

### Proceedings

74. The SBI considered this agenda item at its 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> meetings. It had before it document FCCC/SB/2012/3.<sup>42</sup> Representatives of three Parties made statements.

75. At its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the Chair of the SBI invited Ms. Christina Chan (United States of America), Vice-Chair of the Adaptation Committee, to make a statement. At the same meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this agenda item together with SBSTA agenda item 4 in informal consultations facilitated by Mr. Kishan Kumarsingh (Trinidad and Tobago).

76. At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBI recommended a draft decision<sup>43</sup> for adoption by the COP at its eighteenth session.<sup>44</sup>

## IX. National adaptation plans<sup>45</sup>

(Agenda item 9)

### **A process to enable least developed country Parties to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, building upon their experience in preparing and implementing national adaptation programmes of action<sup>46</sup>**

(Agenda item 9(a))

### **Modalities and guidelines for least developed country Parties and other developing country Parties to employ the modalities formulated to support national adaptation plans<sup>47</sup>**

(Agenda item 9(b))

#### 1. Proceedings

77. The SBI considered these agenda sub-items at its 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> meetings. It had before it documents FCCC/SBI/2012/8, FCCC/SBI/2012/27, FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.1, FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.2 and Add.1, FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.3, FCCC/SB/2012/3 and FCCC/CP/2012/6. Statements were made by representatives of three Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the LDCs.

78. At its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider these agenda sub-items in informal consultations facilitated by Mr. Richard Merzian (Australia) and Mr. Amjad Abdulla (Maldives).

79. At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.<sup>48</sup>

<sup>42</sup> A corrigendum to the Adaptation Committee report was issued (see document FCCC/SB/2012/3/Corr.1).

<sup>43</sup> Adopted as document FCCC/SBI/2012/L.33.

<sup>44</sup> For the text as adopted, see decision 11/CP.18.

<sup>45</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 15–18.

<sup>46</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 15, 17 and 18.

<sup>47</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 15–18.

<sup>48</sup> Adopted as document FCCC/SBI/2012/L.41.

## 2. Conclusions

80. The SBI welcomed the documents considered under this agenda item,<sup>49</sup> including the report of the Adaptation Committee,<sup>50</sup> the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change compilation of case studies on national adaptation planning processes,<sup>51</sup> and the report on the twenty-second meeting of the LEG.<sup>52</sup>

81. The SBI took note of the progress made by the LEG in providing technical guidance and support to the NAP process. It welcomed the technical guidelines for the NAP process prepared by the LEG and looked forward to the application of those guidelines by all Parties in the formulation of their NAPs, as appropriate.

82. The SBI noted the identification by the LEG of support needs of the LDCs for the formulation and implementation of NAPs,<sup>53</sup> and urged the GEF, its agencies and other relevant organizations to take the identified support needs into account in their efforts to support LDC Parties in undertaking the NAP process.

83. It welcomed the many opportunities to support the NAP process communicated by Parties, United Nations organizations and other organizations in their statements and submissions,<sup>54</sup> and invited them to continue to keep it informed of their efforts, in line with the provisions of decision 5/CP.17, paragraphs 32–35.

84. It also looked forward to the work to be undertaken by the Adaptation Committee on matters related to the formulation and implementation of NAPs by non-LDC developing country Parties and to receiving recommendations on such matters.

85. The SBI looked forward to the operationalization, no later than its thirty-ninth session, of the provision of support to LDC Parties for the NAP process under the LDCF.

86. It further looked forward to the operationalization of the provision of support to non-LDC Parties for the NAP process under the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF).

87. The SBI invited developed country Parties to further contribute to the LDCF and SCCF to support the activities for the preparation of the NAP process in accordance with decision 1/CP.16, including paragraph 18, and other relevant decisions of the COP.

88. It also invited Parties and relevant organizations to continue to assist work on the NAP process in the LDCs.

89. The SBI requested the secretariat to compile an information paper on the NAP process, including on the efforts referred to in paragraph 83 above, in line with the provisions of decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 36, for consideration by the SBI at its forty-first session.

90. The SBI decided to recommend the draft decision text contained in the annex to document FCCC/SBI/2012/L.41 for consideration and finalization by the COP at its eighteenth session.<sup>55</sup>

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<sup>49</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/8, FCCC/SBI/2012/27, FCCC/SB/2012/3 and FCCC/CP/2012/6.

<sup>50</sup> A corrigendum to the Adaptation Committee report, was issued (see document FCCC/SB/2012/3/Corr.1).

<sup>51</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.6.

<sup>52</sup> FCCC/SB/2012/27.

<sup>53</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/27, paragraph 19.

<sup>54</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.1, FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.2 and Add.1 and FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.3.

<sup>55</sup> For the text as adopted, see decision 12/CP.18.

## **X. Approaches to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to enhance adaptive capacity<sup>56</sup>**

### **- Activities to be undertaken under the work programme**

(Agenda item 10)

#### **1. Proceedings**

91. The SBI considered this agenda item at its 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> meetings. It had before it documents FCCC/SBI/2012/29, FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.14, FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.14 and Add.1 and 2 and FCCC/TP/2012/7. Representatives of four Parties made statements, including one on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, one on behalf of AOSIS and one on behalf of the LDCs.

92. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this agenda item in informal consultations facilitated by Mr. Lucas Di Pietro (Argentina) and Mr. Don Lemmen (Canada).

93. At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.<sup>57</sup>

#### **2. Conclusions**

94. The SBI took note of the documents prepared for the session<sup>58</sup> and welcomed the exchange of views that took place during the informal pre-session meeting of Parties to facilitate the elaboration of draft recommendations on loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.<sup>59</sup>

95. It expressed its appreciation to the Governments of Ethiopia, Mexico, Thailand and Barbados for hosting the expert meetings referred to in decision 7/CP.17, paragraph 8(a), to the Governments of Australia, Canada, Germany, Japan, New Zealand, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland as well as the European Commission for providing financial support for the organization of the meetings, and to the organizations<sup>60</sup> that provided support for the participation of some experts in the meetings.

96. The SBI considered the progress made in the implementation of the work programme on loss and damage and noted that a range of approaches is required to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including impacts related to extreme weather events and slow onset events, taking into consideration experience at all levels, including as referred to in document FCCC/SBI/2012/29.

97. The SBI decided to recommend the draft decision text contained in the annex to document FCCC/SBI/2012/L.44 for consideration and finalization by the COP at its eighteenth session.<sup>61</sup>

<sup>56</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 26–29.

<sup>57</sup> Adopted as document FCCC/SBI/2012/L.44.

<sup>58</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/29, FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.14, FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.14 and Add.1 and FCCC/TP/2012/7.

<sup>59</sup> The meeting was held in Doha, Qatar, on 24 November 2012.

<sup>60</sup> The African Climate Policy Centre of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, the Climate and Development Knowledge Network, the Munich Climate Insurance Initiative, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction.

<sup>61</sup> For the text as adopted, see decision 3/CP.18.

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

(Agenda item 11)

### **Proceedings**

98. The SBI considered this agenda item at its 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> meetings.

99. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider, at this session, this agenda item jointly with agenda sub-item 7(a) and agenda item 8 of the SBSTA in a joint SBI/SBSTA forum. At the same meeting, the SBI also agreed that the SBI Chair, Mr. Chruszczow, would undertake consultations with interested Parties on how to take up this sub-item at the next session.

100. At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions<sup>62</sup> presented in paragraphs 104–108 below. At the same meeting, the SBI agreed to continue, at its thirty-eighth session, consultations on how to take up this agenda item.

## **XII. Forum and work programme on the impact of the implementation of response measures**

(Agenda item 12)

### **1. Proceedings**

101. The SBI considered this agenda item at its 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> meetings. It had before it document FCCC/SB/2012/MISC.2.

102. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this agenda item jointly with agenda item 8 of the SBSTA in a joint SBI/SBSTA forum co-chaired by the Chair of the SBI, Mr. Chruszczow, and the Chair of the SBSTA, Mr. Richard Muyungi (United Republic of Tanzania). It also agreed to consider, at this session, this agenda item jointly with agenda sub-item 7(a) and agenda item 11.

103. At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.<sup>63</sup>

### **2. Conclusions**

104. The SBI and the SBSTA noted with appreciation the meeting of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures and the presentations<sup>64</sup> and exchanges

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<sup>62</sup> Adopted as document FCCC/SBI/2012/L.34.

<sup>63</sup> Adopted as document FCCC/SBI/2012/L.34.

<sup>64</sup> On area (a), presentations were made by representatives of Argentina on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, European Union, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, China and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), by representatives of the South Centre, World Health Organization and Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and by an expert. Those presentations are available at <<http://unfccc.int/7114>>. On area (h), presentations were made by representatives of Argentina on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, South Africa, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of); a statement was made by a representative of Ghana on behalf of the African States. Presentations were also made by representatives of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, International Trade Union Confederation and OPEC and by an expert. Those presentations are available at <<http://unfccc.int/7113>>.

made during the in-forum workshops on areas (a)<sup>65</sup> and (h)<sup>66</sup> and the discussions on area (f)<sup>67</sup> of the work programme on the impact of the implementation of response measures (hereinafter referred to as the work programme).<sup>68</sup>

105. The SBI and the SBSTA requested their Chairs, with the support of the secretariat, to prepare reports on the in-forum workshops on areas (a) and (h), and to prepare a summary of the discussion by Parties on area (f), before the thirty-eighth sessions of the subsidiary bodies.

106. The SBI and the SBSTA agreed to consider the presentations, statements made by Parties, organizations and experts, reports and summary mentioned in paragraphs 104 and 105 above, together with the reports on the upcoming in-forum workshops on areas (b), (c), (d) and (g) of the work programme, at their thirty-ninth sessions during the review of the work of the forum, with a view to providing recommendations to the COP at its nineteenth session.

107. The SBI and the SBSTA confirmed their request to the secretariat to support, under the guidance of the Chairs of the SBI and the SBSTA, the continued work towards the implementation of the areas of the work programme in accordance with decision 8/CP.17, paragraph 1.

108. The SBI and the SBSTA reiterated their invitation, to relevant organizations and other stakeholders, to participate in the activities of the work programme.

### **XIII. Development and transfer of technologies**

(Agenda item 13)

#### **A. Report of the Technology Executive Committee**

(Agenda item 13(a))

##### **1. Proceedings**

109. The SBI considered this agenda sub-item at its 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> meetings. It had before it document FCCC/SB/2012/2. A representative of one Party made a statement on behalf of the LDCs and the African States.

110. At its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the Chair of the SBI invited Mr. Antonio Pflüger (Germany), Vice-Chair of the Technology Executive Committee, to make a statement. At the same meeting the SBI agreed to consider this agenda sub-item together with SBSTA agenda item 6 in a joint contact group, co-chaired by Mr. Carlos Fuller (Belize) and Mr. Zitouni Ould-Dada (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

111. At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.<sup>69</sup>

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<sup>65</sup> Sharing of information and expertise, including reporting and promoting understanding of positive and negative impacts of response measures.

<sup>66</sup> Building collective and individual learning towards a transition to a low greenhouse gas emitting society.

<sup>67</sup> Relevant aspects relating to the implementation of decisions 1/CP.10, 1/CP.13 and 1/CP.16 and Article 2, paragraph 3, and Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol.

<sup>68</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15, annex I, and FCCC/SBSTA/2012/2, annex III.

<sup>69</sup> Adopted as document FCCC/SBI/2012/L.51.

## 2. Conclusions

112. Pursuant to decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 126, the SBI and the SBSTA considered the report on activities and performance of the Technology Executive Committee for 2012<sup>70</sup> and recommended the draft decision text contained in the annex to document FCCC/SBI/2012/L.51 for consideration and finalization by the COP at its eighteenth session.<sup>71</sup>

## B. Matters relating to the Climate Technology Centre and Network: selection of the host and constitution of the advisory board

(Agenda item 13(b))

### 1. Proceedings

113. The SBI considered this agenda sub-item at its 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> meetings. It had before it document FCCC/SBI/2012/30. Representatives of two Parties made statements, including one on behalf of the LDCs and the African States.

114. At its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this agenda sub-item in a contact group, co-chaired by Mr. Fuller and Mr. Kunihiko Shimada (Japan).

115. At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.<sup>72</sup>

### 2. Conclusions

116. The SBI welcomed the report prepared by the secretariat on the discussions on key elements of the potential host agreement for the Climate Technology Centre.<sup>73</sup>

117. Pursuant to decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 138(b) and (c), the SBI considered the report referred to above, including the draft memorandum of understanding regarding the hosting of the Climate Technology Centre and the constitution of the advisory board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), and recommended the draft decision text contained in the annex to document FCCC/SBI/2012/L.54 for consideration and finalization by the COP at its eighteenth session.<sup>74</sup>

## C. Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer

(Agenda item 13(c))

### 1. Proceedings

118. The SBI considered this agenda sub-item at its 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> meetings. It had before it document FCCC/CP/2012/6. Representatives of two Parties made statements, including one on behalf of the LDCs and the African States.

119. At its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this agenda sub-item in a contact group co-chaired by Mr. Fuller and Mr. Shimada.

120. At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.<sup>75</sup>

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<sup>70</sup> FCCC/SB/2012/2.

<sup>71</sup> For the text as adopted, see decision 13/CP.18.

<sup>72</sup> Adopted as document FCCC/SBI/2012/L.54.

<sup>73</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/30.

<sup>74</sup> For the text as adopted, see decision 14/CP.18.

<sup>75</sup> Adopted as document FCCC/SBI/2012/L.37.

## 2. Conclusions

121. The SBI noted the report of the GEF on the progress made in carrying out the Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer.<sup>76</sup>

122. The SBI acknowledged the support provided by the GEF to assist 36 non-Annex I Parties in conducting their technology needs assessments (TNAs). It reiterated decision 11/CP.17, paragraph 2, in which the GEF was invited to continue to provide financial support to other non-Annex I Parties, as appropriate, to conduct or update their TNAs. It invited the GEF to report on its support provided to other non-Annex I Parties to conduct or update their TNAs in its report to the COP at its nineteenth session.

123. The SBI stressed the need for the further implementation of the element of the Poznan strategic programme on support for climate technology centres and a climate technology network,<sup>77</sup> which should be aligned with, and support, the operationalization and activities of the CTCN, taking into account decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 140.

124. The SBI invited the GEF to consult with the CTCN, through its advisory board, on the support the GEF will provide for the work of the CTCN and to report on the findings of those consultations to the COP at its nineteenth session.

## XIV. Article 6 of the Convention

(Agenda item 14)

### Proceedings

125. The SBI considered this agenda item at its 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> meetings. It had before it documents FCCC/SBI/2012/3, FCCC/SBI/2012/4, FCCC/SBI/2012/5, FCCC/SBI/2012/19, FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.4 and FCCC/CP/2011/7/Add.2. Representatives of five Parties made statements, including one on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

126. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this agenda item in informal consultations facilitated by Mr. Tony Carritt (European Union).

127. At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBI recommended a draft decision<sup>78</sup> for adoption by the COP at its eighteenth session.<sup>79</sup>

## XV. Capacity-building

(Agenda item 15)

### A. Capacity-building under the Convention

(Agenda item 15(a))

#### 1. Proceedings

128. The SBI considered this agenda sub-item at its 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> meetings. It had before it documents FCCC/SBI/2012/20, FCCC/SBI/2012/21, FCCC/SBI/2012/22 and FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.9. Representatives of three Parties made statements, including one on behalf of the Group of 77 and China and one on behalf of AOSIS.

<sup>76</sup> FCCC/CP/2012/6, part I, section 2(e), part II, section 4, and annex 5.

<sup>77</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/9, annex, paragraph 23(a).

<sup>78</sup> Adopted as document FCCC/SBI/2012/L.47.

<sup>79</sup> For the text as adopted, see decision 15/CP.18.

129. At its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this agenda sub-item in informal consultations facilitated by Mr. Peter Wittoeck (Belgium).

## **2. Conclusions**

130. The SBI agreed to continue its consideration of this agenda sub-item at its thirty-eighth session,<sup>80</sup> on the basis of the draft text contained in document FCCC/SBI/2012/33/Add.1, with a view to recommending a draft decision on this matter for adoption by the COP at its nineteenth session.

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

(Agenda item 15(b))

### **Proceedings**

131. The SBI considered this agenda sub-item at its 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> meetings. It had before it documents FCCC/SBI/2012/21 and FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.9. Representatives of three Parties made statements, including one on behalf of the Group of 77 and China and one on behalf of AOSIS.

132. At its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this agenda sub-item in informal consultations facilitated by Mr. Wittoeck.

133. At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBI recommended a draft decision<sup>81</sup> for adoption by the CMP at its eighth session.<sup>82</sup>

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

(Agenda item 16)

### **1. Proceedings**

134. The SBI considered this agenda sub-item at its 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> meetings. It had before it document FCCC/KP/CMP/2005/2.

135. At its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed that Ms. Christina Voigt (Norway) and Mr. Ilhomjon Rajabov (Tajikistan) would undertake consultations with Parties on behalf of the Chair.

136. At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.<sup>83</sup>

### **2. Conclusions**

137. The SBI recalled the proposal from Saudi Arabia to amend the Kyoto Protocol in respect of procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance.<sup>84</sup>

138. It also noted the initial concerns relating to the appropriateness and effectiveness of the procedures and mechanisms in determining and addressing cases of non-compliance with the provisions of the Kyoto Protocol contained in the annex to decision 27/CMP.1.

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<sup>80</sup> See document FCCC/SBI/2012/L.42.

<sup>81</sup> Adopted as document FCCC/SBI/2012/L.38.

<sup>82</sup> For the text as adopted, see decision 10/CMP.8.

<sup>83</sup> Adopted as document FCCC/SBI/2012/L.40.

<sup>84</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2005/2.

139. The SBI recognized the ongoing implementation of decision 27/CMP.1 and the work undertaken by Parties to further the development of the compliance mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol.

140. The SBI concluded that no further discussion was required under this agenda item and deemed its consideration of this agenda item completed.

141. On the basis of the above, the SBI recommended that the CMP conclude its consideration of the proposal.

## **XVII. Procedures, mechanism and institutional arrangements for appeals against the decisions of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism**

(Agenda item 17)

### **1. Proceedings**

142. The SBI considered this agenda item at its 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> meetings. It had before it documents FCCC/SBI/2011/17, FCCC/SBI/2011/MISC.2 and FCCC/TP/2011/3.

143. At its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this agenda item in a contact group co-chaired by Mr. Yaw Osafo (Ghana) and Mr. Shimada.

### **2. Conclusions**

144. The SBI agreed to continue its consideration of this matter at its thirty-eighth session<sup>85</sup> on the basis of the draft decision text contained in document FCCC/SBI/2012/33/Add.1, with a view to recommending a draft decision for adoption by the CMP at its ninth session.

## **XVIII. Review of the design of the commitment period reserve**

(Agenda item 18)

### **1. Proceedings**

145. The SBI considered this agenda item at its 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> meetings.

146. At its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this agenda item in a contact group chaired by Ms. Karoliina Anttonen (Finland).

147. At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.<sup>86</sup>

### **2. Conclusions**

148. The SBI continued its consideration of the review and revision, as appropriate, of the design of the commitment period reserve for the subsequent commitment period, to support the effective operation of emissions trading, taking into account, inter alia, the relevant rules, modalities, guidelines and procedures for measuring, reporting, verification and compliance, in accordance with the mandate set out in decision 3/CMP.7, paragraphs 2 and 3.

149. The SBI concluded that no changes would be needed to the design of the commitment period reserve as defined under decision 11/CMP.1, for the second

<sup>85</sup> See document FCCC/SBI/2012/L.43.

<sup>86</sup> Adopted as document FCCC/SBI/2012/L.29.

commitment period. The SBI also concluded that in order to support the effective operation of emissions trading during the second commitment period, further decisions may need to be taken by the CMP at its eighth session, or at subsequent sessions of the CMP.

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

(Agenda item 19)

### **1. Proceedings**

150. The SBI considered this agenda item at its 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> meetings. It had before it document FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/8.

151. At the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the Chair proposed drafting conclusions on this agenda item, with the assistance of the secretariat and in consultation with interested Parties.

152. At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.<sup>87</sup>

### **2. Conclusions**

153. The SBI took note of the annual report of the administrator of the international transaction log under the Kyoto Protocol.<sup>88</sup>

154. The SBI also took note of the recommendations contained in paragraph 58(b) and (c) of that report and agreed to continue its consideration of those recommendations at its thirty-eighth session.

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

(Agenda item 20)

### **Audited financial statements for the biennium 2010–2011**

(Agenda item 20(a))

### **Budget performance for the biennium 2012–2013**

(Agenda item 20(b))

#### **Proceedings**

155. The SBI considered this agenda item at its 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> meetings. It had before it documents FCCC/SBI/2012/23, FCCC/SBI/2012/24 and Add.1 and 2 and FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.12 and Corr.1. Representatives of two Parties made statements, as well as the Executive Secretary and a representative of the secretariat.

156. At the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the Chair proposed drafting conclusions on this agenda item, with the assistance of the secretariat and in consultation with interested Parties.

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<sup>87</sup> Adopted as document FCCC/SBI/2012/L.30.

<sup>88</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/8.

157. At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBI recommended a draft decision<sup>89</sup> for adoption by the COP at its eighteenth session<sup>90</sup> and a draft decision<sup>91</sup> for adoption by the CMP at its eighth session.<sup>92</sup>

## **XXI. Other matters**

(Agenda item 21)

### **Proceedings**

158. The SBI considered this agenda item at its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, held on 28 November, and its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting. Representatives of eight Parties made statements, including one on behalf of the European Union and its 27 member States and Croatia.

159. At its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the SBI noted that it would await the outcome of the COP plenary meeting the following day, at which the issue would be raised.

160. At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBI acknowledged that the COP had referred the issue on enhancing women representation in the UNFCCC process to the SBI for consideration, with a request that it report back to the COP at its closing plenary.<sup>93</sup> The SBI agreed that Ms. Nozipho Mxakato-Diseko (South Africa) and Mr. Shimada would undertake informal consultations on behalf of the SBI Chair on this matter.

161. At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBI recommended a draft decision<sup>94</sup> for adoption by the COP at its eighteenth session.<sup>95</sup>

## **XXII. Report on the session**

(Agenda item 22)

162. At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the draft report on its thirty-seventh session.<sup>96</sup> At the same meeting, on a proposal by the Chair, the SBI authorized the Rapporteur to complete the report on the session, with the assistance of the secretariat and under the guidance of the Chair.

## **XXIII. Closure of the session**

163. At the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, a representative of the secretariat provided a preliminary estimate of the administrative and budgetary implications of conclusions adopted during the session. This follows decision 16/CP.9, paragraph 20, which requests the Executive Secretary to provide an indication of the administrative and budgetary implications of decisions<sup>97</sup> if these cannot be met from existing resources within the core budget.

164. A representative of the secretariat informed Parties that a number of activities resulting from the negotiations at this session call for extra work by the secretariat and,

<sup>89</sup> Adopted as document FCCC/SBI/2012/L.31.

<sup>90</sup> For the text as adopted, see decision 25/CP.18.

<sup>91</sup> Adopted as document FCCC/SBI/2012/L.32.

<sup>92</sup> For the text as adopted, see decision 13/CMP.8.

<sup>93</sup> See FCCC/CP/2012/8, paragraph 153.

<sup>94</sup> Adopted as document FCCC/SBI/2012/L.36.

<sup>95</sup> For the text as adopted, see decision 23/CP.18.

<sup>96</sup> Adopted as document FCCC/SBI/2012/L.27.

<sup>97</sup> While decision 16/CP.9 refers to "decisions", it also has implications for conclusions of the subsidiary bodies.

therefore, the secretariat requires additional resources in the coming year over and above the core budget for 2012–2013. These include the following:

(a) Under agenda item 4(a), “Work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention”, funding in the amount of EUR 500,000 is required in 2013 for the development and translation of CGE training material and for the development and operation of e-learning courses;

(b) Under agenda item 7(b), “Matters relating to the least developed countries”, the secretariat has been requested to prepare a report on the regional training workshops and to organize an event on the NAP process. The cost of these activities is estimated at about EUR 50,000.

165. Additional requests for outputs to be delivered by the secretariat in 2013, including those requiring further funding, are contained in decisions adopted by the COP at its eighteenth session and the CMP at its eighth session pursuant to recommendations by the SBI.

166. The Chair noted that in the absence of adequate additional funding, the secretariat may not be in a position to undertake the requested activities.

167. At the same meeting, statements were made by representatives of six Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, one on behalf of the Umbrella Group, one on behalf of the African States, one on behalf of the European Union and its 27 member States and Croatia, and one on behalf of the LDCs. A statement was also made on behalf of women and gender.

## Annex

### Documents before the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its thirty-seventh session

#### Documents prepared for the session

FCCC/SB/2012/2	Report on activities and performance of the Technology Executive Committee for 2012
FCCC/SB/2012/3	Report of the Adaptation Committee
FCCC/SBI/2012/3	Report on progress made in, and the effectiveness of, the implementation of the amended New Delhi work programme on Article 6 of the Convention. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBI/2012/4	Report on the further development of CC:iNet. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBI/2012/5	Possible elements of a successor work programme on Article 6 of the Convention. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBI/2012/8	Synthesis report on the support for the national adaptation plan process for the least developed countries. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBI/2012/16	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary
FCCC/SBI/2012/17	Progress report on the work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention: report on the hands-on training workshop for the Latin America and Caribbean region on vulnerability and adaptation assessment. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBI/2012/18	Progress report on the work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention: report on the hands-on training workshop for the Latin America and Caribbean region on mitigation assessment. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBI/2012/19	Report on the workshop on the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention in the least developed countries. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBI/2012/20	Summary report on the first meeting of the Durban Forum on Capacity-building. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBI/2012/21	Synthesis report on the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBI/2012/22	Compilation and synthesis report on capacity-building work undertaken by bodies established under the Convention. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBI/2012/23	Budget performance for the biennium 2012–2013 as at 30 June

	2012. Note by the Executive Secretary
FCCC/SBI/2012/24	Report of the United Nations Board of Auditors. Note by the Executive Secretary
FCCC/SBI/2012/24/Add.1	Report of the United Nations Board of Auditors. Note by the Executive Secretary. Addendum. Comments by the secretariat
FCCC/SBI/2012/24/Add.2	Report of the United Nations Board of Auditors. Note by the Executive Secretary. Addendum. Audited financial statements for the biennium 2010–2011
FCCC/SBI/2012/25	Progress report on the work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention: report on the hands-on training workshop for the Africa region on national greenhouse gas inventories. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBI/2012/26	Progress report on the work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention: report on the hands-on training workshop for the Africa region on mitigation assessment. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBI/2012/27	Report on the twenty-second meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBI/2012/28	Progress report on the work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBI/2012/29	Report on the regional expert meetings on a range of approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including impacts related to extreme weather events and slow onset events. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBI/2012/30	Report on the discussions on key elements of the potential host agreement for the Climate Technology Centre. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBI/2012/31	National greenhouse gas inventory data for the period 1990–2010. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBI/2012/32	Progress report on the work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention: report on the hands-on training workshop for the Asia and Pacific region on vulnerability and adaptation assessment. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.2	Views of the Adaptation Fund Board on the report of the review of the interim arrangements of the Adaptation Fund. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.8/Rev.1	Compilation and synthesis of additional, disaggregated information on the administrative costs of the Adaptation Fund Board. Revised note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.9	Efficient, cost-effective and practical international

	consultations and analysis process. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.10	Information on financial support provided by the Global Environment Facility for the preparation of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.11	Status of submission and review of fifth national communications. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.12 and Corr.1	Status of contributions as at 15 November 2012. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.13	Synthesis report on the progress made in the implementation of the least developed countries work programme, including the updating and implementation of national adaptation programmes of action. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.14	A literature review on the topics in the context of thematic area 2 of the work programme on loss and damage: a range of approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.15	Progress report on the work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention: concept note on the e-learning programmes on the preparation of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention. Note by the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention
FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.1	Information on how organizations and agencies have responded to the invitation to support the national adaptation plan process in the least developed countries and consider establishing support programmes. Submissions from United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and other relevant organizations, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies
FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.2 and Add.1	Information on support to the national adaptation plan process in the least developed countries. Submissions from Parties and relevant organizations as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies
FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.3	Information from the Global Environment Facility, as an operating entity of the financial mechanism for the operation of the Least Developed Countries Fund, on how it could enable activities undertaken as part of the national adaptation plan process in the least developed countries. Submission from the Global Environment Facility
FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.4	Views of Parties, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and stakeholders, on the review of the implementation of the amended New Delhi work programme and on possible elements of a successor work programme on Article 6 of the Convention. Submissions from Parties and

	relevant organizations
FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.9	Activities to implement the framework for capacity-building in developing countries under decision 2/CP.7. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.10	Views and recommendations from Parties on elements to be taken into account in developing guidance to the Global Environment Facility. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.11 and Add.1	Further views from Parties on the review of the Adaptation Fund in accordance with the annex to decision 6/CMP.6 and decision 1/CMP.3, paragraph 33. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.12 and Add.1	Information from Parties on their experience with the implementation of the least developed countries work programme, including the updating and implementation of national adaptation programmes of action, and in accessing funds from the Least Developed Countries Fund. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.14 and Add.1 and Add.2	Views and information from Parties and relevant organizations on the possible elements to be included in the recommendations on loss and damage in accordance with decision 1/CP.16. Submissions from Parties and relevant organizations
FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.15	Information from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention on the detailed costs incurred, including in-kind contributions, for the preparation of their most recent national communications, and on the financial resources received through the Global Environment Facility. Submissions from Parties
<b>Other documents before the session</b>	
FCCC/SBI/2011/MISC.2	Views on procedures, mechanisms and institutional arrangements for appeals against the decisions of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism. Submissions from Parties and relevant organizations
FCCC/CP/2012/6	Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/CP/2011/7/Add.2	Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties. Note by the secretariat. Addendum
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FCCC/TP/2012/7	Slow onset events. Technical paper
FCCC/TP/2011/3	Procedures, mechanisms and institutional arrangements for appeals against the decisions of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism. Technical paper

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FCCC/SBI/2012/33/Add.1

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**Subsidiary Body for Implementation****Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its  
thirty-seventh session, held in Doha from 26 November to  
2 December 2012****Addendum****Draft text under consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation**

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## Capacity-building under the Convention for developing countries

[*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decisions 2/CP.7, 2/CP.10, 4/CP.12, 1/CP.16, 2/CP.17 and 13/CP.17,

*Recognizing* the success of the first meeting of the Durban Forum for in-depth discussion on capacity-building (Durban Forum), held during the thirty-sixth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation,

*Also recognizing* the important role that the Durban Forum plays in enhancing the monitoring and review of the effectiveness of capacity-building,

*Having considered* the information contained in the documents prepared by the secretariat to facilitate deliberations at the Durban Forum<sup>1</sup> as well as the summary report on its first meeting,<sup>2</sup>

*Expressing* its appreciation to Parties and representatives of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including civil society, and the private sector for their active participation in the first meeting of the Durban Forum for the sharing of experiences and exchanging ideas, best practices and lessons learned regarding the implementation of capacity-building activities,

1. *Takes note* with appreciation of the summary report of the first meeting of the Durban Forum;

2. *Reaffirms* that for further enhancement of the monitoring and review of the effectiveness of capacity-building the Durban Forum is an appropriate arrangement to share experiences and exchange ideas, best practices and lessons learned regarding the implementation of capacity-building activities with the participation of Parties, representatives of the relevant bodies established under the Convention and relevant experts and practitioners;

2 bis. *Decides* to enhance and build on the work of the Durban Forum in order to further enhance the monitoring and review of the effectiveness of capacity-building [and establish its work plan to further enhance the monitoring and review of the effectiveness of capacity-building];

[2 ter. *Decides* that such a work plan should be finalized and be adopted at the nineteenth session of the Conference of the Parties;]

3. *Invites* Parties to submit to the secretariat, by 18 February 2013, the following:

(a) Information on the activities that they have undertaken pursuant to decisions 2/CP.7, 2/CP.10, 1/CP.16 and 2/CP.17 including inter alia, such elements as needs and gaps, experiences and lessons learned;

(b) Views on specific thematic issues relating to capacity-building under the Convention in developing countries to be considered at the second meeting of the Durban Forum to be held at the thirty-eighth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and on the organization of that meeting;

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<sup>1</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/21, FCCC/SBI/2012/22 and FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.9.

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/20.

Option 1: (c) Views on [potential improvements in the organization of the Durban Forum] and [possible elements of a work [schedule of the Durban Forum] plan on capacity-building];

Option 2: (c) Views on potential improvements in the organization [modalities and operation] of the Durban Forum

4. *Invites* Parties to submit the information referred to in subparagraph 3 (a) and [views referred to in sub paragraphs 3 (b) and (c) above] as part of their annual submissions in accordance with decision 4/CP.12;

4 bis. *Also invites* intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the private sector to submit to the secretariat, by 18 February 2013 information on the activities that they have undertaken in their support for the implementation of the capacity-building frameworks including their experiences and lessons learned;

5. *Encourages* representatives of the relevant bodies established under the Convention, operating entities of the financial mechanism of the Convention, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and relevant experts and practitioners to participate fully in subsequent meetings of the Durban Forum and further encourages them to integrate information gained and produced, as appropriate;

6. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation:

(a) To take into account the views expressed in the submissions referred to in paragraph 3 (a) and (b) above in organizing the second and subsequent meetings of the Durban Forum;

[(b) To consider the submissions referred to in paragraph 3 (c) above, with a view to preparing recommendations on the matter for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its nineteenth session];

7. *Also requests* the secretariat to continue to prepare the reports referred to in decision 2/CP.7, paragraph 9 (c) and decision 4/CP.12, paragraph 1 (c), as well as the compilation and synthesis reports referred to in decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 146 and 150, and to make such reports available to the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its sessions coinciding with the meetings of the Durban Forum, in order to facilitate deliberations at those meetings.]

## Appeals mechanism

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

*Recalling* decisions 2/CMP.5, paragraph 42, and 3/CMP.6, paragraph 18,

*Recalling also* decisions 2/CMP.1 and 3/CMP.1,

*Cognizant* of its decisions 4/CMP.1, 5/CMP.1, 6/CMP.1, 7/CMP.1, 1/CMP.2, 2/CMP.3 and 2/CMP.5,

*Recognizing* the importance of timely and effective decision-making by the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism on issues related to project activities,

*Emphasizing* the importance of consistency and correctness in the application of the modalities and procedures of the clean development mechanism,

*Wishing* to provide for an independent, impartial, fair, equitable, transparent and efficient mechanism to enable review of the decisions of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism,

1. *Approves and adopts* the procedures and mechanisms relating to appeals against decisions of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism, as contained in the appendix to this decision;
2. *Also agrees* that appeals may be brought before the appeals body<sup>3</sup> at the earliest six calendar months following the adoption of this decision;
3. *Also agrees* that appeals may be brought before the appeals body only with regard to decisions of the Executive Board concluded following the adoption of this decision;
4. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to consider the experience gained with the appeals mechanism referred to in paragraph 1 with a view to proposing recommendations for modifications or adjustments, if necessary, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its twelfth session.

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<sup>3</sup> Name to be determined.

## Appendix

### **Procedures, mechanisms and institutional arrangements for appeals against the decisions of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism**

#### **PART I: THE APPEALS BODY**

##### **I. Establishment and powers**

1. An appeals body is hereby established that considers appeals against decisions of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism (CDM) regarding the [approval,] rejection or alteration of requests for the registration of project activities and the issuance of certified emission reductions (CERs).
2. The appeals body shall report annually to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) on its deliberations.
3. Subject to the provisions of this decision, taking into account the recommendations made by the CDM Executive Board (hereinafter, Executive Board) in document FCCC/KP/CMP/2010/10, the appeals body shall establish the procedure governing appeals, for consideration and approval by the CMP at its ninth session. The appeals body shall also develop its operational modalities on matters relating to the organization of its work, including procedures for the protection of proprietary or confidential information and code of conduct.

##### **II. Membership**

###### 4. Option A

The CMP shall elect 30 members to the appeals body roster [as follows: [X] member[s] from each of the five United Nations regional groups, [X] member[s] from Parties included in Annex I, [X] member[s] from Parties not included in Annex I and [X] member[s] from small island developing States].

###### Option B

The CMP shall elect 30 members to the appeals body roster as follows: three members from each of the five United Nations regional groups, six members from Parties included in Annex I, six member[s] from Parties not included in Annex I and three members from small island developing States.

###### Options C

The CMP shall elect 30 members to the appeals body roster as follows: four members from each of the five United Nations regional groups, four member[s] from Parties included in Annex I, four members from Parties not included in Annex I and two members from small island developing States.

Option D

The CMP shall elect 30 members to the appeals body roster as follows: five members from each of the five United Nations regional groups, two members from Parties included in Annex I, two members from Parties not included in Annex I and one member from small island developing States.

Option E

The CMP shall elect 30 members to the appeals body roster as follows: six members from each of the five United Nations regional groups.

5. Members shall be elected for a period of four years and shall be eligible to serve a maximum of two consecutive terms. In order to ensure continuity, half of the members shall be elected initially for a term of two years and the remaining members shall be elected for the full term of office. Members of the appeals body shall remain in office until their successors are elected.

6. Each constituency referred to in paragraph 4 above shall endeavour to conduct a rigorous selection process in order to ensure that the nominees meet the criteria set out in paragraph 8 below.

7. In making nominations, Parties are invited to recall decision 36/CP.7 and give active consideration to the nomination of women.

8. To be eligible for election as a member, a person shall:

(a) Be of high standing and moral character;

(b) Possess relevant experience in international law, administrative law [environmental and socio-economic fields] [or in the field of the CDM].

9. A member of the appeals body shall not be a member of the Executive Board, a member or employee of its support structure, designated operational entity or designated national authority, and shall not have served on the Executive Board or in its support structure for at least seven years prior to his or her appointment to the appeals body. Members of the appeals body shall not be eligible to serve on the Executive Board of the CDM or in its support structure within for a minimum of two years following the completion of their service on the appeal body.

10. A member of the appeals body may resign by notifying the CMP through the Executive Secretary. The resignation shall take effect 60 calendar days from the date of notification.

11. The appeals body may suspend a member in the event of incapacity or misconduct, including breach of the provisions related to conflict of interest as set out in chapter III below, breach of the provisions related to confidentiality of information as set out in chapter IV below or a failure to attend two consecutive meetings without proper justification, pending consideration of the matter by the CMP.

12. A member of the appeals body may be removed by the CMP only for the reasons outlined in paragraph 11 above.

13. In the event that a member becomes unable to serve on an appeal for which he or she was originally selected, another member shall be selected to replace him or her in accordance with the procedure set out in paragraph 21 below.

14. Members of the appeals body shall be remunerated for their time spent on consideration of appeals in the amount of [XXX].

### **III. Impartiality and independence**

15. A member of the appeals body shall serve in his or her personal capacity and shall enjoy full independence.

16. A member of the appeals body shall swear an oath that he or she shall be independent and impartial, shall avoid direct or indirect conflicts of interest and shall respect the confidentiality of proceedings before the appeals body.

17. Should any direct or indirect conflict of interest arise, the member concerned shall immediately recuse himself or herself from the appeal in question.

### **IV. Internal management**

18. Decisions, other than in the context of individual appeals, such as those referred to in paragraphs 3 and 19 of this annex, shall be made by the full membership of the appeals body. For such decisions, [20][15] members [representing a majority of members from Parties included in Annex I and a majority of members from Parties not included in Annex I,] must be present to constitute a quorum. Decision shall be taken by consensus, whenever possible. If all efforts at reaching consensus have been exhausted and no agreement has been reached, decisions shall be taken by a majority vote of the members present and voting [and the main reasons for the objections must be reflected in the final report]. Members abstaining from voting shall be considered as not voting.

19. The appeals body shall elect its [own Chair and Vice-Chair] [two Co-Chairs, one from Parties included in Annex I and one from Parties not included in Annex I,] for the term of two years.

20. Appeals shall normally be heard by a panel of three members and shall be decided by a majority vote.

21. The members constituting a panel shall be selected on a random basis.

22. The internal discussions, deliberations and voting on, and drafting of, the decision by a panel during an appeal proceeding shall be confidential.

### **V. Collegiality**

23. The members shall remain informed of the decisions, modalities and procedures concerning an appeal as well as the relevant modalities and procedures of the CDM.

24. To ensure consistency and coherence in decision-making, and to draw on the individual and collective expertise of the members, the members of the appeals body should convene once a year to discuss matters of policy, practice, procedure and other relevant matters relating to appeals. Such meetings shall not be held unless three quarters of the members agree to participate. After finalizing its decision, the ad hoc panel responsible for an appeal shall share its reasoning with the other members of the appeals body.

## **PART II: GENERAL ISSUES**

### **VI. Transparency and confidential information**

25. The decisions of the appeals body shall be issued in writing and shall state the reasons, facts and rules on which they are based.

26. Subject to the provisions of paragraphs 22 above and 27 below, the decisions of the appeals body with regard to individual appeals shall be communicated to the entities involved in the appeal and to the Executive Board, and shall be made publicly available.

27. As a general rule, information obtained by the appeals body marked as proprietary or confidential shall not be disclosed without the written consent of the provider of the information, unless the appeals body determines that, in accordance with the CDM modalities and procedures, such information cannot be claimed proprietary or confidential. Provisions with regard to confidential information contained in decision 3/CMP.1, annex, paragraph 6, shall be applicable to the workings of the appeals body.

### **VII. Administrative and financial support**

28. The secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change shall make the administrative arrangements necessary for the functioning of the appeals mechanism.

29. Staff members of the secretariat assigned to assist the appeals body in the carrying out of its functions [related to the implementation of this decision] shall be independent and impartial, shall avoid direct or indirect conflicts of interest and shall respect the confidentiality of the proceedings before the appeals body.

30. [Reasonable expenses associated with the establishment and overhead costs of the appeals mechanism shall be borne out of the share of proceeds for the clean development mechanism and shall be allocated in a way that ensures the independence and impartiality of the mechanism [and on the basis of a management plan for the mechanism to be developed by the appeals body]. The expenses associated with the consideration of appeals shall be funded through the fees in accordance with paragraph 43 below.]

### **VIII. Working language**

31. The working language of the appeals body shall be English.

## **PART III. CONSIDERATION OF APPEALS**

### **IX. Grounds for appeal**

32. The appeals body shall be competent to decide on an appeal within the scope of its powers, as set out in paragraph 1 above, on whether the Executive Board:

- (a) Exceeded its jurisdiction or competence;
- (b) Committed an error in procedure, such as to materially affect the decision in the case;

(c) [Incorrectly] interpreted or applied one or more CDM modalities and procedures [in a way that [is unreasonable] and, if done differently, would have resulted in a materially different outcome];

(d) [Clearly] erred on a question of fact available to the Executive Board at the time of it reaching its decision, [in a way that [is unreasonable] [and, if done differently, would have resulted in a materially different outcome]];

(e) In reconsidering its decision on remand pursuant to paragraph 34 below, rendered a decision that is inconsistent with the judgement of the appeals body [on the same request for registration or issuance or with the previous ruling of the Executive Board with regard to that request].

33. Subject to provisions of this decision, the appeals body shall establish, in a transparent manner, the criteria for admissibility of appeals.

## **X. Decisions and orders**

34.

### *Option A*

With respect to decisions relating to the grounds of review stipulated in paragraph 32 above, the appeals body may affirm a decision of the Executive Board or remand it back to the Executive Board for reconsideration.

### *Option B*

With respect to decisions relating to the grounds of review stipulated in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of paragraph 32 above, the appeals body may affirm or reverse a decision of the Executive Board.

With respect to decisions relating to the grounds of review stipulated in paragraphs (d) and (e) of paragraph 32 above, the appeals body may affirm, reverse or remand a decision of the Executive Board.

35. Decisions of the appeals body shall be final and binding on the entities referred to in paragraph 38 below and on the Executive Board.

36. In the interests of fairness and orderly procedure, the appeals body may issue procedural orders as necessary and appropriate to assist the functioning of an appeal proceeding.

## **XI. The record**

37. Any document or oral evidence that was available to the Executive Board in connection with its consideration of the decision being appealed shall constitute the record for the appeal in question. The complete record pertaining to the decision of the Executive Board being appealed shall be made available to the appeals body not later than seven calendar days of the receipt of the appeal by the secretariat.

## **XII. Commencement of an appeal**

38. Any Party, project participant [or Designated Operational Entity] directly involved in [or stakeholder or organization referred to in decision 3/CMP.1, annex, paragraph 40(c), which has submitted comments with regard to] a CDM project activity or a proposed CDM

project activity with respect to which the Executive Board has [registered or] made a rejection or alteration decision relating to the registration of such a project activity or the issuance of CERs (“petitioners”) may file, individually or jointly, a petition for appeal against such a decision.

39. Multiple appeals can be filed against the same decision, so long as no single petitioner is a signatory to more than one appeal.

40. A petition for appeal [shall be filed no later than seven weeks] [may be filed at any time] after the decision of the Executive Board has been made publicly available.

### **XIII. Time limits**

41. As a general rule, the appeals proceedings shall not exceed 90 calendar days from the date a petition is received by the appeals body to the date it issues its final decision.

42. The Executive Board shall reach a decision reconsidered on remand in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 34 above at its first meeting, which will take place at least after 21 calendar days after the receipt of the remand.

### **XIV. Filing fee**

43. Taking into account the costs of the appeals process and the need to deter frivolous appeals, the filing of an appeal shall be subject to a reasonable and not prohibitively expensive fee.]

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# 附件十

第 37 次附屬科技諮詢機構會議  
(SBSTA 37)報告

Report of the Subsidiary Body for  
Scientific and Technological Advice on  
its thirty-seventh session, held in Doha  
from 26 November to 2 December 2012

**Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice****Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and  
Technological Advice on its thirty-seventh session,  
held in Doha from 26 November to 2 December 2012**

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**Addendum – FCCC/SBSTA/2012/5/Add.1**

**Draft text on methodological guidance for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries under consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice**

Elements for a possible draft decision on modalities for national forest monitoring systems and measuring, reporting and verifying

## I. Opening of the session

(Agenda item 1)

1. The thirty-seventh session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) was held at the Qatar National Convention Centre in Doha, Qatar, from 26 November to 2 December 2012.
2. The Chair of the SBSTA, Mr. Richard Muyungi (United Republic of Tanzania), opened the session on Monday, 26 November, and welcomed all Parties and observers. He also welcomed Mr. Narcis Jeler (Romania) as Vice-Chair of the SBSTA and Mr. Collin Beck (Solomon Islands) as Rapporteur.

## II. Organizational matters

(Agenda item 2)

### A. Adoption of the agenda

(Agenda item 2(a))

3. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, on 26 November, the SBSTA considered a note by the Executive Secretary containing the provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/3).
4. At the same meeting, the agenda was adopted as follows:
  1. Opening of the session.
  2. Organizational matters:
    - (a) Adoption of the agenda;
    - (b) Organization of the work of the session.
  3. Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change.
  4. Report of the Adaptation Committee.
  5. Methodological guidance for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries.
  6. Development and transfer of technologies and report of the Technology Executive Committee.
  7. Research and systematic observation.
  8. Forum and work programme on the impact of the implementation of response measures.
  9. Matters relating to Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol.
  10. Issues relating to agriculture.
  11. Methodological issues under the Convention:
    - (a) ~~Work programme on a common tabular format for the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties"~~

- (b) Work programme on the revision of the guidelines for the review of biennial reports and national communications, including national inventory reviews, for developed country Parties;
  - (c) General guidelines for domestic measurement, reporting and verification of domestically supported nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties;
  - (d) Emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport;
  - (e) Annual report on the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention.
12. Methodological issues under the Kyoto Protocol:
- (a) Carbon dioxide capture and storage in geological formations as clean development mechanism project activities;
  - (b) Land use, land-use change and forestry under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol and under the clean development mechanism;
  - (c) Implications of the implementation of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 5/CMP.7 on the previous decisions on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol, including those relating to Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol;
  - (d) Implications of the establishment of new hydrochlorofluorocarbon-22 (HCFC-22) facilities seeking to obtain certified emission reductions for the destruction of hydrofluorocarbon-23 (HFC-23);
  - (e) Annual report on the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories and other information reported by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention that are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol under Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Kyoto Protocol;
  - (f) Report on the implementation of domestic action by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention that are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol based on the information reported in their national communications.
13. Other matters.
14. Report on the session.

5. Also at the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, statements were made by representatives of nine Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, one on behalf of the Umbrella Group, one on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), one on behalf of the African States, one on behalf of the Environmental Integrity Group (EIG), one on behalf of the European Union and its 27 member States and Croatia, one on behalf of the least developed countries (LDCs) and one on behalf of the Coalition for Rainforest Nations. Statements were also made on behalf of environmental non-governmental organizations (NGOs), trade unions NGOs and the constituency of farmers.

## **B. Organization of the work of the session**

(Agenda item 2(b))

6. The SBSTA considered this agenda sub-item at its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, at which the Chair drew attention to the proposed programme of work posted on the UNFCCC website. On a

proposal by the Chair, the SBSTA agreed to proceed on the basis of that programme of work.

7. The Chair also informed delegates that the secretariat, together with the Integrated Sustainable PaperSmart Services (ISPS) secretariat, was adopting the United Nations PaperSmart services for the session, with pre-session and in-session official documentation issued digitally in the six official United Nations languages. Statements made during the session can also be retrieved through the ISPS portal.<sup>1</sup>

### **III. Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change**

(Agenda item 3)

#### **1. Proceedings**

8. The SBSTA considered this agenda item at its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting and at its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, held on 1 December. It had before it documents FCCC/SBSTA/2012/4, FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.5 and FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.6.

9. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed that the Chair would consult with Parties on this issue and present draft conclusions to the SBSTA at its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting. At its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions<sup>2</sup> proposed by the Chair.

#### **2. Conclusions**

10. The SBSTA welcomed the following documents prepared for the session:

(a) The report on the technical workshop on water and climate change impacts and adaptation strategies;<sup>3</sup>

(b) The report on the progress made in implementing activities under the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change;<sup>4</sup>

(c) The compilation of case studies on national adaptation planning processes.<sup>5</sup>

11. The SBSTA expressed its gratitude to the Government of Mexico for hosting the technical workshop on water, climate change impacts and adaptation strategies in Mexico City, Mexico, from 18 to 20 July 2012.

12. It also expressed its appreciation to the European Union and the Governments of Austria, Canada, Ireland, Mexico and Spain for their contributions towards the implementation of activities under the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change.

13. The SBSTA welcomed the engagement of, and contributions provided by, Nairobi work programme partner organizations.<sup>6</sup>

14. The SBSTA noted the development of new user-friendly knowledge products, including those facilitated by the secretariat and those contributed by Nairobi work

<sup>1</sup> <<http://www3.unog.ch/dohaclimatechange/content/subsidiary-body-scientific-and-technological-advice-sbsta-37>>.

<sup>2</sup> Adopted as document FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.26.

<sup>3</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2012/4.

<sup>4</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.5.

<sup>5</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.6.

<sup>6</sup> As at 30 November 2012, there were 265 Nairobi work programme partner organizations, which had made 175 action pledges.

programme partner organizations,<sup>7</sup> and noted the challenges faced by developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accessing such products.

15. It also noted a new database of Nairobi work programme partners and action pledges.<sup>8</sup>

16. The SBSTA recalled that the Conference of the Parties (COP), at its seventeenth session,<sup>9</sup> requested the SBSTA to reconsider, at its thirty-eighth session, the work areas of the Nairobi work programme with a view to making recommendations to the COP at its nineteenth session on how best to support the objectives of the Nairobi work programme.

17. The SBSTA acknowledged the submissions from Parties and relevant organizations on potential future areas of work of the Nairobi work programme,<sup>10</sup> which will be considered at its thirty-eighth session in accordance with decision 6/CP.17, paragraph 3.<sup>11</sup>

## **IV. Report of the Adaptation Committee**

(Agenda item 4)

### **Proceedings**

18. The SBSTA considered this agenda item at its 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> meetings. It had before it document FCCC/SB/2012/3.<sup>12</sup>

19. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the Chair of the SBSTA invited Ms. Christina Chan (United States of America), Vice-Chair of the Adaptation Committee, to make a statement. At the same meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this item together with Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) agenda item 8 in informal consultations facilitated by Mr. Kishan Kumarsingh (Trinidad and Tobago).

20. At its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA recommended a draft decision<sup>13</sup> for adoption by the COP at its eighteenth session (for the text of the draft decision, see FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.22–FCCC/SBI/2012/L.33).

## **V. Methodological guidance for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries**

(Agenda item 5)

### **1. Proceedings**

21. The SBSTA considered this agenda item at its 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> meetings. Statements were made by representatives of 11 Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the European Union and its 27 member States and one on behalf of seven Umbrella Group countries.

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<sup>7</sup> Knowledge products generated under the Nairobi work programme are available at <<http://unfccc.int/4628>>.

<sup>8</sup> Available at <<https://unfccc.int/nwp>>.

<sup>9</sup> Decision 6/CP.17, paragraph 1.

<sup>10</sup> Submitted in accordance with decision 6/CP.17, paragraph 2.

<sup>11</sup> All submissions received from Parties and organizations are available at <<http://unfccc.int/5900>>.

<sup>12</sup> A corrigendum to the Adaptation Committee report was issued (see document FCCC/SB/2013/3/Corr.1).

<sup>13</sup> For the text as adopted, see decision 11/CP.18.

22. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this agenda item in a contact group, co-chaired by Mr. Peter Graham (Canada) and Ms. Victoria Tauli-Corpuz (Philippines). At its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions<sup>14</sup> proposed by the Chair.

## 2. Conclusions

23. The SBSTA continued its consideration of methodological guidance relating to modalities for a national forest monitoring system as referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 71(c), and for measuring, reporting and verifying as referred to in decision 1/CP.16, appendix II, paragraph (c).

24. The SBSTA agreed to continue its work on methodological guidance relating to modalities for a national forest monitoring system as referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 71(c), and for measuring, reporting and verifying, as referred to in decision 1/CP.16, appendix II, paragraph (c), on the basis of document FCCC/SBSTA/2012/5/Add.1, containing elements for a possible draft decision on these matters, with the aim of completing this work at its thirty-ninth session and preparing any recommendations for a draft decision on these matters for consideration and adoption by the COP at its nineteenth session.

25. The SBSTA agreed to resume, at its thirty-eighth session, its consideration of the request by the COP in decision 12/CP.17, paragraphs 5 and 6, on the timing and the frequency of the presentations of the summary of information on how all the safeguards referred to in decision 1/CP.16, appendix I, are being addressed and respected and on the need for further guidance to ensure transparency, consistency, comprehensiveness and effectiveness in the presentation of the summary of information, with a view to concluding its consideration of this matter at its thirty-ninth session.

26. The SBSTA decided to continue its consideration of issues relating to drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, taking into account decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 72 and appendix II, paragraph (a), and the views of Parties contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.1 and Add.1 and those of admitted observer organizations.<sup>15</sup>

27. The SBSTA encouraged Parties, relevant international organizations and stakeholders to share information, via the web platform on the UNFCCC website,<sup>16</sup> on how developing countries are addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and on the experiences gained in addressing such drivers in the implementation of the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70.

## VI. Development and transfer of technologies and report of the Technology Executive Committee

(Agenda item 6)

### 1. Proceedings

28. The SBSTA considered this agenda item at its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting and at its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, held on 2 December. It had before it documents FCCC/SB/2012/2 and FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.7. A statement was made by a representative of one Party.

29. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the Chair of the SBSTA invited Mr. Gabriel Blanco (Argentina), Chair of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC), to make a statement. At the same

<sup>14</sup> Adopted as document FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.31.

<sup>15</sup> Submissions from intergovernmental organizations are available at <<http://unfccc.int/3714>>.

Submissions from NGOs are available at <<http://unfccc.int/3689>>.

<sup>16</sup> <<http://unfccc.int/redd/>>.

meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this item together with SBI agenda sub-item 13(a) in a joint contact group, co-chaired by Mr. Carlos Fuller (Belize) and Mr. Zitouni Ould-Dada (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

30. At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions<sup>17</sup> proposed by the Chair and as amended in plenary.

## 2. Conclusions

31. The SBSTA welcomed the report on the experience-sharing workshop on technology needs assessments (TNAs),<sup>18</sup> which was organized by the United Nations Environment Programme, in collaboration with the secretariat, from 10 to 12 September 2012 in Bangkok, Thailand.

32. The SBSTA encouraged Parties to draw upon the outcomes of the experience-sharing workshop on TNAs and to build on them when preparing their nationally appropriate mitigation actions, national adaptation plans, low-emission development strategies and technology road maps and action plans.

33. Pursuant to decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 126, the SBSTA and the SBI considered the report on activities and performance of the TEC for 2012<sup>19</sup> and recommended the draft decision text contained in the annex to document FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.32 for consideration and finalization by the COP at its eighteenth session.<sup>20</sup>

# VII. Research and systematic observation

(Agenda item 7)

## 1. Proceedings

34. The SBSTA considered this agenda item at its 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> meetings. It had before it documents FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.14, FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.15 and FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.21. A statement was made by a representative of one Party. Statements were also made by representatives of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites (CEOS).

35. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this agenda item in informal consultations, co-facilitated by Mr. Stefan Roesner (Germany) and Mr. Chris Moseki (South Africa). At its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions<sup>21</sup> proposed by the Chair.

## 2. Conclusions

36. The SBSTA noted with appreciation the statements delivered at its thirty-sixth session by representatives of WMO, the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and at its thirty-seventh session by representatives of WMO and CEOS.

37. The SBSTA welcomed the plan of the GCOS Steering Committee and secretariat to prepare, in broad consultation with relevant partners, by early 2015, a third report on the adequacy of the global observing systems for climate<sup>22</sup> and, by 2016, a new implementation

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<sup>17</sup> Adopted as document FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.32.

<sup>18</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.7.

<sup>19</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2012/2.

<sup>20</sup> For the text as adopted, see decision 13/CP.18.

<sup>21</sup> Adopted as document FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.25 and Add.1.

<sup>22</sup> A report on the adequacy of the global climate observing systems was prepared in 1998, followed by

plan for the global observing system for climate, which would, inter alia, support the Convention.<sup>23</sup> The SBSTA invited the GCOS secretariat to provide the third adequacy report to the SBSTA in 2015 by its forty-third session, and the final implementation plan to the SBSTA in 2016 by its forty-fifth session. The SBSTA encouraged the GCOS secretariat to provide a draft of the new implementation plan to the SBSTA by its forty-third session in 2015.

38. The SBSTA noted that the GCOS secretariat would consider, inter alia, the findings of the Fifth Assessment Report of the IPCC, in the development of the third adequacy report.

39. The SBSTA noted the importance of systematic observation for vulnerability assessments and adaptation, with a specific emphasis on developing countries. It encouraged Parties to contribute to the identification of emerging needs for systematic observation in the context of the Convention, in support of the activities mentioned in paragraph 37 above.

40. The SBSTA welcomed the activities undertaken by the GCOS secretariat to support efforts to address the needs for climate observations, including the preparation of an update of the Satellite Supplement<sup>24</sup> to the 2010 updated GCOS implementation plan.

41. The SBSTA expressed its appreciation to CEOS for its update on progress made by space agencies providing global observations in their coordinated response to relevant needs of the Convention.<sup>25</sup> It noted the importance of continuing and sustaining satellite observations on a long-term basis, and the role of CEOS in promoting full and open data sharing, in order to support the work under the Convention. It invited CEOS to provide, by SBSTA 41, an updated report on progress made by space agencies providing global observations in their coordinated response to relevant needs of the Convention.

42. The SBSTA welcomed the regional initiatives of the GCOS secretariat<sup>26</sup> in supporting the development of and improvements to climate observation capacities. It invited the GCOS secretariat to further expand such initiatives and encouraged Parties in a position to do so to support these efforts.

43. The SBSTA took note of the report on progress in the development of methodologies, standards and protocols for climate-related terrestrial observations and related matters, which was provided by the GCOS secretariat on behalf of the Global Terrestrial Observing System.<sup>27</sup> The SBSTA highlighted the importance of such reports for its work.

44. The SBSTA expressed its appreciation to the GCOS sponsors<sup>28</sup> for the support provided by them to the GCOS programme for the past 20 years, and encouraged them to

a second such report in 2003; they are available at  
 <<http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/gcos/Publications/gcos-48.pdf>> and  
 <[http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/gcos/Publications/gcos-82\\_2AR.pdf](http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/gcos/Publications/gcos-82_2AR.pdf)>.

<sup>23</sup> For the summary of the *GCOS Implementation Plan for the Global Observing System for Climate in Support of the UNFCCC*, prepared in 2004, see document FCCC/SBSTA/2004/MISC.16. For the summary of the 2010 update of the plan, see document FCCC/SBSTA/2010/MISC.9.

<sup>24</sup> Full title of the Satellite Supplement: *Systematic Observation Requirements for Satellite-based Data Products for Climate*. This report provides supplemental details to the satellite-based component of the 2010 update of the GCOS implementation plan. The full report is available at  
 <<http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/gcos/Publications/gcos-154.pdf>>.

<sup>25</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.14.

<sup>26</sup> Recent regional initiatives of the GCOS secretariat have focused on Africa and South America, as indicated by the GCOS secretariat in its submission to the SBSTA (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.4).

<sup>27</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.15.

<sup>28</sup> The sponsors of GCOS are the following: WMO, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

continue to provide such support. It welcomed the initiative of the GCOS sponsors to undertake a review of GCOS, and invited the sponsors, through WMO, to inform the SBSTA on the outcome of that review.

45. The SBSTA noted with appreciation the information from WMO<sup>29</sup> on the outcome of the Extraordinary Session of the World Meteorological Congress, held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 29 to 31 October 2012, with respect to the implementation of the Global Framework for Climate Services.<sup>30</sup> It invited WMO to provide, at SBSTA 39, information on the outcome of the first session of the Intergovernmental Board on Climate Services, to be held in July 2013. The SBSTA recommended draft conclusions<sup>31</sup> on this matter for adoption by the COP at its eighteenth session.<sup>32</sup>

46. The SBSTA recalled the conclusions of the SBI at its twenty-fourth session<sup>33</sup> and concluded that it would continue to focus its consideration on research during the first sessional period of a year and on systematic observation during the second sessional period of a year.

47. The SBSTA welcomed the continuation of the research dialogue during SBSTA 36. It expressed its appreciation to the representatives of regional and international research programmes and organizations active in climate change research, and to the IPCC, for their contributions to the dialogue.<sup>34</sup> It also expressed its appreciation to Parties for sharing their views on their research needs and priorities in the context of the dialogue.<sup>35</sup>

48. The SBSTA invited Parties to submit to the secretariat, by 25 March 2013, their views on possible items for consideration as part of the research dialogue during SBSTA 38 and requested the secretariat to compile these submissions into a miscellaneous document.

49. The SBSTA noted the views submitted by Parties contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.2 and Add.1 and 2.

50. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to organize a workshop, subject to the availability of financial resources, to be held by SBSTA 39, to consider information on the technical and scientific aspects of ecosystems with high-carbon reservoirs not covered by other agenda items under the Convention, such as coastal marine ecosystems, in the context of wider mitigation and adaptation efforts.

51. The SBSTA invited Parties to submit to the secretariat, by 25 March 2013, their views on the content of that workshop and requested the secretariat to compile these submissions into a miscellaneous document.

52. The SBSTA invited Parties and regional and international research programmes and organizations active in climate change research to provide information on the technical and scientific aspects of emissions by sources, removals by sinks, and reservoirs of all

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of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme and the International Council for Science.

<sup>29</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.21.

<sup>30</sup> See <[http://www.wmo.int/pages/gfcs/index\\_en.php](http://www.wmo.int/pages/gfcs/index_en.php)>.

<sup>31</sup> Adopted as document FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.25/Add.1.

<sup>32</sup> For the text as adopted, see FCCC/CP/2012/8, paragraph 55.

<sup>33</sup> FCCC/SBI/2006/11, paragraph 109(a).

<sup>34</sup> This information was provided in the submissions contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.3 and in the presentations given during the research dialogue. For information on research programmes and organizations that contributed to the research dialogue, see <<http://unfccc.int/6896.php>>.

<sup>35</sup> This information was provided in the submissions contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.2 and Add.1 and 2 and in the presentations given during the research dialogue, see <<http://unfccc.int/6896.php>>.

greenhouse gases (GHGs), including emissions and removals from terrestrial ecosystems such as steppe, savannah, tundra and peatlands, with a view to identifying and quantifying the impact of human activities. This information would be considered as a theme for the next research dialogue, also taking into account the submissions received in accordance with paragraph 48 above.

53. The SBSTA took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat pursuant to the provisions contained in paragraph 50 above.

54. The SBSTA requested that the actions of the secretariat called for in paragraph 50 above be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

## VIII. Forum and work programme on the impact of the implementation of response measures

(Agenda item 8)

### 1. Proceedings

55. The SBSTA considered this agenda item at its 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> meetings. It had before it document FCCC/SB/2012/MISC.2.

56. At its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this item jointly with agenda item 12 of the SBI in a joint SBI/SBSTA forum co-chaired by the Chair of the SBSTA, Mr. Muyungi, and the Chair of the SBI, Mr. Tomasz Chruszczow (Poland). It also agreed to consider, at this session, this item jointly with agenda item 9.

57. At its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions<sup>36</sup> proposed by the Chair.

### 2. Conclusions

58. The SBSTA and the SBI noted with appreciation the meeting of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures and the presentations<sup>37</sup> and exchanges made during the in-forum workshops on areas (a)<sup>38</sup> and (h)<sup>39</sup> and the discussions on area (f)<sup>40</sup> of the work programme on the impact of the implementation of response measures (hereinafter referred to as the work programme).<sup>41</sup>

59. The SBSTA and the SBI requested their Chairs, with the support of the secretariat, to prepare reports on the in-forum workshops on areas (a) and (h) and to prepare a summary

<sup>36</sup> Adopted as document FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.23.

<sup>37</sup> On area (a), presentations were made by representatives of Argentina on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, European Union, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, China and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), by representatives of the South Centre, World Health Organization and Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and by an expert. Those presentations are available at <<http://unfccc.int/7114>>. On area (h), presentations were made by representatives of Argentina on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, South Africa, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of); a statement was made by a representative of Ghana on behalf of the African States. Presentations were also made by representatives of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, International Trade Union Confederation and OPEC and by an expert. Those presentations are available at <<http://unfccc.int/7113>>.

<sup>38</sup> Sharing of information and expertise, including reporting and promoting understanding of positive and negative impacts of response measures.

<sup>39</sup> Building collective and individual learning towards a transition to a low GHG emitting society.

<sup>40</sup> Relevant aspects relating to the implementation of decisions 1/CP.10, 1/CP.13 and 1/CP.16 and Article 2, paragraph 3, and Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol.

<sup>41</sup> FCCC/SBI/2012/15, annex I, and FCCC/SBSTA/2012/2, annex III.

of the discussion by Parties on area (f), before the thirty-eighth sessions of the subsidiary bodies.

60. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed to consider the presentations, statements made by Parties, organizations and experts, reports and summary mentioned in paragraphs 58 and 59 above, together with the reports on the upcoming in-forum workshops on areas (b), (c), (d) and (g) of the work programme, at their thirty-ninth sessions during the review of the work of the forum, with a view to providing recommendations to the COP at its nineteenth session.

61. The SBSTA and the SBI confirmed their request to the secretariat to support, under the guidance of the Chairs of the SBSTA and the SBI, the continued work towards the implementation of the areas of the work programme in accordance with decision 8/CP.17, paragraph 1.

62. The SBSTA and the SBI reiterated their invitation, to relevant organizations and other stakeholders, to participate in the activities of the work programme.

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

(Agenda item 9)

### **Proceedings**

63. The SBSTA considered this agenda item at its 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> meetings.

64. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider, at this session, this item jointly with agenda item 8 and agenda item 12 of the SBI in a joint SBI/SBSTA forum. At the same meeting, the SBSTA also agreed that the SBSTA Chair, Mr. Muyungi, and the SBI Chair, Mr. Chruszczow, would undertake consultations with interested Parties on how to take up this agenda item at the next session.

65. At its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions<sup>42</sup> presented in paragraphs 58–62 above. At the same meeting, the SBSTA agreed to continue, at its thirty-eighth session, consultations on how to take up this agenda item.

## **X. Issues relating to agriculture**

(Agenda item 10)

### **Proceedings**

66. The SBSTA considered this agenda item at its 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> meetings. Statements were made by representatives of 15 Parties, including one on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, one on behalf of the European Union and its 27 member States and Croatia, and one on behalf of the LDCs. A statement was also made by a representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

67. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this agenda item in a contact group, chaired by the Chair of the SBSTA. At the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, after several interventions by Parties, the SBSTA Chair ruled that there was no consensus among Parties to refer this matter to the COP for further consideration. The SBSTA Chair proposed and the meeting agreed that, in accordance with rule 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, the SBSTA would continue its consideration of this agenda item at its thirty-eighth session.

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<sup>42</sup> Adopted as document FCCC/SBI/2012/L.34.

The SBSTA Chair undertook to provide a factual report on this matter to the COP President.

## **XI. Methodological issues under the Convention**

(Agenda item 11)

### **A. Work programme on a common tabular format for the “UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties”**

(Agenda item 11(a))

#### **1. Proceedings**

68. The SBSTA considered this agenda sub-item at its 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> meetings. It had before it documents FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.4, FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.13 and FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.11 and Add.1–3. Statements were made by three Parties, including one on behalf of the European Union and its 27 member States and Croatia.

69. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this agenda sub-item in a contact group, co-chaired by Ms. Helen Plume (New Zealand) and Mr. Qiang Liu (China). At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions<sup>43</sup> proposed by the Chair as amended in the closing plenary, and agreed to forward this matter to the President of the COP for further guidance and finalization by the COP at its eighteenth session.<sup>44</sup>

#### **2. Conclusions**

70. The SBSTA continued its consideration of the work programme on a common ~~tabular format for electronic reporting of information in accordance with the “UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties”~~ as contained in decision 2/CP.17, annex I (hereinafter referred to as the reporting guidelines), with a view to the COP adopting the format at its eighteenth session.

71. The considerations of the SBSTA were based on the views submitted by Parties, the synthesis report based on these submissions and the report on the workshop on a common tabular format for the reporting guidelines, held on 11 and 12 October 2012 in Bonn, Germany.

### **B. Work programme on the revision of the guidelines for the review of biennial reports and national communications, including national inventory reviews, for developed country Parties**

(Agenda item 11(b))

#### **1. Proceedings**

72. The SBSTA considered this agenda sub-item at its 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> meetings. It had before it documents FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.11, FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.17 and Add.1 and FCCC/TP/2012/8.

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<sup>43</sup> Adopted as document FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.33.

<sup>44</sup> For the text as adopted, see decision 19/CP.18.

73. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this agenda sub-item in a contact group, co-chaired by Ms. Plume and Mr. Qiang Liu. At its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions<sup>45</sup> proposed by the Chair.

## 2. Conclusions

74. The SBSTA continued its consideration of the work programme on the revision of the guidelines for the review of biennial reports and national communications, including national inventory reviews, for developed country Parties (hereinafter referred to as the review guidelines), in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 28.

75. The SBSTA took note of the information contained in the technical paper<sup>46</sup> prepared by the secretariat on the current review processes under the Convention, and the secretariat's experience with coordinating reviews of national communications and annual GHG inventories of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties).

76. The SBSTA also took note of:

(a) The submissions from Parties on the elements of the work programme, the timeline of proposed activities and the key elements of the revision of the review guidelines;<sup>47</sup>

(b) The synthesis report on these submissions.<sup>48</sup>

77. The SBSTA agreed on the work programme on the revision of the review guidelines, as contained in annex I to this report, with specific timelines and activities for 2013 and 2014. However, the SBSTA noted that while the revision of review guidelines for national communications and biennial reports will be completed by COP 19, the revision of review guidelines for GHG inventories can only be completed by COP 20. Although the activities related to the revision of the review guidelines on national communications and biennial reports contained in the work programme are currently considered in conjunction, the SBSTA agreed that the work programme should ensure delineation between the review guidelines on biennial reports and review guidelines on national communications.

78. The SBSTA agreed that in their consideration of the activities under the work programme on the revision of the review guidelines, Parties should take into account the experience with the review of information submitted by Annex I Parties under the Convention, including the submissions from Parties, the synthesis reports on these submissions and the secretariat's experience with coordinating reviews of national communications and annual GHG inventories of Annex I Parties, and the need to have a cost-effective, efficient and practical review process that does not impose an excessive burden on Parties, experts or the secretariat.

79. The SBSTA requested the lead reviewers to discuss, at their meeting in 2013, options to improve the cost-effectiveness, efficiency and practicality of the review process, and requested the secretariat to make the outcome of their discussions available as inputs to discussions at SBSTA 38.

80. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to organize technical workshops in 2013 and 2014 as part of the work programme to advance the work and address the issues identified by Parties in their submissions referred to in paragraph 76(a) above and in paragraph 82 below. The SBSTA also requested the secretariat to prepare workshop reports in order to

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<sup>45</sup> Adopted as document FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.28.

<sup>46</sup> FCCC/TP/2012/8.

<sup>47</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.17 and Add.1.

<sup>48</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.11.

reflect the progress of the work on the revision of review guidelines and to provide inputs to discussions at SBSTA sessions. Additional workshops will be organized as necessary.

81. The SBSTA agreed that the first workshop will be held in the second half of 2013 to discuss the overall approach to the review process related to biennial reports, national communications and GHG inventories, as well as the revision of the review guidelines for biennial reports and national communications. The SBSTA further agreed to hold the second workshop in the first half of 2014 to continue discussions on the revised review guidelines for GHG inventories.

82. The SBSTA agreed that it will invite submissions from Parties and requested the secretariat to prepare synthesis reports on these submissions in accordance with the work programme.

83. The SBSTA also agreed that the work programme could be adjusted at subsequent sessions of the SBSTA and that there could be additional workshops before COP 20.

84. The SBSTA took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat pursuant to the provisions contained in paragraphs 80 and 82 above.

85. The SBSTA requested that the actions of the secretariat called for in these conclusions be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

### **C. General guidelines for domestic measurement, reporting and verification of domestically supported nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties**

(Agenda item 11(c))

#### **1. Proceedings**

86. The SBSTA considered this agenda sub-item at its 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> meetings.

87. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this agenda sub-item in a contact group, co-chaired by Ms. Plume and Mr. Qiang Liu. At its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions<sup>49</sup> proposed by the Chair.

#### **2. Conclusions**

88. The SBSTA took note of the exchange of views among Parties on the general guidelines for domestic measurement, reporting and verification of domestically supported nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties (hereinafter referred to as the guidelines).

89. The SBSTA agreed that the guidelines should be general, voluntary, pragmatic, non-prescriptive, non-intrusive and country driven, take into account national circumstances and national priorities, respect the diversity of nationally appropriate mitigation actions, build on existing domestic systems and capacities, recognize existing domestic measurement, reporting and verification systems and promote a cost-effective approach.

90. It invited Parties to submit to the secretariat, by 25 March 2013, their views on the guidelines.

91. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to compile the submissions referred to in paragraph 90 above into a miscellaneous document, which will be used by the SBSTA to initiate the process of developing the guidelines at its thirty-eighth session.

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<sup>49</sup> Adopted as document FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.24.

92. The SBSTA agreed to continue the process of developing the guidelines at its thirty-ninth session and to forward draft guidelines to the COP for adoption at its nineteenth session.

**D. Emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport**

(Agenda item 11(d))

**1. Proceedings**

93. The SBSTA considered this agenda sub-item at its 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> meetings. It had before it document FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.20. Statements were made by representatives of five Parties, including one speaking on behalf of a group of Parties. Statements were also made by representatives of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

94. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed that the Chair would consult with Parties on this issue and present draft conclusions to the SBSTA at its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting. At its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions proposed by the Chair.

**2. Conclusions**

95. The SBSTA took note of the information received from and progress reported by the secretariats of ICAO and IMO on their ongoing work on addressing emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport,<sup>50</sup> and noted the views expressed by Parties on this information.

96. The SBSTA invited the secretariats of ICAO and IMO to continue to report, at future sessions of the SBSTA, on relevant work on this issue.

**E. Annual report on the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention**

(Agenda item 11(e))

**Proceedings**

97. The SBSTA considered this agenda sub-item at its 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> meetings. It had before it document FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.10.

98. At its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA took note of the report.

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<sup>50</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.20.

## **XII. Methodological issues under the Kyoto Protocol**

(Agenda item 12)

### **A. Carbon dioxide capture and storage in geological formations as clean development mechanism project activities**

(Agenda item 12(a))

#### **1. Proceedings**

99. The SBSTA considered this agenda sub-item at its 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> meetings. It had before it documents FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.12 and Add.1 and FCCC/TP/2012/9.

100. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this agenda sub-item in a contact group, co-chaired by Ms. Ulrika Raab (Sweden) and Mr. Abias Moma Huongo (Angola). At its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions<sup>51</sup> proposed by the Chair.

#### **2. Conclusions**

101. The SBSTA considered the eligibility under the clean development mechanism (CDM) of carbon dioxide capture and storage in geological formations (CCS) project activities which involve the transport of carbon dioxide from one country to another or which involve geological storage sites that are in more than one country (transboundary) and the establishment of a global reserve of certified emission reduction units for CCS project activities, pursuant to decision 10/CMP.7, paragraphs 4 and 5.

102. The SBSTA agreed to recommend to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) that the issue of eligibility of transboundary CCS project activities under the CDM and the establishment of a global reserve of certified emission reduction units for CCS project activities be considered by the SBSTA at its forty-fifth session.

103. The SBSTA also agreed that while transboundary CCS project activities would merit inclusion under the CDM, more practical experience of CCS project activities in the CDM would be beneficial.

104. The SBSTA recommended to the CMP that the elements contained in the annex of document FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.21 be incorporated into its draft decision on further guidance relating to the CDM, to be recommended for consideration and adoption by the CMP at its eighth session.<sup>52</sup>

### **B. Land use, land-use change and forestry under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol and under the clean development mechanism**

(Agenda item 12(b))

#### **1. Proceedings**

105. The SBSTA considered this agenda sub-item at its 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> meetings. It had before it documents FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.16, FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.18 and Add.1 and FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.19 and Add.1.

<sup>51</sup> Adopted as document FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.21.

<sup>52</sup> For the text as adopted, see decision 5/CMP.8.

106. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this agenda sub-item in a contact group, co-chaired by Mr. Peter Iversen (Denmark) and Mr. Marcelo Rocha (Brazil). At its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions<sup>53</sup> proposed by the Chair.

## 2. Conclusions

107. The SBSTA continued its consideration of issues related to land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF), following the requests contained in decision 2/CMP.7, paragraphs 5, 6, 7 and 10.

108. The SBSTA took note of the views of Parties<sup>54</sup> and admitted observer organizations which were submitted following the invitations contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2012/2, paragraphs 116–118, and are available on the UNFCCC website.<sup>55</sup>

109. The SBSTA agreed to continue, at its thirty-eighth session, its consideration of more comprehensive accounting of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks from LULUCF, including through a more inclusive activity-based approach or a land-based approach, with the view to reporting to the CMP at its ninth session on the outcomes of its consideration.

110. The SBSTA also agreed to continue, at its thirty-eighth session, its consideration of modalities and procedures for possible additional LULUCF activities under the CDM, and modalities and procedures for alternative approaches to addressing the risk of non-permanence under the CDM, with a view to forwarding draft decisions on these matters to the CMP for consideration and adoption at its ninth session.

111. The SBSTA recalled its invitations<sup>56</sup> to Parties and admitted observer organizations to submit to the secretariat their views on issues related to LULUCF and encouraged them to continue submitting such views until 25 March 2013.

112. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to compile the views submitted by Parties into a miscellaneous document for consideration by the SBSTA at its thirty-eighth session. It also requested the secretariat to make the views submitted by admitted observer organizations available on the UNFCCC website.

## C. Implications of the implementation of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 5/CMP.7 on the previous decisions on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol, including those relating to Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol

(Agenda item 12(c))

### 1. Proceedings

113. The SBSTA considered this agenda sub-item at its 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> meetings. It had before it documents FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.12, FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.13 and FCCC/TP/2012/6.

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<sup>53</sup> Adopted as document FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.30.

<sup>54</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.16, FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.18 and Add.1 and FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.19 and Add.1.

<sup>55</sup> The views of Parties are available at <[http://unfccc.int/documentation/submissions\\_from\\_parties/items/5901.php](http://unfccc.int/documentation/submissions_from_parties/items/5901.php)>; the views of intergovernmental organizations are available at <[http://unfccc.int/parties\\_observers/igo/submissions/items/3714.php](http://unfccc.int/parties_observers/igo/submissions/items/3714.php)>; and the views of NGOs are available at <[http://unfccc.int/parties\\_observers/ngo/submissions/items/3689.php](http://unfccc.int/parties_observers/ngo/submissions/items/3689.php)>.

<sup>56</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2012/2, paragraphs 116–118.

114. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this agenda sub-item in a contact group, co-chaired by Mr. Nagmeldin Elhassan (Sudan) and Ms. Anke Herold (Germany). At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions<sup>57</sup> proposed by the Chair.

## 2. Conclusions

115. The SBSTA has advanced its work on assessing and addressing the implications of the implementation of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 5/CMP.7 on the previous decisions on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol, including those relating to Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. The SBSTA agreed to invite the CMP at its eighth session to provide further guidance in order to resolve outstanding issues.

116. The SBSTA agreed to forward a draft decision<sup>58</sup> on the implications of the implementation of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 5/CMP.7 on the previous decisions on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol, including those relating to Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol, for consideration and adoption by the CMP at its eighth session (for the text of the draft decision, see FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.29).

## D. Implications of the establishment of new hydrochlorofluorocarbon-22 (HCFC-22) facilities seeking to obtain certified emission reductions for the destruction of hydrofluorocarbon-23 (HFC-23)

(Agenda item 12(d))

### 1. Proceedings

117. The SBSTA considered this agenda sub-item at its 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> meetings.

118. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed that the Chair would consult with Parties on this issue and present draft conclusions to the SBSTA at its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting. At its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions proposed by the Chair.

### 2. Conclusions

119. The SBSTA, at its thirty-seventh session, considered the matter and agreed to continue its discussions on this agenda sub-item at its thirty-ninth session.

## E. Annual report on the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories and other information reported by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention that are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol under Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Kyoto Protocol

(Agenda item 12(e))

### Proceedings

120. The SBSTA considered this agenda sub-item at its 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> meetings. It had before it document FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.8.

121. At its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA took note of the report.

<sup>57</sup> Adopted as document FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.29.

<sup>58</sup> For the text as adopted, see decision 2/CMP.8.

**F. Report on the implementation of domestic action by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention that are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol based on the information reported in their national communications**  
(Agenda item 12(f))

**Proceedings**

122. The SBSTA considered this agenda sub-item at its 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> meetings. It had before it document FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.9.

123. At its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA took note of the report.

**XIII. Other matters**

(Agenda item 13)

**1. Proceedings**

124. The SBSTA considered this agenda item at its 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> meetings.

125. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed that the Chair would consult with Parties on activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase and would present draft conclusions to the SBSTA at its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting. At its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions<sup>59</sup> proposed by the Chair.

**2. Conclusions**

126. The SBSTA decided to recommend a draft decision<sup>60</sup> for adoption by the COP at its eighteenth session (for the text of the draft decision, see FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.27).

**XIV. Report on the session**

(Agenda item 14)

127. At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the draft report on its thirty-seventh session.<sup>61</sup> At the same meeting, on a proposal by the Chair, the SBSTA authorized the Rapporteur to complete the report on the session, with the assistance of the secretariat and under the guidance of the Chair.

**XV. Closure of the session**

128. At the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, a representative of the Executive Secretary provided a preliminary estimate of the administrative and budgetary implications of conclusions adopted during the session. This follows decision 16/CP.9, paragraph 20, which requests the Executive Secretary to provide an indication of the administrative and budgetary implications of decisions<sup>62</sup> if these cannot be met from existing resources within the core budget.

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<sup>59</sup> Adopted as document FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.27.

<sup>60</sup> For the text as adopted, see decision 22/CP.18.

<sup>61</sup> Adopted as document FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.20.

<sup>62</sup> While decision 16/CP.9 refers to "decisions", it also has implications for conclusions of the subsidiary bodies.

129. The representative of the Executive Secretary informed Parties that a number of activities resulting from the negotiations at this session call for extra work by the secretariat and, therefore, the secretariat requires additional resources in the coming year over and above the core budget for 2012–2013. These include the following:

(a) Under agenda item 4, “~~Report of the Adaptation Committee~~”, the secretariat has been requested to undertake a number of activities in support of the implementation of ~~the Adaptation Committee’s~~ work plan. The cost of these activities in 2013 is estimated at EUR 430,000;<sup>63</sup>

(b) Under agenda item 7, “~~Research and systematic observation~~”, the secretariat has been requested to organize a workshop to be held prior to SBSTA 39. The estimated cost amounts to EUR 65,000 if held in Bonn and EUR 140,000 if held outside of Bonn;

(c) Under agenda item 11(b) “~~Work programme on the revision of the guidelines for the review of biennial reports and national communications, including national inventory reviews, for developed country Parties~~” funding in the amount of EURO 120,000 is required for a workshop in 2013.

130. Additional requests for outputs to be delivered by the secretariat in 2013, including those requiring further funding, are contained in decisions adopted by the COP at its eighteenth session and the CMP at its eighth session pursuant to recommendations by the SBSTA.

131. At the same meeting, closing statements were made by representatives of 10 Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, one on behalf of the Umbrella Group, one on behalf of the African States, one on behalf of the European Union and its 27 member States and Croatia, one on behalf of the LDCs, one on behalf of the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America – ~~Peoples’ Trade Treaty~~, and one on behalf of the Coalition for Rainforest Nations.

132. Before closing the session, the Chair thanked delegates, the chairs of contact groups and the convenors of informal consultations for their contributions. He also thanked the secretariat for its support.

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<sup>63</sup> The same costs are also stated for SBI agenda item 8.

## Annex I

### Work programme on the revision of the guidelines for the review of biennial reports and national communications, including national inventory reviews, for developed country Parties

	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Timeline</i>
Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice at its thirty-seventh session (SBSTA)	<p>The SBSTA, at its thirty-seventh session, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adopt the work programme with specific timelines in order to adopt the review guidelines for national communications (NCs) and the review guidelines for biennial reports (BRs) by the nineteenth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) and the revision of review guidelines for greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories by COP 20;</li> <li>• Request the lead reviewers to discuss, in their 2013 meeting, options to improve the cost-effectiveness, efficiency and practicality of the review process;</li> <li>• Request the secretariat to make the outcome of the discussions of lead reviewers available as inputs to discussions at SBSTA 38;</li> </ul> <p><i>NCs and BRs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Invite Parties to submit additional views on the overall approach and views on the structure, outline, key elements and content of the review guidelines for NCs and BRs by 15 July 2013;</li> <li>• Request the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report and draft revised review guidelines for NCs and <b>review guidelines for BRs, based on Parties' submissions</b> by 15 September 2013;</li> <li>• Request the secretariat to organize the first technical workshop in October 2013;</li> <li>• Request the secretariat to prepare a report on the first workshop, containing the draft revised review guidelines for NCs and review guidelines for BRs, as input to the discussions at SBSTA 39;</li> </ul> <p><i>GHG inventories</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Invite Parties to submit their detailed views on the structure, outline, key elements and content of the review guidelines for GHG inventories by 15 February 2014;</li> <li>• Request the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report and draft revised review guidelines for GHG inventories by 30 March 2014, as an input to SBSTA 39 and the second technical workshop;</li> <li>• Request the secretariat to organize the second technical workshop in April 2014;</li> <li>• Request the secretariat to prepare a report on the second workshop, containing the draft revised review guidelines for GHG inventories, as input to discussions at SBSTA 40;</li> </ul>	November to December 2012

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Invite Parties to submit further views on the updated draft of the revised review guidelines for GHG inventories by 15 July 2014;</li> <li>• <del>Request the secretariat to include those Parties' views</del> in the annotated draft of the revised review guidelines for GHG inventories by 15 September 2014, as an input to discussions at SBSTA 41.</li> </ul>	
SBSTA 38	The SBSTA to continue its consideration of the overall approach to streamlining the review process, and the structure, outline, key elements and content of review guidelines for NCs and BRs.	June 2013
Technical workshop 1	Parties to address the overall structure and approach to the revised review guidelines for NCs, BRs and GHG inventories and to discuss the draft of the revised review guidelines for NCs and review guidelines for BRs, based on Parties' submissions and the outcome of the discussions of the lead reviewers at their meeting in 2013.	October 2013
SBSTA 39	The SBSTA to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finalize its consideration of the draft revised review guidelines for NCs and review guidelines for BRs, with a view to preparing a draft decision for adoption by the COP at its nineteenth session;</li> <li>• Assess progress with the work programme and make adjustments as needed.</li> </ul>	November 2013
COP 19	The COP adopts the revised review guidelines for NCs and review guidelines for BRs.	November 2013
Technical workshop 2	Parties to continue discussions on the revised review guidelines for GHG inventories and principles for streamlining the review process of GHG inventories.	April 2014
SBSTA 40	The SBSTA to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue its consideration of the revised review guidelines for GHG inventories and to provide recommendations and conclusions on the draft of the revised review guidelines for GHG inventories, with a view to reflecting its progress in an annotated draft of the revised review guidelines for GHG inventories to facilitate their consideration by SBSTA 41;</li> <li>• Discuss the synthesis report on the views of Parties on the revised review guidelines for GHG inventories and principles for streamlining the review process of GHG inventories.</li> </ul>	June 2014
SBSTA 41	The SBSTA to finalize its consideration of the annotated draft revised review guidelines for GHG inventories, with a view to preparing a draft decision for adoption by the COP at its twentieth session.	December 2014
COP 20	The COP adopts the revised review guidelines for GHG inventories.	December 2014

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## Annex II

### Documents before the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice at its thirty-seventh session

#### Documents prepared for the session

FCCC/SBSTA/2012/3	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/4	Report on the technical workshop on water and climate change impacts and adaptation strategies. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.4	Synthesis report on the submissions from Parties on the views on the common tabular format. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.5	Progress made in implementing activities under the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.6	Compilation of case studies on national adaptation planning processes. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.7	Report on the experience-sharing workshop on technology needs assessments. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.8	Annual report on the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories and other information reported by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention that are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol under Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.9	Report on the implementation of domestic action by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention that are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol based on the information reported in their national communications. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.10	Annual report on the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.11	Synthesis report on the submissions from Parties on the work programme and on the revision of the review guidelines for the review of biennial reports from developed country Parties and national communications, including national greenhouse gas inventories, from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.12	Report on the workshop on the implications of the implementation of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 5/CMP.7 on the previous decisions on methodological issues related

	to the Kyoto Protocol, including those relating to Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.13	Report on the workshop on a common tabular format for the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties". Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.11 and Add.1-3	Views from Parties, based on the reporting guidelines, on the common tabular format. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.12 and Add.1	Views on issues referred to in decision 10/CMP.7, paragraph 4. Submissions from Parties, intergovernmental organizations and admitted observer organizations
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.13	Views from Parties on the implications of the implementation of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 5/CMP.7 on the previous decisions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol, including those relating to Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol, and on how these implications should be addressed. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.14	Update on progress made by space agencies involved in global observations in their coordinated response to relevant needs of the Global Climate Observing System and the Convention. Submission from the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.15	Report on progress in the development of methodologies, standards and protocols for climate-related terrestrial observations and related matters. Submission from the Global Terrestrial Observing System
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.16	Views on issues related to modalities and procedures for alternative approaches to addressing the risk of non-permanence under the clean development mechanism in accordance with decision 2/CMP.7, paragraph 7. Submissions from Parties and admitted observer organizations
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.17 and Add.1	Views from Parties on the elements of the work programme and on the timeline of proposed activities, as well as on the key elements of the revision of the review guidelines for the review of biennial reports from developed country Parties and national communications, including national greenhouse gas inventories, from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.18 and Add.1	Views on issues related to modalities and procedures for possible additional land use, land-use change and forestry activities under the clean development

	mechanism in accordance with decision 2/CMP.7, paragraph 6. Submissions from Parties and admitted observer organizations
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.19 and Add.1	Views on issues relating to a more comprehensive accounting of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks from land use, land-use change and forestry, including through a more inclusive activity-based approach or a land-based approach, as referred to in decision 2/CMP.7, paragraph 5. Submissions from Parties and admitted observer organizations
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.20	Information relevant to emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport. Submissions from international organizations
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.21	Outcome of the World Meteorological Congress Extraordinary Session 2012 with respect to the Global Framework for Climate Services implementation. Submission from the World Meteorological Organization
FCCC/SB/2012/2	Report on activities and performance of the Technology Executive Committee for 2012
FCCC/SB/2012/3	Report of the Adaptation Committee
FCCC/SB/2012/MISC.2	Views from Parties and relevant organizations on the following areas of the work programme in accordance with decision 8/CP.17, paragraph 1: area (a), sharing of information and expertise, including reporting and promoting understanding of positive and negative impacts of response measures; area (f), relevant aspects relating to the implementation of decisions 1/CP.10, 1/CP.13 and 1/CP.16 and Article 2, paragraph 3, and Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol; area (h), building collective and individual learning towards a transition to a low greenhouse gas emitting society. Submissions from Parties and relevant organizations
FCCC/TP/2012/6	Implications of the implementation of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 5/CMP.7 on the previous decisions on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol, including those relating to Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. Technical paper
FCCC/TP/2012/8	Current review processes under the Convention and the <del>secretariat's experience with</del> coordinating reviews of national communications and greenhouse gas inventories. Technical paper
FCCC/TP/2012/9	Transboundary carbon capture and storage project activities. Technical paper
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.20	Draft report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its thirty-seventh session

FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.21	Carbon dioxide capture and storage in geological formations as clean development mechanism project activities. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.22– FCCC/SBI/2012/L.33	Work of the Adaptation Committee. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chairs
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.23	Forum and work programme on the impact of the implementation of response measures. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.24	General guidelines for domestic measurement, reporting and verification of domestically supported nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.25 and Add. 1	Research and systematic observation. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.26	Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.27	Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.28	Work programme on the revision of the guidelines for the review of biennial reports and national communications, including national inventory reviews, for developed country Parties. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.29	Implications of the implementation of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 5/CMP.7 on the previous decisions on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol, including those relating to Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.30	Land use, land-use change and forestry under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol and under the clean development mechanism. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.31	Methodological guidance for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.32	Development and transfer of technologies and report of the Technology Executive Committee. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.33	Methodological issues under the Convention. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair

**Other documents before the session**

FCCC/SBSTA/2012/2	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its thirty-sixth session, held in Bonn from 14 to 25 May 2012
FCCC/SBI/2012/15 and Add.1 and 2	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its thirty-sixth session, held in Bonn from 14 to 25 May 2012
FCCC/CP/2011/9 and Add.1 and 2	Report of the Conference of the Parties on its seventeenth session, held in Durban from 28 November to 11 December 2011
FCCC/KP/CMP/2011/10 and Add.1 and 2	Report of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol on its seventh session, held in Durban from 28 November to 11 December 2011
FCCC/CP/1996/2	Organizational matters: adoption of the rules of procedure. Note by the secretariat

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United Nations

FCCC/SBSTA/2012/5/Add.1



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Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

**Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and  
Technological Advice on its thirty-seventh session,  
held in Doha from 26 November to 2 December 2012**

**Addendum**

**Draft text on methodological guidance for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries under consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice**

## Elements for a possible draft decision on modalities for national forest monitoring systems and measuring, reporting and verifying

*Recalling* decisions 2/CP.13, 4/CP.15, 1/CP.16, 2/CP.17 and 12/CP.17,

### [Modalities for national forest monitoring systems

[*Affirming* that, in the context of the provision of adequate and predictable support to developing country Parties, robust and transparent national forest monitoring systems can contribute to strengthening forest governance and to promoting effective implementation of the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70;]

[*Recalling* the importance and necessity of adequate and predictable financial and technology support for developing all of the elements referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 71;]

[*Affirming* that, in the context of the provision of adequate and predictable support to developing country Parties, developing country Parties aiming to undertake the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 71, and including those referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 above, are undertaken in the context of the provision of adequate and predictable support including financial resources and technical and technological support;]

1. [*Affirms* that, consistent with decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 71, the activities referred to in this decision are undertaken in the context of the provision of adequate and predictable support, including financial resources and technical and technological support to developing country Parties;]

2. *Decides* that the development of Parties' national forest monitoring systems for the monitoring and reporting of the activities<sup>1</sup>, as referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, with, if appropriate, subnational monitoring and reporting as an interim measure, should take into account the guidance provided in decision 4/CP.15 and be guided by the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change guidance and guidelines, as adopted or encouraged by the Conference of the Parties, as appropriate, as a basis for estimating anthropogenic forest-related greenhouse gas emissions by sources, and removals by sinks, forest carbon stocks, and forest carbon stock and forest-area changes;

3. *Also decides* that robust national forest monitoring systems should provide data and information that are transparent, consistent over time, and are suitable for measuring, reporting and verifying anthropogenic forest-related emissions by sources and removals by sinks, forest carbon stocks, and forest carbon stock and forest-area changes resulting from the implementation of the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, taking into account paragraph 71(b) and (c) consistent with guidance on measuring, reporting and verifying nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties agreed by the Conference of the Parties, taking into account methodological guidance in accordance with decision 4/CP.15;

4. *Also decides*[, that in the context of the provision of adequate and predictable support, including financial resources and technical and technological support to developing country Parties, in accordance with national circumstances and respective capabilities] national forest monitoring systems, with, if appropriate, subnational monitoring and reporting as an interim measure as referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 71 (c), and in decision 4/CP.15, paragraph 1(d) should:

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<sup>1</sup> As per decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, Parties undertake activities as deemed appropriate by each Party with their respective capabilities and national circumstances, noting that significant pools and/or activities should not be excluded.

- (a) Build upon existing systems, as appropriate;
  - (b) Enable the assessment of different types of forest in the country, including natural forest, as defined by the Party;
  - (c) Be flexible and allow for improvement;
  - (d) Reflect, as appropriate, the phased-approach as referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 73 and 74;
5. *Also acknowledges* that Parties' national forest monitoring systems may provide, as appropriate, relevant information for national systems for the provision of information on how safeguards in decision 1/CP.16, appendix I, are addressed and respected;]

**[Modalities for measuring, reporting and verifying**

6. *Decides* that measuring, reporting and verifying anthropogenic forest-related emissions by sources and removals by sinks, forest carbon stocks, and forest carbon stock and forest-area changes resulting from the implementation of the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, taking into account paragraph 71(b) and (c), is to be consistent with the methodological guidance provided in decision 4/CP.15, and any guidance on measuring, reporting and verification of nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties as agreed by the Conference of the Parties, and in accordance with any future relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties;
7. *Recalls* the relevant provisions in decisions 17/CP.8 and 2/CP.17 related to the provision of support for reporting;
8. *[Reaffirms [that] [the need for] adequate and predictable support, including financial resources and technical and technological support to developing country Parties, [in accordance with national circumstances and respective capabilities], [is useful] to develop capacities for measuring, reporting and verifying anthropogenic forest-related emissions by sources and removals by sinks, forest carbon stocks, and forest carbon stock and forest-area changes resulting from the implementation of the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70;]*
9. *Decides* that the data and information used by Parties in the estimation of anthropogenic forest-related emissions by sources and removals by sinks, forest carbon stocks, and forest carbon stock and forest-area changes, as appropriate to the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, undertaken by Parties, should be transparent, consistent over time and with the established forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels in accordance with decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 71(b) and (c) and section II of decision 12/CP.17;
10. *Agrees* that, consistent with decision 12/CP.17, paragraph 7, results from the implementation by Parties of the activities<sup>2</sup> included in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, measured against the forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels should be expressed in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per year;
11. *Encourages* Parties to improve data and methodologies over time, while maintaining consistency with the established or, as appropriate, updated, forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels in accordance with decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 71(b) and (c);

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<sup>2</sup> As per decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, Parties undertake activities as deemed appropriate by each Party and in accordance with their respective capabilities and national circumstances, noting that significant pools and/or activities should not be excluded.

12. *Further decides* that, consistent with decision 1/CP.16 and with Annex III to decision 2/CP.17, the data and information referred to in paragraph 9 above should be provided through the biennial update reports by Parties, taking into consideration additional flexibility given to least developed countries and small island developing countries;
13. *Invites* Parties and admitted observer organizations pursuant to decision 12/CP.17, paragraph 15, to submit to the secretariat, by 25 March 2013, their views on the technical assessment of the proposed forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels when voluntarily submitted or updated by Parties in accordance with decision 12/CP.17, paragraph 12;
14. *Requests* the secretariat to compile the submissions referred to in paragraph 13 above into a miscellaneous document for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technical Advice at its thirty-eighth session;
15. *Invites* Parties and admitted observer organizations to submit to the secretariat, by 25 March 2013, their views on the process of the technical assessment, referred to in paragraph 15 and the annex to decision 12/CP.17, of the proposed forest reference emission levels and/or the forest reference levels when voluntarily submitted or updated by Parties;
16. *Requests* the secretariat to compile the submissions referred to in paragraph 15 above into a miscellaneous document for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technical Advice at its thirty-eighth session;
17. *Requests* the secretariat, subject to the availability of supplementary resources, to organize an in-session workshop based on submissions referred to in paragraph 15 above at its thirty-eighth session, and to prepare a report on the workshop for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice at its thirty-ninth session;
18. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technical Advice to consider the issues referred to in paragraphs 15 to 17 at its thirty-ninth session, with a view to recommending a draft decision [on the modalities and procedures] for adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its nineteenth session;
19. *[Also decides* that the information reported in accordance with paragraph 12 above will be subject to international consultation and analysis as agreed by the Conference of the Parties;
20. *Also decides* that if the Conference of the Parties adopts a decision on specific arrangements for financing results-based actions [as referred to in decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 64], additional guidance for the verification of those results would be developed if necessary, [as to be decided by the Conference of the Parties];]
21. *[Decides* that the results from results-based actions referred to in decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 64, will be verified through an independent, international verification process, undertaken by experts drawn from the roster of experts;
22. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technical Advice to develop modalities and procedures for the verification process referred to in the paragraph above for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its nineteenth session;]
23. *Invites* Parties and admitted observer organizations to submit to the secretariat, by 25 March 2013, their views on issues related to co-benefits resulting from the implementation of the activities referred to in 1/CP.16, paragraph 70;
24. *Requests* the secretariat to compile the submissions referred to in paragraph 23 above into a miscellaneous document for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technical Advice at its thirty-eighth session;

25. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technical Advice to consider the submissions referred to in paragraph 23 above with the aim of reporting progress made and any recommendations to the Conference of the Parties at its nineteenth session;
26. *Invites* Parties and admitted observer organizations to submit to the secretariat, by 25 March 2013, their views on issues related to methodological guidance on forest monitoring system and measuring, reporting and verifying that also consider, for developing countries that may wish to do so, the multiple functions of forest as appropriate when implementing activities as referred to decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, based on non-market approaches;
27. *Requests* the secretariat to compile the submissions referred to in paragraph 26 above into a miscellaneous document for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technical Advice at its thirty-eighth session;
28. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat pursuant to the provisions contained in paragraph 17 above;
29. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources. In the absence of adequate additional funding, as indicated in the budgetary estimates referred to in paragraph 28, the secretariat may not be in a position to undertake the requested activities.]
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# 附件十一

Earth Negotiation Bulletin:  
The United Nations Climate Change  
Conference in Doha from 26 November  
to 8 December 2012



# Earth Negotiations Bulletin

COP 18  
FINAL

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## SUMMARY OF THE DOHA CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE: 26 NOVEMBER – 8 DECEMBER 2012

The United Nations Climate Change Conference in Doha, Qatar, took place from 26 November to 8 December 2012. It included the eighteenth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 18) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the eighth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 8). The conference also included meetings by five subsidiary bodies: the thirty-seventh sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA 37) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 37), the second part of the seventeenth session of the *Ad hoc* Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP 17), the second part of the fifteenth session of the *Ad hoc* Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the UNFCCC (AWG-LCA 15) and the second part of the *Ad hoc* Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP 1).

Marking the first time that UN climate change negotiations took place in the Middle East, the conference drew approximately 9,000 participants, including 4,356 government officials, 3,956 representatives of UN bodies and agencies, intergovernmental organizations and civil society organizations, and 683 members of the media.

Negotiations in Doha focused on ensuring the implementation of agreements reached at previous conferences. The package of “Doha Climate Gateway” decisions adopted on the evening of Saturday, 8 December, included amendments to the Kyoto Protocol to establish its second commitment period. Having been launched at CMP 1 in 2005, the AWG-KP terminated its work in Doha. The parties also agreed to terminate the AWG-LCA and negotiations under the Bali Action Plan. Key elements of the outcome also included agreement to consider loss and damage, “such as” institutional mechanism to address loss and damage in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

While developing countries and observers expressed disappointment with the lack of ambition in outcomes on Annex I countries’ mitigation and finance, most agreed that the conference had paved the way for a new phase, focusing on the implementation of the outcomes from negotiations under the AWG-KP and AWG-LCA, and advancing negotiations under the ADP.

## A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE UNFCCC AND THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

The international political response to climate change began with the adoption of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1992, which sets out a framework for action aimed at stabilizing atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases (GHGs) to avoid “dangerous

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anthropogenic interference” with the climate system. The Convention, which entered into force on 21 March 1994, now has 195 parties.

In December 1997, delegates to COP 3 in Kyoto, Japan, agreed to a Protocol to the UNFCCC that commits industrialized countries and countries in transition to a market economy (EITs) to achieve emission reduction targets. These countries, known as Annex I parties under the UNFCCC, agreed to reduce their overall emissions of six greenhouse gases by an average of 5% below 1990 levels between 2008-2012 (first commitment period), with specific targets varying from country to country. The Kyoto Protocol entered into force on 16 February 2005 and now has 192 parties.

**LONG-TERM NEGOTIATIONS IN 2005-2009:** Convening in Montreal, Canada, at the end of 2005, the first session of the CMP decided to establish the AWG-KP under Protocol Article 3.9, which mandates consideration of Annex I parties’ further commitments at least seven years before the end of the first commitment period. COP 11 created a process to consider long-term cooperation under the Convention through a series of four workshops known as “the Convention Dialogue.”

In December 2007, COP 13 and CMP 3 in Bali, Indonesia, resulted in agreement on the Bali Roadmap on long-term issues. COP 13 adopted the Bali Action Plan and established the AWG-LCA with a mandate to focus on mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology and a shared vision for long-term cooperative action. Negotiations on Annex I parties’ further commitments continued under the AWG-KP. The deadline for concluding the two-track negotiations was in Copenhagen in 2009. In preparation, both AWGs held several negotiating sessions in 2008-2009.

**COPENHAGEN:** The UN Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen, Denmark, took place in December 2009. The high-profile event was marked by disputes over transparency and process. During the high-level segment, informal negotiations took place in a group consisting of major economies and representatives of regional and other negotiating groups. Late in the evening of 18 December these talks resulted in a political agreement: the “Copenhagen Accord,” which was then presented to the COP plenary for adoption. After 13 hours of debate, delegates ultimately agreed to “take note” of the Copenhagen Accord. In 2010, over 140 countries indicated support for the Accord. More than 80 countries also provided information on their national mitigation targets or actions. Parties also agreed to extend the mandates of the AWG-LCA and AWG-KP until COP 16 and CMP 6.

**CANCUN:** The UN Climate Change Conference in Cancun, Mexico, took place in December 2010, where parties finalized the Cancun Agreements. Under the Convention track, Decision 1/CP.16 recognized the need for deep cuts in global emissions in order to limit global average temperature rise to 2°C. Parties agreed to keep the global long-term goal under regular review and consider strengthening it during a review by 2015, including in relation to a proposed 1.5°C target. They took note of emission reduction targets and nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) communicated by developed and developing countries, respectively (FCCC/SB/2011/INF.1/Rev.1 and FCCC/AWG/LCA/2011/INF.1, both issued after Cancun). Decision 1/CP.16 also addressed other aspects of mitigation, such

as: measuring, reporting and verification (MRV); and reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation in developing countries, including conservation (REDD+).

The Cancun Agreements also established several new institutions and processes, including the Cancun Adaptation Framework and the Adaptation Committee, and the Technology Mechanism, which includes the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN). The Green Climate Fund (GCF) was created and designated as a new operating entity of the Convention’s financial mechanism governed by a 24-member board. Parties agreed to set up a Transitional Committee tasked with the Fund’s design and a Standing Committee to assist the COP with respect to the financial mechanism. Parties also recognized the commitment by developed countries to provide US\$30 billion of fast-start finance in 2010-2012, and to jointly mobilize US\$100 billion per year by 2020.

Under the Protocol track, the CMP urged Annex I parties to raise the level of ambition towards achieving aggregate emission reductions consistent with the range identified in the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and adopted Decision 2/CMP.6 on land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF). The mandates of the two AWGs were extended for another year.

**DURBAN:** The UN Climate Change Conference in Durban, South Africa, took place from 28 November to 11 December 2011. The Durban outcomes cover a wide range of topics, notably the establishment of a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol, a decision on long-term cooperative action under the Convention and agreement on the operationalization of the GCF. Parties also agreed to launch the new ADP with a mandate “to develop a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties.” The ADP is scheduled to complete negotiations by 2015. The outcome should enter into effect from 2020 onwards.

**BONN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE 2012:** This meeting took place from 14-25 May 2012 in Bonn, Germany. The conference comprised the 36th sessions of the SBI and SBSTA. It also included AWG-LCA 15, AWG-KP 17 and the first session of the ADP. Under the AWG-KP, the focus was on issues to be finalized for adopting a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol and for the AWG-KP to conclude its work at CMP 8. Many outstanding questions remained, including the length of the second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol and carry-over of surplus units.

Under the AWG-LCA, debates continued on which issues require consideration so that the AWG-LCA can finalize its work at COP 18. Developed countries stressed “significant progress” and the various new institutions established in Cancun and Durban. Some developing countries identified the need to continue discussing issues required to fulfill the Bali Action Plan mandate.

Under the ADP, discussions centered on the agenda and the election of officers. After nearly two weeks of discussions, the ADP plenary agreed on the Bureau arrangements and adopted the agenda, initiating two work streams: one addressing matters related to paragraphs 2-6 of Decision 1/CP.17 (post-2020 regime)



and the other addressing paragraphs 7-8 (enhancing the level of ambition during the pre-2020 period), and agreed on the election of officers.

**BANGKOK CLIMATE CHANGE TALKS 2012:** This informal session took place from 30 August - 5 September 2012 in Bangkok, Thailand. Under the ADP, parties convened in roundtable sessions to discuss their vision and aspirations for the ADP, the desired results and how these results can be achieved. Parties also discussed how to enhance ambition, the role of means of implementation and how to strengthen international cooperative initiatives, as well as the elements that could frame the ADP's work.

The AWG-KP focused on resolving outstanding issues to ensure successful completion of the group's work in Doha by recommending an amendment to the CMP for adoption. This would allow a second commitment period under the Protocol to start immediately from 1 January 2013. The AWG-KP produced informal papers outlining the elements for a Doha decision adopting amendments to the Kyoto Protocol.

The AWG-LCA continued working on practical solutions to fulfill specific mandates from COP 17. The focus was on outcomes needed to conclude the group's work in Doha, how to reflect the elements in the final outcome of the AWG-LCA and whether additional work might be required beyond COP 18.

## REPORT OF THE DOHA CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

COP 18 and CMP 8 opened on Monday morning, 26 November 2012. COP 17 President Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, South Africa, urged delegates to: adopt a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol; complete work under the AWG-LCA; and find appropriate space to undertake other work under the COP, subsidiary bodies or new institutions. She stated that it would be a "step backwards for the ADP to become the AWG-LCA under a new name." UNFCCC Executive Secretary Christiana Figueres stressed that COP 18 will be unique in marking the end of the first commitment period and launching the next one and will move the Bali Action Plan from design to full and effective implementation. She urged work on a future framework that ensures equity and responds to science, and challenged delegates to find common ground.

This report summarizes the discussions by the COP, CMP, AWG-LCA, AWG-KP, ADP, SBI and SBSTA based on their respective agendas. Negotiations and outcomes under the COP and CMP on issues forwarded to the SBI, SBSTA, AWG-KP, AWG-LCA and ADP are summarized in the context of negotiations under the relevant subsidiary body.

## CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

On Monday, 26 November, Abdullah bin Hamad Al-Attiyah, Deputy Prime Minister, Qatar, was elected COP 18/CMP 8 President by acclamation. He noted the challenge posed by seven bodies convening in Doha and called on delegates to agree to a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol, finish work started in Bali and achieve progress on work undertaken in Durban.

**ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS:** Adoption of the agenda: Parties agreed to proceed based on the provisional agenda (FCCC/CP/2012/1), with the exception of the item on the second review of the adequacy of Convention Articles 4(a) and (b), which was held in abeyance.

**Rules of Procedure:** COP President Al-Attiyah reminded parties of the practice since COP 1 of applying the draft rules of procedure (FCCC/CP/1996/2), with the exception of draft rule 42 on voting. He informed parties that no consensus has been achieved in consultations by the COP 17 President, and parties agreed to apply the draft rules with the exception of draft rule 42. At the closing plenary, COP President Al-Attiyah reported that no consensus was reached during his informal consultations. The COP President will report back to COP 19 if any changes occur.

**Election of officers:** The COP closing plenary elected members of the COP Bureau: SBSTA Chair Richard Muyungi (Tanzania); SBI Chair Tomasz Chruszczow (Poland); Emmanuel Dumisani Dlamini (Swaziland); Su Wei (China); Claudia Salerno Caldera (Venezuela); Delano Bart (Saint Kitts and Nevis); Gary Cowan (Australia); Nicole Wilke (Germany); Jane J. Chigiyal (Federated States of Micronesia); and Marina Shvangiradze (Georgia) as Rapporteur.

The COP also elected the SBI Bureau, with Robert F. Van Lierop (Suriname) as Vice-Chair and Mabafokeng F. Mahahabisa (Lesotho) as Rapporteur.

The COP also elected officers to the CTCN Advisory Board. Consultations will continue on the outstanding nominations. The list of nominees for the CTCN Advisory Board is available at: [http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/election\\_and\\_membership/application/pdf/nominations\\_update\\_2012\\_latest.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/election_and_membership/application/pdf/nominations_update_2012_latest.pdf)

**Accreditation of observers:** The COP agreed to admit the proposed organizations as observers (FCCC/CP/2012/12/Rev.1 and Add.1).

## PARTIES' PROPOSALS UNDER CONVENTION

**ARTICLE 17:** This issue was first taken up by the COP on 28 November. Parties noted proposals by Japan (FCCC/CP/2009/3), Tuvalu (FCCC/CP/2009/4), the US (FCCC/CP/2009/7), Australia (FCCC/CP/2009/5), Costa Rica (FCCC/CP/2009/6) and Grenada (FCCC/CP/2010/3). During the resumed COP closing plenary on Saturday, 8 December, the COP agreed to continue consideration of this issue at its next session.

## PARTIES' PROPOSALS FOR AMENDMENTS UNDER CONVENTION ARTICLE 15: Proposal by the Russian

**Federation:** This issue (FCCC/CP/2011/5) was first taken up by the COP plenary on 28 November and subsequently taken up in a contact group facilitated by Javier Díaz (Costa Rica). The COP President reported to the closing plenary on 7 December that parties had not been able to reach agreement. Consideration of the issue will continue at COP 19.

**Proposal by Papua New Guinea and Mexico:** This issue (FCCC/CP/2011/4/Rev.1) was first taken up by the COP plenary on 28 November. It was subsequently taken up in informal consultations but no agreement was reached. On 7 December, the COP agreed to include this item on the agenda of COP 19. Papua New Guinea highlighted that the "right to vote" in Convention Article 18 is not being realized due to the lack of adoption of

the rules of procedure. He reported “growing” support for the proposal to address this issue by developed and developing countries.

**FINANCE:** This item comprises four sub-items: the work-programme on long-term finance; the Standing Committee report; the Green Climate Fund (GCF) report and COP guidance; and arrangements between the COP and GCF. It was first taken up by the COP on 28 November and was considered in a contact group and informal consultations co-chaired by Kamel Djemouai (Algeria) and Gregory Andrews (Australia). During the second week, informal ministerial consultations were conducted by Mariyam Shakeela (Maldives) and Bruno Oberle (Switzerland). Discussions focused on finance for the period 2013-2020. Many developing country parties called for firm commitments to mobilizing finance together with a pathway to scaling up finance.

**Work Programme on Long-term Finance:** Co-Chairs of the work programme on long-term finance Zaheer Fakir (South Africa) and Georg Børsting (Norway) presented the workshop report on the work programme on long-term finance (FCCC/CP/2012/3).

Barbados, for the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), suggested that work on long-term finance should focus on: scaling up finance; improving access to finance for developing countries; and ensuring a balance between adaptation and mitigation activities. India said work on long-term finance should ensure consistency with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR), and discussions under other Convention bodies.

Japan stated that it would be inappropriate to consider international shipping and aviation a source of long-term climate finance. Japan and China also opposed establishing a high-level expert group, comprising the UNFCCC Secretariat, International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the International Maritime Organization (IMO), to examine options for ensuring that revenues from international aviation and shipping can be used for climate finance. Saudi Arabia observed that proposed international taxation methods would negatively impact developing countries and pointed to incompatibility of market-based mechanisms with World Trade Organization rules.

The European Union (EU) observed that it was important to recognize that no single source can address climate finance needs. He called for continuing technical work on mobilizing and deploying financial resources more effectively, with work on revenues from international aviation and maritime transport being an important aspect of such work.

Kenya and Uganda called for a clear definition of climate finance. Barbados, for AOSIS, with Colombia, for Chile, Peru, Costa Rica and Guatemala, and others, supported a political process covering the scaling up and mobilization of climate finance, as well as an intensified and more structured work under the Convention, focusing on sources and options for mobilizing climate finance in the short, medium and long term.

**COP Decision:** In its decision (FCCC/CP/2012/L.16), the COP decides to extend the work programme on long-term finance for one year. The COP invites the COP President to appoint two co-chairs, from a developing and developed country party, for the work programme. It also agrees to continue the existing processes within the Convention for

assessing and reviewing developing country parties’ needs for financial resources, including the identification of options for the mobilization of these resources, and their adequacy, predictability, sustainability and accessibility.

**Standing Committee Report:** Standing Committee Chair Diann Black Layne (Antigua and Barbuda) and Vice-Chair Stefan Schwager (Switzerland) introduced the Standing Committee report (FCCC/CP/2012/4).

**COP Decision:** In its decision (FCCC/CP/2012/L.16) on the Standing Committee, the COP:

- welcomes the operationalization of the Standing Committee and the progress achieved;
- endorses the work programme of the Standing Committee for 2013-2015;
- welcomes the work on the forum of the Standing Committee and encourages the Standing Committee to facilitate the participation of the private sector, financial institutions and academia in the forum;
- adopts the revised composition and working modalities of the Standing Committee;
- decides that the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Standing Committee shall serve as co-chairs of the Standing Committee, effective from the first meeting of the Standing Committee in 2013;
- decides to rename the committee as the Standing Committee on Finance; and
- requests the committee, in preparing the first biennial assessment and overview of financial flows, to consider ways of strengthening methodologies for reporting climate finance;

**Green Climate Fund (GCF) Report and COP Guidance:** GCF Co-Chairs Zaheer Fakir (South Africa) and Ewen McDonald (Australia) introduced the GCF’s report (FCCC/CP/2012/5) during the COP opening plenary. They highlighted the decision to select Songdo, the Republic of Korea, as the host of the GCF.

Barbados, for AOSIS, stressed that the COP should provide further guidance to the GCF Board on how to expedite the operationalization of the Fund and initiate an early and adequate replenishment process. The Philippines, for the Group of 77 and China (G-77/China), supported guidance on issues, such as what the Fund will do and how to consider funding for projects. Colombia, speaking for Chile, Costa Rica and Peru, with Bolivia, Uruguay and Togo, called for the provision of funds to facilitate the operationalization of the GCF. The Republic of Korea, as host of the GCF, expressed commitment to facilitate the establishment of the interim secretariat as soon as possible.

**COP Decision:** In its decision (FCCC/CP/2012/L.17), the COP requests the GCF Board and the Republic of Korea to: conclude the legal and administrative arrangements for hosting the GCF; ensure that juridical personality and legal capacity are conferred to the GCF; and the necessary privileges and immunities are granted to the GCF and its officials. The COP decides to provide initial guidance to the GCF at COP 19.

The COP requests the GCF Board to report to COP 19 on the implementation of decision 3/CP.17. The COP reaffirms its decision that the interim arrangements should terminate no later than COP 19.



**Arrangements between the COP and GCF:** On this issue (FCCC/CP/2012/5, FCCC/CP/2012/CRP.1, and FCCC/CP/2012/CRP.4), parties disagreed on which body should be responsible for drafting the arrangements between the GCF and the COP.

The US and Japan stated that the key elements of the arrangements were already agreed on; the GCF has independent juridical authority operating under the guidance of the COP, and is therefore capable of drafting the arrangements. Barbados, for AOSIS, cautioned against reopening the GCF governing instrument. He suggested a process to develop the arrangements with representatives from the COP and the GCF Board. South Africa said the GCF Governing Instrument already includes elements that would allow the work on arrangements to be concluded in Doha. Saudi Arabia, supported by Kenya and Zambia, for the least developed countries (LDCs), expressed concern about the GCF drafting its own accountability relationship, suggesting that the Standing Committee should undertake this task. Colombia, on behalf of Peru and Guatemala, proposed that representatives of the COP, possibly through the Standing Committee and the GCF Board, work on drafting the arrangements. The EU supported developing the arrangements in a cooperative manner and suggested a draft proposal be submitted for consideration by relevant bodies and approval by COP 19.

**COP Decision:** In its decision (FCCC/CP/2012/L.18), the COP recognizes that Convention Article 11.3, decision 3/CP.17 and the GCF governing instrument form the basis for arrangements between the COP and the GCF to ensure that the GCF is accountable to, and functions under the guidance of, the COP to support projects, programmes, policies and other activities in developing country parties. The COP further requests the Standing Committee and the GCF Board to develop arrangements between the COP and the GCF in accordance with these instruments, for agreement by the GCF Board and subsequent agreement by COP 19.

**CLOSING PLENARY:** The COP closing plenary first convened late at night on Friday, 7 December. Parties watched a short film by civil society, encouraging delegates to “get involved now” to build a better future for everyone. The COP then considered issues on which agreement had been reached. The plenary was suspended at 12:15 am on Saturday morning, pending consultations on outstanding issues.

The COP closing plenary resumed at 7:00 pm on Saturday, 8 December, to adopt the Doha Climate Gateway package of decisions, without amendment and subject to approval of the entire package, on: agreed outcome pursuant to the Bali Action Plan (FCCC/CP/2012/L.4); advancing the Durban Platform (FCCC/CP/2012/L.13); loss and damage (FCCC/CP/2012/L.4/Rev.1); work programme on long-term finance (FCCC/CP/2012/L.15); report of the Standing Committee (FCCC/CP/2012/L.16); report of the GCF (FCCC/CP/2012/L.17); and arrangements between the COP and GCF (FCCC/CP/2012/L.18). The ADP report (FCCC/ADP/2012/L.3) and the AWG-LCA report FCCC/CP/2012/L.14/Rev.1) were also adopted as part of the Doha Climate Gateway package.

After the adoption of the package, a joint COP and CMP plenary was opened for parties to make statements. The US underlined that “much good work” has been accomplished

under the AWG-LCA and clarified their interpretation of the Doha outcome. On reference to the CBDR principle in the text on shared vision, the US stated they would not accept the text to the extent it is not read as consistent with the UNFCCC and the Cancun Agreements. On the preambular text in the ADP decision, which references the Convention’s principles, the US stated that this cannot affect the mandate given to the ADP under the Durban Platform and will not be the basis on which the US will engage in the work of the ADP. On unilateral trade measures, the US clarified their interpretation of the wording “of concern” to mean the party that raises the issue.

Algeria, for the G-77/China, called this package a “milestone” for the implementation of a new post-2020 climate regime. She stated that the Doha package, with its “shortcomings,” should be seen as a “delicate balance” and should be considered in its entirety.

The Russian Federation underscored that he had requested the floor before the COP/CMP President gavelled the Doha Climate Gateway package, and stressed his expectation that the President would introduce the proposal submitted by the Russian Federation, Ukraine and Belarus on the CMP outcome to the plenary. President Al-Attiah responded that this concern and proposal would be reflected in the meeting’s report.

China, on behalf of BASIC (Brazil, South Africa, India and China), said that, although disappointed with certain aspects of the package, members of the group accept the decisions and promised a “proactive approach” to deal with climate change in the future. Australia expressed concern that surplus Assigned Amount Units (AAUs) could be as high as seven billion tons, noting that this puts the environmental integrity of the Kyoto Protocol at risk. He underscored that Australia will not purchase AAUs from the first commitment period and that such AAUs will not be eligible in the domestic emissions trading scheme. The EU, Liechtenstein, Japan, Monaco and Switzerland also stated they would not purchase surplus AAUs carried over from the first commitment period.

Nauru, for AOSIS, lamented that the adopted package is deficient in terms of mitigation ambition and finance, stating that it “only promises that something might materialize in the future.” He further expressed his expectation that the 2014 climate change leaders’ summit announced by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon will work to close the ambition gap. He lamented that the outcome “provides little more than a gateway to a long path,” and warned that if delegates take “a wrong turn in the road, this process will collapse and our nations will disappear.”

The EU stated that it will undertake immediate application of the second commitment period, as this is already provided for in EU law. In addition, noting that Protocol Article 4 foresees the possibility of parties fulfilling their commitments jointly, the EU explained that the commitment inscribed in Protocol Annex B for the EU, Croatia and Iceland for the second commitment period is based on the understanding that this commitment will be fulfilled jointly.

Egypt, for the Arab Group, said that decisions taken in Doha represent hope for the future of multilateral action on climate change; noted success on ambitious objectives and the opening the second commitment period; and looked forward to full and continuous implementation of the decisions. Noting that

“we are heading towards dangerous territory” by failing to set a pathway toward keeping the global temperature rise below 1.5°C, Swaziland, for the African Group, said that the Doha decisions are in the right direction despite concerns on finance for implementing the Convention between now and 2020.

The Gambia, for the LDCs, said that they came to Doha for a balanced package and lamented that a number of elements have not been addressed. He said that commitments on mitigation are insufficient for closing the ambition gap and expressed disappointment with the lack of detail on 2013-2020 finance.

COP President Al-Attiah commended the parties’ support of the political initiative to move forward and the negotiators’ flexibility that has “helped us reach solutions.” Recognizing that on some issues it was not possible to achieve common ground, he noted that consensus on AWG-LCA strengthens the conviction that parties are willing to work together, and highlighted agreement on financial resources for the period 2013-2020.

The Philippines, speaking for Like-Minded Developing Countries, expressed concern with “uneven texts” and weak ambition. He also expressed “deep disappointment” that after Doha, finance remains an “empty shell.” He highlighted major deficiencies in the AWG-LCA outcome including on developed country mitigation, comparability of efforts, response measures and finance.

Climate Justice Now said that Doha had neither delivered on an effective and fair deal, nor ensured the required finance for fighting against climate change. He rejected the Doha texts and said the “Doha gateway” is a gateway to climate injustice and climate death. Climate Action Network (CAN) said parties’ attitudes must change to secure a binding deal by 2015. Trade Unions urged for transition to start now. Youth said the Doha Climate Gateway has shut the door on equity.

Noting the submission from Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and United Arab Emirates (FCCC/CP/2012/MISC.2), the COP then adopted the decision on an economic diversification initiative (FCCC/CP/2012/L.11). The US congratulated the concerned states for this submission, saying it represents “a significant shift” in their positions and efforts to address climate change.

The COP also approved the credentials of delegations (FCCC/CP/2012/7), adopted the reports of SBI 36 and SBI 37 (FCCC/SBI/2012/15 & Add.1-2; and FCCC/SBI/2012/L.27), adopted the reports of SBSTA 36 and 37 (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/2 and FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.20), and adopted the report of the ADP (FCCC/ADP/2012/L.3).

The COP also adopted a decision on future sessions (FCCC/CP/2012/L.8). In the decision, the COP: accepts the offer by Poland to host COP 19 and CMP 9 in Warsaw from 11-22 November 2013; notes that COP 20 and CMP 10 will be in Latin America and the Caribbean, and invites parties to consult on the hosting of these sessions; and takes note of the offer of France to host COP 21 and CMP 11 in 2015.

The COP then adopted the meeting’s report (FCCC/CP/2012/L.1) and a decision expressing gratitude to Qatar and the people of the city of Doha (FCCC/CP/2012/L.3) for hosting the conference. COP 18 President Al-Attiah thanked the delegates for their hard work to reach a successful outcome and gavelled the meeting to a close at 9:34 pm.

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

Opening the session on 26 November, CMP 8 President Al-Attiah noted that the AWG-KP is expected to forward to the CMP a set of amendments to the Kyoto Protocol to allow the second commitment period to commence promptly on 1 January 2013. He urged all parties to show creativity and flexibility to ensure that the desired outcome is achieved. AWG-KP Chair Madeleine Diouf (Senegal) highlighted that there are some outstanding issues to be resolved to allow the second commitment period to commence as planned. She said the proposal by the Chair to facilitate negotiations (FCCC/KP/AWG/2012/CRP.1) will be the basis of discussions under the AWG-KP, and will be revised as work progresses.

**ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS: Agenda and organization of work:** On 26 November, the CMP adopted the agenda and organization of work (FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/1).

**PARTIES’ PROPOSALS TO AMEND THE PROTOCOL:** This issue was first taken up by the CMP plenary on 28 November. COP President Al-Attiah noted that 14 proposals to amend the Protocol have been submitted by parties to the CMP (FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/2-13 and FCCC/KP/CMP/2010/3-4), and that this year, a new proposal has been received from Nauru (FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/2). Parties agreed to leave the issue open and return to it during the closing plenary. During the resumed CMP closing plenary on Saturday, 8 December, parties agreed that, given that the CMP has now adopted an amendment to the Kyoto Protocol, the consideration of this agenda item is complete.

**KAZAKHSTAN’S PROPOSAL TO AMEND PROTOCOL ANNEX B:** This issue (FCCC/KP/CMP/2010/4) was first taken up by the CMP plenary on 28 November. It was subsequently taken up in informal consultations facilitated by Philip Gwage (Uganda).

**CMP Decision:** In its decision (FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/L.3), the CMP, *inter alia*: welcomes Kazakhstan’s intention to participate as an Annex I party with a commitment inscribed in Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol for the second commitment period.

**CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM:** This issue (FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/11) was first taken up by the CMP plenary on 28 November. CDM Executive Board Chair Maosheng Duan (China) presented the Board’s annual report (FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/3).

Zambia called for accreditation of additional designated operational entities in Africa, and proposed continued reform of the CDM to address transparency and accountability, and simplify methodologies. Bolivia raised concerns about the CDM’s contribution to technology transfer and capacity building and its probable non-additionality. New Zealand noted that if only parties participating in the second commitment period can access the CDM, the demand for CDM projects is likely to be insufficient. Many parties raised concerns over the drop in Certified Emissions Reduction (CER) prices and made suggestions on how to address it. Venezuela emphasized that the CDM is linked to the level of ambition and is not “just another business opportunity.”



The issue was then further considered in a contact group and informal consultations co-facilitated by Kunihiro Shimada (Japan) and Giza Gaspar Martins (Angola). During the discussions, parties focused on, *inter alia*: eligibility to participate in the CDM during the Kyoto Protocol second commitment period; the CDM's 2013 work plan; voluntary cancellation of CERs; issues relating to regional and subregional distribution of CDM projects; and the establishment by parties of CDM stabilization funds. Discussions were based on a draft CDM decision prepared by the Co-Chairs. After lengthy consultations, parties were unable to agree on issues relating to: establishment of CDM stabilization funds; voluntary cancellation of CERs; baselines and additionality; eligibility to participate in the CDM in the second commitment period; and the carry-over of surplus units from the first commitment period.

The bracketed text was forwarded to the CMP for further consideration. On 8 December, the CMP adopted a decision on the issue.

**CMP Decision:** In its decision (FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/L.10), the CMP reiterates that the first review of the CDM modalities and procedures will be carried out by CMP 9, and requests SBI 39 to prepare recommendations on possible changes to the modalities and procedures, for consideration by CMP 9. It further requests the CDM Executive Board and the Secretariat to continue seeking ways to streamline the processes for the registration of CDM projects and programmes of activities, and the issuance of CERs, to ensure that the average time between the receipt of a submission and the commencement of the completeness check is less than 15 calendar days.

The CMP further invites parties and institutions wishing to do so to make voluntary contributions to the CDM loan scheme in order to expand the capacity of the scheme to provide loans to support eligible project activities.

**JOINT IMPLEMENTATION:** This issue was first taken up by the CMP plenary on 28 November. Wolfgang Seidel (Germany), Chair, Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee (JISC), presented the JISC's annual report to the CMP (FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/4). He noted that JI is at a critical junction and is facing an "uncertain future," and highlighted proposals made by the JISC for revising the JI guidelines (FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/5).

This issue was further considered in a contact group and informal consultations co-chaired by Balisi Gopolang (Botswana) and Helmut Hojesky (Austria). Discussions focused on the two sub-agenda items on: guidance on JI (FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/4); and the JI guidelines (FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/5, INF.1 and MISC.1).

**CMP Decision:** In its decision (FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/L.7), the CMP, *inter alia*, requests: the Secretariat to compile a report on possible changes to the JI guidelines, drawing on recommendations made by the JISC, parties, intergovernmental organizations and admitted observer organizations, for consideration by SBI 38; and SBI 38 to prepare recommendations, including draft revised JI guidelines, for consideration by CMP 9. It further agrees, with regard to the review of the JI guidelines, on a set of key attributes that shall characterize the future operation of JI, which includes: a single unified track for JI projects; closely aligned or unified

accreditation procedures between JI and the CDM; and an appeals process against decisions of the JISC under the authority of, and accountable to, the CMP.

**COMPLIANCE: Compliance Committee Report:** This issue (FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/6) was taken up by the CMP plenary on 28 November. Compliance Committee Co-Chair Khalid Abuleif (Saudi Arabia) presented the report of the Committee, noting that 2012 was the busiest year to date for the Committee's Enforcement Branch and a "significant year" for the Facilitative Branch. Ilhomjon Rajabov (Tajikistan) and Christina Voigt (Norway) facilitated informal consultations.

**CMP Decision:** In its decision (FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/L.2), the CMP, *inter alia*:

- acknowledges the continued interest of the Compliance Committee in having any legal arrangements for privileges and immunities adopted by the CMP cover members and alternate members of the Committee;
- notes that the JISC is seeking to elaborate modalities and procedures for the implementation of Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol, which may have implications for the procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance under the Kyoto Protocol;
- acknowledges the value to the work of the Compliance Committee of establishing a dialogue with compliance bodies under other treaties to exchange information on compliance-related matters; and
- notes the conclusions of SBI 36 with respect to the travel-related expenditure of members and alternate members of the Compliance Committee for participation in meetings of constituted bodies established under the Kyoto Protocol.

**ADAPTATION FUND: Adaptation Fund Board (AFB) Report:** This matter (FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/10) was first considered in the CMP plenary on 28 November. It was further considered in contact group discussions. AFB Chair Luis Santos (Uruguay) introduced the AFB report (FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/7). He highlighted a significant increase in the number of adaptation projects financed and national implementing entities accredited. He further noted a drop in the price of CERs, observing that this could jeopardize the fund's existence. He urged Annex I parties to make financial contributions to avoid compromising the Fund's capacity to meet the needs of vulnerable countries.

Jamaica, supported by Sudan, the Philippines, Vanuatu and Zambia, called on the CMP to facilitate mobilization of additional funds during CMP 8. Pointing to the limitations of the carbon market, Burkina Faso suggested exploring ways to institutionalize predictable funding sources. India noted that the record of Annex I countries leaves "no reason for optimism" on their willingness to voluntarily scale up contributions to the Adaptation Fund. He suggested allocating a share of the proceeds from JI and emissions trading to the Adaptation Fund. Noting that CERs are an important source for the Fund, New Zealand encouraged parties to take into consideration during discussions on eligibility, that sufficient demand for the CDM will provide financial resources for the fund.

**CMP Decision:** In its decision (FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/L.8), the CMP notes with concern issues related to the sustainability, adequacy and predictability of funding from the Adaptation Fund based on the current uncertainty on the CER prices and the continuation of the Adaptation Fund during and beyond the

second commitment period. The CMP requests the Adaptation Fund Board to report to SBI 38 on the status of resources of the fund, trends in the flow of resources and any identifiable causes of these trends. The CMP decides to consider at CMP 9 means to enhance the sustainability, adequacy and predictability of these resources, including the potential to diversify revenue streams of the Adaptation Fund. The CMP requests the Secretariat to prepare a technical paper, based on the experiences of bodies under the Convention and the wider UN system, on the process of selecting host institutions for entities under the Convention and the wider UN system, for consideration by SBI 38.

#### **ADMINISTRATIVE, FINANCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL MATTERS: Privileges and immunities:**

On 28 November, the CMP President noted that CMP 2 had requested the SBI to consider this issue. He further noted that the SBI concluded its discussions at SBI 36 and forwarded draft treaty arrangements for adoption by CMP 8. He requested Javier Diaz (Costa Rica) to facilitate informal consultations. The CMP adopted draft conclusions on 8 December.

**CMP Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/L.6), the CMP takes note of the draft treaty arrangements and requests the SBI to consider this matter at its next session. The CMP invites the COP to consider the issue and decides that the CMP will continue consideration at CMP 9.

**CLOSING PLENARY:** The CMP closing plenary first convened at 12:15 am on Saturday, 8 December, to consider issues where agreement had been reached. The CMP closing plenary resumed at 7:00 pm to adopt Protocol amendments and decisions related to the second commitment period as part of the package of decisions known as the Doha Climate Gateway. The CMP approved the outcome of the work of the AWG-KP (FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/L.9) and implications of the decisions 2/CMP.7 to 5/CMP.7 (FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/L.4/Rev.1) without amendment and conditional on the approval of the entire package of decisions under the Doha Climate Gateway.

The CMP also approved the credentials (FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/12, with the addition of Burundi, adopted the reports of SBSTA 36 and SBSTA 37 (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/2 and FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.20), and adopted the reports of SBI 36 and SBI 37 (FCCC/SBI/2012/15 & Add. 1-2; and FCCC/SBI/2012/L.27). The CMP elected officers to the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Executive Board, Adaptation Fund Board, Compliance Committee and Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee. The CMP Vice-President urged parties to submit nominations that are still pending.

The CMP then adopted the report of the meeting (FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/L.1) and a decision on the expression of gratitude to the government of Qatar and the people of the city of Doha submitted by Poland (FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/L.5). The CMP plenary closed at 9:48 pm.

#### **COP 18 AND CMP 8 JOINT HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT**

On 4 December, the COP 18 and CMP 8 high-level segment opened. UNFCCC Executive Secretary Figueres underscored that Doha needs to ensure: agreement on an amendment to the Kyoto Protocol; a clear path on climate finance; effective Review of the long-term global goal; an urgent response to the widening emissions gap; and a firm foundation for a long-term framework applicable to all, equitably instituted and responsive to science.

COP 18/CMP 8 President Al-Attiah urged parties to work together towards mutual understanding and to ensure a balanced package, highlighting climate change as one of the most pressing challenges of our time.

Vuk Jeremić, President of the UN General Assembly, stated that addressing climate change must become a “core national interest” of every UN member state. He outlined plans to schedule a high-level thematic debate on climate change, green energy and water sustainability during the resumed 67th session of the UN General Assembly.

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon underscored that there should be no illusion that this is a crisis. He outlined five deliverables from Doha: adopting a ratifiable second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol; making progress on long-term climate finance; working to fully equip institutions supporting mitigation and adaptation by developing countries; keeping negotiations on a legally-binding instrument on track; and showing determination to act on the gap between the current mitigation pledges and what is required to achieve the 2°C target.

H.H. Sabah IV Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Emir of Kuwait, noted that the sizeable high-level participation in the conference reflects recognition by the international community of climate change as a pressing issue. He called for decisions to pave the way for long-term cooperation through: ensuring the effective implementation of the Bali Action Plan and all its elements; adopting a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol; not imposing new commitments on developing countries; and backing voluntary actions by developing countries with finance and technology transfer from developed countries.

H.H. Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Emir of Qatar, called for: epitomizing the concept of interdependence; reaching a practical and effective agreement with flexible solutions; and finding equilibrium between the needs of countries and communities for energy on the one hand, and the requirements to reduce greenhouse gas emissions on the other hand.

The high-level segment continued until 7 December with national statements and statements by observer organizations. A webcast of the statements is available at: [http://unfccc.int/meetings/doha\\_nov\\_2012/meeting/6815/php/view/webcasts.php](http://unfccc.int/meetings/doha_nov_2012/meeting/6815/php/view/webcasts.php)

#### **AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON LONG-TERM COOPERATIVE ACTION UNDER THE UNFCCC**

The resumed 15th session of the *Ad hoc* Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the UNFCCC (AWG-LCA 15) opened on 27 November with Aysar Tayeb (Saudi Arabia) continuing as Chair and Mark Pallemarts (Belgium) continuing as Vice-Chair.

Many developing countries highlighted the need to provide clarity on mid-term finance. The Umbrella Group urged transition to a full implementation phase and emphasized that the fast-start finance commitment has been collectively surpassed. The EU stressed the continued provision of climate finance after 2012 and work to scale up finance towards 2020. Peru, for Colombia, Chile, Costa Rica and Panama, identified the need to make progress in defining the next steps for implementation and close the AWG-LCA negotiating track. He supported resolving pending issues at COP 18 and, if necessary, delegating specific tasks to the subsidiary bodies (SBs) and other processes. Swaziland, for the African Group, said the



Doha meeting must result in agreement on: a comparability and compliance framework for developed countries' mitigation efforts; and clear mid-term targets for finance. Nauru, for AOSIS, suggested focusing on the work mandated in Durban, including on a science-based Review that is narrow in scope. The Gambia, for the LDCs, said parties in Doha must establish a separate expert body for the Review to feed into the ADP, as well as a platform for developing common accounting rules. China, for BASIC, emphasized that a successful completion of the AWG-LCA must address all elements of the Bali Action Plan and must not leave key issues off the table, such as equitable access to sustainable development and intellectual property rights (IPRs). Egypt, for the Arab Group, suggested working towards agreement on outstanding issues and, where no agreement is reached, to consider transferring issues to other Convention bodies.

#### **PREPARATION OF AN AGREED COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED OUTCOME FOR COP 18:** On 27

November, Chair Tayeb introduced an informal overview text (FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/CRP.3), explaining that it is based on intersessional consultations. Parties' views diverged on the text. China, the Philippines, the Arab Group and others supported using the text as a basis for further work, while the Umbrella Group, the Environmental Integrity Group (EIG), the EU, Canada and others opposed this.

The AWG-LCA began working through spin-off groups on REDD+, developing country mitigation, developed country mitigation, sectoral approaches, market and non-market approaches, shared vision and Review. In parallel, Chair Tayeb consulted on the other AWG-LCA agenda items, including finance, technology transfer, adaptation, capacity building and response measures. During the second week, the AWG-LCA also worked through informal consultations facilitated by Vice-Chair Pallemmaerts, break-out groups, and informal ministerial consultations.

On Monday, 3 December, parties discussed a new text. Chair Tayeb indicated that it was "an unedited compilation of papers" from the spin-off groups, except for those groups where there was no agreement to have a text. Algeria, for the G-77/China, expressed disappointment, noting that the text is "unbalanced," failing to reflect the main elements of the Bali Action Plan. Nicaragua, for Like-Minded Developing Countries, with many other developing countries, stressed the need for text on adaptation, finance, technology and capacity building. Kenya, for the African Group, identified the inclusion of key elements of the Bali Action Plan as a precondition for discussions. The Philippines, the United Arab Emirates and others lamented lack of clarity on the means of implementation. Bolivia objected to the "market-oriented" focus of the text. South Africa and others emphasized that the closing text of the AWG-LCA must encompass all issues under the AWG-LCA's mandate, and that some issues require more elaboration. The US, Canada, Australia and New Zealand emphasized the importance of recognizing progress made under the AWG-LCA, including the various new institutional arrangements established. Several developed countries emphasized that discussions on issues, including adaptation and finance, will continue under other processes after the termination of the AWG-LCA.

Informal consultations under the AWG-LCA continued on 4 December and Chair Tayeb indicated that finance will be taken up in consultations by Ministers Mariyam Shakeela (Maldives) and Bruno Oberle (Switzerland). On 5 December, Chair Tayeb reported to the informal stocktaking plenary on texts that capture the status of discussion under each AWG-LCA agenda item with a view to providing parties with a complete overview. He explained that the AWG-LCA will continue to work through a single informal group throughout the evening with a view to making progress towards a more streamlined text by the following day. In the evening of 6 December, Chair Tayeb reported good progress on all elements, while indicating that there are still areas that require streamlining. He expressed hope that all elements would be brought together in one document "by some time tonight."

At the AWG-LCA closing plenary in the evening of 7 December, Chair Tayeb thanked delegates for their "continuous work" which resulted in text on the AWG-LCA agreed outcome pursuant to the Bali Action Plan (FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/L.4). He reported that he had heard "different concerns" about the text, which he said indicated a "certain degree of balance" and that the text was a good basis for the agreed outcome. He reminded parties that the AWG-LCA text is part of an overall package in Doha. With that, Chair Tayeb proposed, and parties agreed, to forward the outcome of the AWG-LCA to the COP for its further consideration and adoption.

After further informal consultations, in the evening of 8 December, the COP adopted the agreed outcome pursuant to the Bali Action Plan (FCCC/CP/2012/L.14/Rev.1) as part of the Doha Climate Gateway and the AWG-LCA terminated its work. The final outcomes from the AWG-LCA's work under the Bali Action Plan are summarized below.

**Shared Vision:** This issue was addressed by a spin-off group facilitated by Zou Ji (China). These consultations focused on the development of: a process to explore the numbers for a global goal for emission reductions and a timeframe for the peaking of global emissions, together with the implications of these numbers; and a process to consider equitable access to sustainable development.

During the AWG-LCA closing plenary on 7 December, many parties expressed concerns over the shared vision text. The EU expressed disappointment that consultations had yielded "no progress." Egypt requested references to next steps in the text. The US opposed the referencing of equity and the CBDR principle. During the COP closing plenary, the US asked to reflect in the meeting's report that it accepted this text "to the extent that it is not read in a matter that is inconsistent with the Convention or the Cancun agreements."

**Final Outcome:** The COP decides that parties will urgently work toward the deep reduction in global GHG emissions required to hold the global average temperature to below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to attain a global peaking of global GHG emissions as soon as possible, consistent with science and the Fourth Assessment Report of the IPCC, reaffirming that the time frame for peaking will be longer in developing countries. The COP further decides that efforts should be undertaken on the basis of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and the

provision of finance, technology transfer and capacity building to developing countries to support mitigation and adaptation, and take into account the imperatives of equitable access to sustainable development, the survival of countries and protecting the integrity of Mother Earth.

**Mitigation: Developed Country Mitigation:** Parties discussed this issue in a spin-off group and in informal, open-ended consultations conducted by the AWG-LCA Chair. Negotiations were based on non-papers and parties' submissions.

The main issues included the removal of conditions associated with developed country mitigation pledges, and the establishment of a work programme to continue discussions on the issue after the closure of the AWG-LCA. Many developing countries urged developed countries to move to the higher end of their pledges, highlighting the need to present their targets as a single number from a common base year of 1990, expressed as a carbon budget in tons of carbon dioxide equivalent over a period of time until 2020.

Different groups of developed country parties presented proposals about a work programme aimed at clarifying assumptions underlying the pledges from 2013 to 2014, before the implementation of reporting requirements already established from 2015. A number of developing countries supported that the work programme be aimed at removing conditionalities, raising ambition and developing common accounting rules, including a common base year. Parties eventually agreed to refer to the development of "common elements." Some parties supported that the work programme last only one year and deliver results in an expedited manner. Parties discussed whether to place the work programme under the SBSTA or the SBI, and ultimately agreed that the work programme should be placed under the SBSTA.

**Final Outcome:** The COP:

- urges developed country parties to increase the ambition of their quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets, with a view to reducing their aggregate anthropogenic GHG emissions to a level consistent with the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report;
- decides to establish a work programme under the SBSTA to commence in 2013 and end in 2014, to continue clarifying the targets, with a view to: identifying common elements for measuring the progress made towards the achievement of the targets; and ensuring the comparability of efforts among developed countries, taking into account differences in their national circumstances;
- requests parties' submissions on their views on the work programme by 25 March 2013;
- requests the Secretariat to annually update a technical paper on the process of clarifying the targets based on information provided by developed country parties in relation to their targets; and
- requests the SBSTA to report on the progress of the work programme to COP 19 and on the outcome of the work programme to be considered by COP 20.

**Developing Country Mitigation:** Parties discussed this issue in a spin-off group and in informal, open-ended consultations conducted by the AWG-LCA Chair. Negotiations were based on non-papers and parties' submissions.

The main issues discussed included the establishment of a work programme to continue discussions to clarify the underlying assumptions for developing countries' pledges after the closure of the AWG-LCA, as well as the compilation of relevant information on developing countries' pledges. Parties also had divergent views on the organization of regional technical workshops to prepare technical material to build capacity in the preparation, submission and implementation of NAMAs, and on the formulation of low-emission development strategies. Parties eventually agreed that these activities should be performed upon request by "interested" developing countries.

Other contentious issues included whether and how to request the Secretariat to prepare a compilation of the outcomes of the process to further understanding of the diversity of mitigation actions by developing country parties, with some countries supporting that the Secretariat prepare a compilation of the information, and others supporting a technical paper that synthesizes the information. While some parties initially supported that the SBSTA develop guidelines for MRV of support for the preparation and implementation of NAMAs and for the provision of support through the Registry, parties eventually agreed to remove the reference.

**Final Outcome:** The COP, *inter alia*:

- decides to establish a work programme to commence in 2013 and end in 2014, to further understanding of the diversity of NAMAs under the SBI, including on: regarding the underlying assumptions and methodologies; need for financial, technological and capacity-building support for the preparation and implementation of NAMAs; and the matching of NAMAs with support;
- requests the SBI to report on progress to COP 19 and on the outcome to COP 20; and
- requests the Secretariat, at the request of interested developing country parties, to organize regional technical workshops and to prepare technical material to build capacity in the preparation, submission and implementation of NAMAs, and in the formulation of low-emission development strategies.

**REDD+:** Parties discussed this issue in a spin-off group and in informal, open-ended consultations conducted by the AWG-LCA Chair. Negotiations were based on non-papers and parties' submissions.

A group of parties, opposed by a number of other countries, proposed the establishment of a REDD+ Committee to mainstream the implementation of REDD+ activities and ensure consistency of financial resources mobilization. Despite some parties' expressed opposition to creating new institutions, parties also discussed the possibility of establishing a governing body under the authority of the COP to promote and coordinate REDD+ activities. Parties eventually agreed that SBI 39 and SBSTA 39 should initiate a process to address the issue of support for REDD+ activities.

Developed countries emphasized the need to consider non-carbon benefits in REDD+ implementation and suggested a work programme to consider options for scaling up finance for REDD+ activities, taking into account non-carbon benefits. Some countries opposed, noting difficulties and the high amount of investment requirement in the measurement of such benefits. Parties eventually agreed to initiate work on methodological



issues related to non-carbon benefits for consideration by COP 19. Another controversial issue was how to refer to the need for additional financial support for REDD+ activities.

**Final Outcome:** The COP, *inter alia*:

- decides to undertake a work programme on results-based finance in 2013 to end by COP 19, including two in-session workshops, to progress the full implementation of the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70 (REDD+ activities);
- decides that the aim of the work programme is to contribute to the ongoing efforts to scale up and improve the effectiveness of finance for REDD+ activities, taking into account a wide variety of sources; and
- requests SBSTA 38 to consider how non-market-based approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches, could be developed; and initiate work on methodological issues related to non-carbon benefits resulting from REDD+ activities, for reporting to COP 19.

The COP also:

- recognizes the need to improve the coordination of support for REDD+ activities, and to provide adequate and predictable support, including financial resources and technical and technological support, to developing country parties for implementation of those activities;
- requests the SBs at their 39th session to jointly initiate a process for addressing the need to improve the coordination of support for REDD+ activities, and to consider existing institutional arrangements or potential governance alternatives and to make recommendations to COP 19; and
- invites submissions of views by parties and observer organizations by 25 March 2013.

**Sectoral approaches:** Parties discussed this issue in a spin-off group, as well as later on in the context of the informal open-ended consultations conducted by the AWG-LCA Chair.

Many parties highlighted the need to avoid unilateral measures to address emissions from international aviation and maritime transport. Some parties emphasized that this issue should be considered in a multilateral manner, working through ICAO and IMO. A number of parties also supported inviting the ICAO and IMO Secretariats to continue to report at future SBSTA sessions.

**Final Outcome:** No text on sectoral approaches was included in the COP decision on the AWG-LCA outcome.

**Market and non-market approaches:** This issue was considered in informal consultations facilitated by Alexa Kleysteuber (Chile).

The EU highlighted specific tasks in the AWG-LCA's mandate, saying that no decision on market approaches would mean there is no process to consider the issue after Doha. Venezuela stressed that the text on paragraph 1(b)(v) of the Bali Action Plan (market and non-market approaches) had been rejected by many developing countries during informal consultations, and objected to presenting the text as the basis for further negotiations. Bolivia emphasized concerns over market mechanisms, including double counting and non-additionality, noting that these could increase emissions.

During the AWG-LCA stocktaking plenary on 1 December, Facilitator Kleysteuber reported positive progress and constructive discussions on the framework for various approaches and the new market mechanism, highlighting that divergence remains on both issues and the relationship between them.

**Final Outcome:** The COP acknowledges that parties may develop and implement various approaches for mitigation, including opportunities for using markets and non-markets, and that such approaches must meet appropriate standards. It further requests the SBSTA, with a view to recommending draft decisions to COP 19, to conduct separate work programmes to elaborate:

- a framework for such approaches, drawing on the work of the AWG-LCA on this matter;
- non-market-based approaches; and
- modalities and procedures for the new market-based mechanism defined in decision 2/CP.17.

**Adaptation:** This issue (FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/CRP.2) was addressed in an informal group facilitated by AWG-LCA Chair Tayeb. Many developing countries repeatedly identified adaptation as one of the crucial issues that must be addressed. While many parties acknowledged the progress on adaptation issues since the adoption of the Bali Action Plan, including the establishment of the Adaptation Committee and a process to consider national adaptation plans, some developing countries pointed to outstanding elements under the Bali mandate, including: national-level institutions and regional centers; linking adaptation to other instruments under the Convention; and means of implementation.

**Final Outcome:** The COP, *inter alia*:

- decides that the COP, its SBs and other bodies under the Convention will continue to work to enhance action on adaptation;
- decides to give consideration to issues relating to the coherence of the action of, and support provided to, developing country parties, the engagement of regional centers and networks, and the promotion of livelihoods and economic diversification to build resilience in the context of planning, prioritizing and implementing adaptation actions; and
- requests the Adaptation Committee to consider the establishment of an annual adaptation forum to raise awareness and ambition with regard to adaptation.

**Technology:** Parties discussed this issue in the context of the informal open-ended consultations conducted by the AWG-LCA Chair.

Discussions addressed linkages between the CTCN and the TEC, and the Convention's financial mechanism; the role of the TEC; and the potential consideration of issues related to IPRs by the TEC. Some developing countries supported that the TEC continue work on issues related to IPRs, while some others, in particular developed countries, opposed references to IPRs, highlighting that those issues are considered under other relevant fora.

On the issue of arrangements among the different bodies, parties initiated consideration of the issue without reaching consensus and agreed to continue consideration of the issue at the next session.

**Final Outcome:** The COP, *inter alia*:

- agrees to initiate, at COP 19, the elaboration and consideration of the relationship between the TEC and the CTCN;
- requests the TEC, in elaborating its future workplan, to initiate the exploration of issues relating to enabling environments and barriers, including those issues referred to in document FCCC/SB/2012/2, paragraph 35;
- recommends the Advisory Board of the CTCN, in considering the CTCN programme of work, to consider the following activities: providing advice and support to developing country parties in relation to conducting assessments of new and emerging technologies; and elaborating the role of the CTCN in identifying currently available climate-friendly technologies for mitigation and adaptation that meet the key low-carbon and climate-resilient development needs of parties; and
- agrees to further elaborate, at COP 20, the linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the financial mechanism of the Convention.

**Finance:** Parties discussed finance in the AWG-LCA contact group and in informal consultations, including ministerial ones.

Discussion focused on the continuity of finance after 2012. The G-77/China introduced a proposal to address the “finance gap,” including accurate accounting of the provision of finance. The US cited compromises made on fast-start finance and a finance target for 2020, emphasizing that no further decisions are required for the AWG-LCA to complete its work on this issue. Japan maintained that there is no need for a decision on finance in Doha.

Colombia highlighted that a finance goal between now and the 2020 objective is necessary to support developed countries in achieving the 2020 target. Guatemala said that reaching an outcome in Doha will not be possible if a decision on finance is not part of the package. Barbados, for AOSIS, highlighted that the G-77/China proposal intends to contribute towards assessing the progress towards the 2020 finance objective.

**Final Outcome:** The COP:

- urges additional developed country parties to announce climate finance pledges when their financial circumstances permit;
- reiterates that a significant share of new multilateral funding for adaptation should flow through the GCF and requests the GCF Board to balance the allocation of the resources of the GCF between adaptation and mitigation activities;
- calls on developed country parties to channel a substantial share of public funds to adaptation activities;
- urges all developed country parties to scale up climate finance from a wide variety of sources, to achieve the joint goal of mobilizing US\$100 billion per year by 2020;
- decides to extend the work programme on long-term finance for one year to the end of 2013;
- requests the Standing Committee, in initiating the first biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows, to take into account relevant work by other bodies and entities on MRV of support and tracking of climate finance;
- requests the GCF Board to expeditiously implement its 2013 workplan, with a view to making the GCF operational as soon as possible to enable an early and adequate replenishment process; and

- agrees to consider the progress made in the mobilization of long-term finance at COP 19, through an in-session high-level ministerial dialogue under the COP on efforts by developed country parties to scale up the mobilization of climate finance after 2012.

**Capacity Building:** Parties discussed this issue in the context of the informal open-ended consultations conducted by the AWG-LCA Chair.

Parties expressed divergent views on the need for the establishment of a work programme on capacity building. Some indicated that the forum on capacity building created in 2011 in Durban has already provided an adequate space for addressing the issue, while others said that the work under the forum should further support countries in implementing capacity building activities at the national level.

**Final Outcome:** The COP, *inter alia*:

- decides that the second meeting of the Durban Forum, to be held during SBI 38, shall explore potential ways to further enhance the implementation of capacity building at the national level;
- invites parties to submit, by 18 February 2013: information on capacity-building activities undertaken including needs and gaps; and views on issues to consider in the second meeting of the Durban Forum, as well as potential enhancement of its organization; and
- requests the SBI to explore potential ways to further enhance the implementation of capacity building at the national level, including through the Durban Forum.

**Review:** An informal group first addressed this issue on 28 November. In the informal consultations by the Chair on the agreed outcome convened on 3 December, Chair Tayeb asked the informal group to focus on the scope of the Review, coupled with considerations for expert input.

**Final Outcome:** The COP decides, *inter alia*, that the review should periodically assess the adequacy of the long-term global goal; and overall progress made towards achieving this goal, including consideration of the implementation of the commitments under the Convention. The COP also resolves to engage in a structured expert dialogue to support the work of the joint SBSTA/SBI contact group established to assist the COP in conducting the review, in order to ensure the scientific integrity of the review.

**EITs:** This issue was addressed in an informal group.

**Final Outcome:** The COP, *inter alia*, decides that a certain degree of flexibility shall be allowed to EITs with regard to the provision of new and additional financial resources, technology transfer and capacity building to non-Annex I parties, in order to enable them to enhance their implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions, and that this flexibility shall be extended until 2020. It further invites EITs in a position to do so to provide such resources on a voluntary basis.

**Parties whose special circumstances have been recognized by the COP:** This issue was addressed in an informal group.

**Final Outcome:** The COP, *inter alia*: urges Annex II parties in a position to do so to provide financial, technological, technical and capacity-building support to parties whose special



circumstances are recognized by the COP in order to assist them in implementing their national climate change strategies and action plans.

**CLOSING PLENARY:** The AWG-LCA closing plenary took place in the evening of Friday, 7 December.

Algeria, for the G-77/China, underlined that the issue of financing is of “utmost importance for a successful outcome in Doha.” She stated that without finance, institutions will be empty and ineffective, and expressed concern about the lack of progress on adaptation and technology transfer in the text.

The EU declared that there is much to be collectively proud of under the AWG-LCA, but that more urgent action is necessary to meet the 2°C target. She cited concerns with the text, including on shared vision, response measures, modalities for the new market mechanism, and various approaches. She said that, under technology, the EU cannot accept anything that interferes with the IPR regime.

Egypt, for the Arab Group, said he is still waiting to see a concrete outcome on finance as a “necessary component” of a package in Doha. He underlined the need for ambition and clear accountability for Annex I parties. He specified that paragraph 42 (bunker fuels) should be deleted because it does not send a clear signal to ICAO and IMO that the principles of the Convention should apply.

Switzerland, for the EIG, supported forwarding the text to the COP, noting that it can be used as a basis for further discussion and expressed confidence that the remaining issues can be resolved in the COP. He highlighted that the elements of the text on shared vision, mitigation, response measures and technology require more work.

Nauru, for AOSIS, said that in general, the text presents a “decent basis” to work from, but highlighted the lack of ambition in the text, and also called for more reference to the rules-based regime.

Swaziland, for the African Group, expressed willingness to work on the basis of the text, but noted that it lacks ambition on mitigation and adaptation, as well as on means of implementation. She further noted lack of ambition on finance, particularly a lack of reference to mid-term finance for the period 2013-2020.

The Philippines, on behalf of the Like-Minded Developing Countries, said that the text could be improved, highlighting: means of implementation, MRV of developed country finance, mitigation ambition, technology transfer, and capacity building. He also said that paragraph 42 should be deleted.

Costa Rica, for the Association of Independent Latin American and Caribbean states (AILAC), said although the text provides a good basis for further work, it is imperfect. She highlighted finance as an issue that needs further work, noting that although there are unilateral decisions on finance and other good signals, the text must still have stronger provisions on finance. Many individual parties made statements supporting moving the text to the COP and cited numerous outstanding issues.

The AWG-LCA adopted its final report (FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/L.3). In his closing remarks, Chair Tayeb announced that Minister Vivian Balakrishnan (Singapore) and Minister Peter Altmaier (Germany) would conduct ministerial

consultations on the outstanding issues of the AWG-LCA. Chair Tayeb observed that parties cited the same paragraphs and issues in the text, albeit from opposite directions and asked delegates to reflect on this further. The AWG-LCA closed at 6:11pm.

#### **AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON FURTHER COMMITMENTS FOR ANNEX I PARTIES UNDER THE KYOTO PROTOCOL**

On 27 November, the resumed 17th session of the AWG-KP opened with Madeleine Diouf (Senegal) continuing as the AWG-KP Chair and Jukka Uosukainen (Finland) as Vice-Chair.

Algeria, for the G-77/China, suggested the following benchmarks for a successful outcome in Doha: an ambitious second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol effective as of 1 January 2013; ambitious quantified emission limitation or reduction objectives (QELROs) by Annex I parties; limited access to flexibility mechanisms by those Annex I parties that will not be undertaking commitments during the second commitment period; and addressing carry-over of surplus AAUs.

The EU highlighted: its immediate implementation of second commitment period commitments regardless of other parties' ratification timing; the need for broad participation in the flexibility mechanisms based on environmental integrity; and the need to resolve the issue of carry-over of surplus AAUs.

Australia, for the Umbrella Group, emphasized that the second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol needs to be implementable on 1 January 2013, for an eight-year period. He expressed concern that “the benefits of the Kyoto Protocol flexibility mechanisms are threatened here in Doha” and called for ensuring “broad access to these.” Liechtenstein, on behalf of the EIG, emphasized three outstanding issues: length of the second commitment period, level of ambition, and the smooth transition to the second commitment period.

Nauru, for AOSIS, underscored that the overarching issue for consideration in Doha is the level of ambition of Annex I parties' commitments, observing that the proposed QELROs derive from previous pledges that are “plainly inadequate” for the scale of the challenge.

Swaziland, for the African Group, stressed that the meeting should focus only on rules that will apply during the second commitment period and necessary amendments, and refer consequential amendments to the SBs for future consideration.

Saudi Arabia, for the Arab Group, urged Annex I parties to commit themselves to scaled-up emission reduction objectives in line with science and the reports of the IPCC.

Papua New Guinea, for the Coalition for Rainforest Nations, expressed preference for a five-year second commitment period but expressed willingness to consider an eight-year term provided it includes: a mid-term review mechanism requiring deeper targets consistent with the upcoming fifth IPCC Report; REDD+ actions under a national reference level; and national MRV systems to safeguard environmental integrity in another four-year commitment period.

The Philippines, on behalf of Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, China, Cuba, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, India, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Mali, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Sudan and Venezuela, called on developed country parties to commit to QELROs to reduce emissions by at least 40-50%

below 1990 levels by 2020, and at least 25-40% by 2017. China, for BASIC, urged developed countries to raise their level of ambition in line with science and their historical responsibility, and suggested further discussions on ambition under the COP or CMP.

**ANNEX I FURTHER COMMITMENTS:** This issue was first taken up in plenary on 27 November and in a contact group, chaired by AWG-KP Chair Diouf. Discussions were initially based on the AWG-KP Chair's proposal to facilitate negotiations (FCCC/KP/AWG/2012/CRP.1). They took place in a spin-off group on numbers/text, co-facilitated by Sandea de Wet (South Africa) and Jürgen Lefevere (EU), and informal consultations on matters relating to the second commitment period, facilitated by AWG-KP Vice-Chair Uosukainen. On 3 December, CMP President Al-Attiah announced that Luiz Figueiredo Machado (Brazil) and Bård Vegar Solhjell (Norway) would hold an informal ministerial outreach process to assist the AWG-KP Chair on discussions related to access to participation in the flexibility mechanisms by parties not taking commitments under the second commitment period and extending the share of proceeds to the other flexibility mechanisms.

During the AWG-KP closing plenary on Thursday, 6 December, Chair Diouf introduced her revised proposal to facilitate negotiations under the AWG-KP (FCCC/KP/AWG/2012/CRP.3). She explained that the results of this work, which aim to provide ministers with clear options, had been incorporated in her draft conclusion text on the outcome of the work of the AWG-KP (FCCC/KP/AWG/2012/L.3), which she proposed to forward to the CMP for adoption. AOSIS requested bracketing parts of the text, including sections containing: the amended Protocol Annex B with parties' mitigation commitments; text on eligibility to participate in the flexibility mechanisms; and text on the fulfillment of the AWG-KP's mandate and conclusion of its work. Parties agreed to forward the outcome of the work of the AWG-KP, as orally amended by AOSIS, to the CMP for further consideration and finalization.

Chair Diouf recalled earlier agreement to form a group to conduct a legal review of the text forwarded to the CMP, saying the review will not reopen any substantive discussions. She said the group will comprise members from all regional groups and SIDS, and explained that she would report to the CMP President if any changes are required based on the findings of the legal review.

On the length of the second commitment period and level of ambition, parties' views differed, with AOSIS, the G-77/China, the African Group and LDCs favoring a five-year commitment period. Many parties lamented the low ambition of Annex I parties' proposed QELROs, stressing that these are not in line with science. They underscored the need to avoid locking-in low levels of ambition.

The EU and the Umbrella Group supported an eight-year second commitment period, with the EU highlighting its internal legislation already in force for 2013-2020. The Coalition for Rainforest Nations reiterated the Group's preference for a five-year second commitment period but expressed willingness to consider an eight-year term provided it includes a mid-term review mechanism requiring deeper targets consistent with the

forthcoming IPCC Fifth Assessment Report. The African Group supported inclusion of a mechanism for increasing mitigation ambition within two years of the start of the commitment period.

On 4 December, the G-77/China introduced a proposal for Annex I parties to take on QELROs consistent with the top end of their pledged ranges and to further increase ambition during the second commitment period. The proposal required Annex I parties to ensure that QELROs adopted for the second commitment period lead to overall emission reductions of at least 33% below 1990 levels by 2017. It also established a process for each party to revisit its QELRO by 2014 at the latest, in line with aggregate Annex I emission reductions of more than 45% below 1990 levels by 2020. AOSIS supported the proposal and the EU indicated willingness to explore it.

On legal application of the second commitment period from 1 January 2013, developing countries underscored the urgency of ratification and called for a deadline for adopting the amendments. Developed countries objected, highlighting the duration of the necessary national legislative processes. The EU highlighted that due to internal legislation already in force, it would immediately implement second commitment period commitments regardless of other parties' ratification timing.

On eligibility to participate in the flexibility mechanisms, parties expressed different views on whether Annex I parties that will not be undertaking commitments during the second commitment period should continue to be eligible to participate in the mechanisms, and, if so, in which mechanisms. The G-77/China, the African Group and the LDCs supported restricting access to only those Annex I parties with QELROs. The EIG supported allowing those Annex I parties that will not take on QELROs to participate in the CDM. The Umbrella Group supported broad access to flexibility mechanisms emphasizing its multiple benefits.

On carry-over of surplus AAUs, developing countries supported excluding carry-over of surplus AAUs from the first commitment period to the second one. The EIG stressed the limitation of carry-over of surplus AAUs. Parties, including Switzerland and the G-77/China, submitted several proposals on this issue. The G-77/China proposal also addressed the inter-linkage with ambition by supporting opportunities to raise ambition during the second commitment period.

**CMP Decision:** In its decision (FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/L.9), the CMP adopts the amendment to the Kyoto Protocol. The amendment, set out in Annex I, contains a new Annex B, setting out the quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment (QELRC) for each Annex I party for the second commitment period. The list of covered greenhouse gases in Protocol Annex A was amended by adding nitrogen trifluoride (NF<sub>3</sub>).

Amendments were also adopted to Protocol Article 3.1, including the objective of reducing overall emissions by Annex I parties of the covered greenhouse gases by at least 18% below 1990 levels in the commitment period from 2013 to 2020. A new provision was added to Article 3.1 whereby a party included in Annex B "may propose an adjustment to decrease" its QELRC listed in Annex B, and this proposal shall be considered adopted by the CMP unless more than three-quarters of the parties present and voting object to its adoption.



The CMP decision: recognizes that parties may provisionally apply the amendment pending its entry into force; and decides that each Annex I party will revisit its second commitment period QELRC by 2014 at the latest, and may increase the ambition of this QELRC in line with an aggregate reduction of GHG emissions of at least 25-40% below 1990 levels by 2020.

Regarding eligibility to participate in the flexibility mechanisms, the CMP clarifies that all Annex I parties can continue to participate in ongoing and new CDM projects, but only parties with second commitment period QELRCs can transfer and acquire CERs in the second commitment period. It further decides, with respect to JI eligibility requirements for participating in emissions trading, only parties with second commitment period QELRCs can transfer and acquire CERs, AAUs, emission reduction units (ERUs) and removal units (RMUs) valid for emissions trading in the second commitment period.

On the share of proceeds, the CMP extends the 2% share of proceeds levy to assist vulnerable developing countries to meet the costs of adaptation to emissions trading and JI. Regarding the carry-over of surplus AAUs, the CMP:

- requires Annex I parties with second commitment period QELRCs to establish “previous period surplus reserves”;
- decides that CERs or ERUs in the national registry of an Annex I party that have not been cancelled or retired may be carried over to the subsequent commitment period up to a maximum for each unit type of 2.5% of the party’s assigned amount;
- decides that AAUs in a party’s national registry that have not been retired or cancelled may be added to the party’s second commitment period assigned amount and transferred to its previous period surplus reserve account;
- such a party with surplus CERs, ERUs or AAUs can use this excess to fulfill its commitment, if its emissions exceed its assigned amount; and
- allows parties to acquire units from other parties’ previous surplus reserve accounts into their own such accounts, up to 2% of their first commitment period assigned amounts.

Annex II of the CMP decision contains political declarations on surplus AAUs, where Australia, the EU and its member states, Japan, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Norway and Switzerland declare that they will not purchase/use surplus AAUs carried over from the first commitment period.

The CMP concludes by deciding that the AWG-KP has fulfilled its mandate and has concluded its work.

**CLOSING PLENARY:** The AWG-KP closing plenary took place on 6 December. Algeria, for the G-77/China, highlighted outstanding issues, including operationalization of an ambitious second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol beginning on 1 January 2013, and commitment by Annex I parties to ambitious QELROs. With the Gambia, for the LDCs, he called for a decision to restrict access to the flexibility mechanisms to those Annex I parties that take on commitments under the second commitment period. The LDCs further supported an ambitious five-year second commitment period with provisional application.

Swaziland, for the African Group, expressed hope that ministers will be able to take the necessary political decisions.

He said the second commitment period should: exclude the carry-over of surplus AAUs; enable only parties with second commitment period QELROs to participate in the flexibility mechanisms; and include a mechanism for increasing mitigation ambition within two years of the start of the commitment period.

The EU underscored that the text before parties shows that the AWG-KP will contribute to the balanced outcome Doha is expected to deliver. He identified the need to secure uninterrupted access to market mechanisms for all parties who will take on commitments during the second commitment period, noting that the current text addresses this concern. On the possibility of Annex B parties strengthening their QELROs during the second commitment period, the EU indicated willingness to explore the ambition mechanism proposed by the G-77/China. He recognized the importance of the issue of carry-over of surplus AAUs, but noted that there will be minimal demand for such AAUs between 2013 and 2020.

Australia, for several Umbrella Group members, noted convergence on many issues and highlighted key elements that require agreement, including an eight-year second commitment period and expanded participation in market mechanisms. He underlined that the AWG-KP is “part of a much broader, shared endeavor.”

The Philippines drew attention to the Bopha typhoon afflicting his country. He appealed to parties to “open their eyes to the stark reality we face” in order to “let this be the year we found the courage to take responsibility for the future we want,” and asked delegates: “If not us, then who? If not now, then when? If not here, then where?”

Switzerland, for the EIG, said adopting the Protocol amendments in Doha will ensure a seamless transition to the second commitment period. He stressed the need to: ensure environmental integrity of the second commitment period through the limitation of carry-over of surplus AAUs from the first commitment period; and allow those Annex I parties that will not take on QELROs to participate in the CDM. He expressed solidarity with the people of the Philippines, as did Bolivia, who stated that the current situation in that country is “a testimony of what can be expected to take place more frequently.” Bolivia cautioned against “empty promises” and described the low level of ambition as a “death sentence” to some people. He opposed the idea of voluntary commitments, saying that since developed countries have not managed to raise the level of ambition in seven years, “why should they be believed now?”

Saint Lucia, for AOSIS, called for, *inter alia*: a five-year commitment period; Annex I parties moving to the top end of their pledges and beyond, and dropping their conditionalities; provisional application of the Protocol amendments to be adopted in Doha; and limiting participation in the flexibility mechanisms to Annex I parties with commitments under the second commitment period. She noted that the G-77/China’s proposal on the ambition mechanism is missing from the AWG-KP text, underlining her view that this proposal “remains on the table,” and stressed that the mechanism must “bear fruit” by 2014 at the latest.

The AWG-KP adopted its report (FCCC/KP/AWG/2012/L.2) and Chair Diouf closed the session at 12:24 pm.

## AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON THE DURBAN PLATFORM FOR ENHANCED ACTION

Opening the resumed ADP 1 on 27 November, ADP Co-Chair Jayant Moreshwar Mauskar (India) recognized progress in Bangkok and underlined the importance of delivering an agreement by 2015. He urged parties to work cooperatively “in the spirit of Bangkok” to achieve this goal. ADP Co-Chair Harald Dovland (Norway) identified goals for the ADP session in Doha as continuation of planning the work of the ADP for 2013 and advancing efforts to bridge the current mitigation gap and deliver a new agreement by 2015.

Algeria, for the G-77/China, stressed that discussions under the ADP must be party-driven, fully inclusive and transparent, and that the outcome should be in accordance with equity and the CBDR principle.

Egypt, for the Arab Group, called for: agreement on results-based objectives; conformity with Convention principles; and consideration of mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation. Australia, for the Umbrella Group, called for the ADP to outline a clear plan for taking forward the work required to deliver its mandate.

The EU stressed that for Doha to deliver a balanced outcome, work in the ADP must result in a decision that captures agreed next steps and provides political momentum for adopting an agreement in 2015. Switzerland, on behalf of the EIG, said a future agreement must be legally-binding, have global application, recognize differentiation and contain comparable and transparent targets.

Nauru, for AOSIS, said the process launched under the Durban platform should result in a new protocol under the Convention that strengthens the rules-based and legally-binding regime. The Gambia, for the LDCs, said their priorities in Doha include the adoption of a legally-binding, ratifiable second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol and strong financial commitments.

Papua New Guinea, for the Coalition for Rainforest Nations, urged parties to adopt a clear and ambitious action plan and work programme that incorporates REDD+ implementation as a key component. The Democratic Republic of the Congo, for India, China, the Philippines, El Salvador, Dominica, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Bolivia, Argentina, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Venezuela, Malaysia, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Algeria and Iran, and China, for BASIC, underscored that the ADP is not a venue to “renegotiate, rewrite, or reinterpret” the Convention principles.

Chile, for Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama and Peru, noted changing national circumstances and the need for incentives for developing countries to move to a low-carbon growth model. Ecuador, for the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of our America (ALBA), highlighted that the future of the Durban Platform is intertwined with the adoption in Doha of ambitious legally-binding commitments under the Kyoto Protocol.

Swaziland, for the African Group, underlined that work on pre-2020 mitigation provides additional opportunities to close the ambition gap but is not an alternative to commitments under the Kyoto Protocol and the AWG-LCA.

The ADP continued working under the agenda adopted at the May session in Bonn (FCCC/ADP/2012/AGENDA).

## IMPLEMENTATION OF ALL ELEMENTS OF

**DECISION 1/CP.17:** The ADP plenary first addressed this item on 27 November. It was subsequently taken up in a contact group and informal consultations by the ADP Co-Chairs. Parties also held several roundtable discussions on workstream 1 (matters related to paragraphs 2 to 6 of decision 1/CP.17) and workstream 2 (matters related to paragraphs 7 and 8 of decision 1/CP.17), respectively. Scheduled ADP meetings were postponed or cancelled several times during the second week as especially developing countries expressed preference for focusing on the AWG-LCA. ADP conclusions and a COP decision were adopted as a part of the Doha Climate Gateway.

Discussions on workstream 1 addressed, *inter alia*, the role of the Convention principles in the new legal agreement to be developed by the ADP. On workstream 2 parties discussed: what balanced work under the ADP means; international and national actions that are additional and supplementary to pledges and international cooperative initiatives; and a thematic approach to enhance mitigation ambition. Parties also considered an ADP work plan for 2013.

On the Convention principles, the Umbrella Group, the EU and Colombia expressed the view that Convention principles should be seen in an “evolving context,” noting the need to discuss further the principle of equity in terms of fairness and reflecting changing realities. Many developing countries stressed their opposition to any “rewriting or re-negotiation of Convention’s principles,” with China, opposed by the US and others, suggesting that the CBDR principle should guide the ADP’s work.

On workstream 2, Nauru, for AOSIS, presented draft decision text on “enhancing pre-2020 mitigation ambition.” The text underscores an urgency to close the existing pre-2020 mitigation ambition gap, and provides a detailed work plan for 2013 with a series of workshops on several thematic areas. Several parties welcomed the AOSIS text as a helpful proposal to move discussions forward. Some parties proposed the addition of specific themes to the work plan, including HFCs, black carbon, and fossil fuel subsidies, while other parties cautioned that too many details might lead to inefficiencies.

On international and national actions, international cooperative initiatives, and a thematic approach, the Umbrella Group and Brazil supported a bottom-up approach engaging and incentivizing various stakeholders in the thematic areas. The EU stressed focusing on mitigation actions that are additional to those already in place and stressing transparency on complementary international cooperative initiatives. The EIG, the EU, LDCs and the Marshall Islands stressed that international cooperative initiatives are not the most efficient option and urged focus should be on options with highest mitigation potential.

On elements of a clear work plan for 2013, parties agreed that workstream 1 was at a conceptual stage, noting however that this should not hold back substantive work urgently needed in workstream 2. The Umbrella Group, EIG, AOSIS, the EU and Costa Rica stressed the need for a strong political signal that ADP work is on track.

In the evening of Friday, 7 December, the Co-Chairs introduced draft conclusions (FCCC/ADP/2012/L.4) and a draft decision (FCCC/ADP/2012/L.5) to the ADP closing plenary,



calling the documents a “balancing exercise.” The plenary exchange of views on the draft conclusions focused on the scope of proposed submissions and the frequency and purpose of ADP workshops. On the draft decision, parties’ discussions centered around a proposed reference to the Rio+20 outcome document. The US, Norway, Mexico and others supported removing the reference stating that Rio+20 is a broader “political” document than the Durban Platform and that “a lack of clarity” would not be beneficial. China, India, Egypt, for the Arab Group, and Bolivia underlined that all parties had agreed to the declaration, including a statement on climate change that recognizes the principle of CBDR. Co-Chair Dovland added brackets to paragraphs without agreement and the ADP agreed to forward the draft decision to the COP for finalization.

**Final Outcome:** In its conclusions, the ADP, *inter alia*:

- agrees to immediately advance its substantive discussions;
- decides to move to a more focused mode of work in 2013;
- agrees to encourage the broad participation by party representatives and accredited observer organizations;
- invites submissions on both workstreams on: application of the principles of the Convention to the ADP; mitigation and adaptation benefits; barriers, ways to overcome them, and incentives for actions; and finance, technology and capacity building to support implementation.

In its decision (FCCC/CP/2012/L.13), the COP, *inter alia*, decides to identify and to explore in 2013 options for a range of actions that can close the pre-2020 ambition gap with a view to identifying further activities for its plan of work in 2014 ensuring the highest possible mitigation efforts under the Convention; underlines the importance of high-level engagement; and decides that the ADP will consider elements of a draft negotiating text no later than COP 20 with a view to making available a negotiating text before May 2015.

**CLOSING PLENARY:** The closing plenary convened on Friday, 7 December. The ADP adopted its report (FCCC/ADP/2012/L.3). Co-Chair Dovland acknowledged that the last week was “hectic” and welcomed more “relaxed” conversations in the coming year. The ADP closed at 10:19 pm.

#### **SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR IMPLEMENTATION**

SBI 37 opened on Monday, 26 November, with Tomasz Chruszczow (Poland) continuing as the SBI Chair. Parties adopted the agenda and organization of work (FCCC/SBI/2012/16). The SBI closing plenary adopted conclusions on Sunday, 2 December. This section summarizes COP/CMP negotiations and outcomes on issues referred to the SBI.

**ANNEX I NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS: Fifth national communications:** This issue was considered by the SBI on 26 November. The SBI took note of the report on the status of submission and review of the fifth national communications (FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.11).

**GHG Inventory Data for 1990-2010:** This issue was considered by the SBI on 26 November. The SBI took note of the report (FCCC/SBI/2012/31).

**Annual Compilation and Accounting Report by Protocol Parties:** This issue was first considered by the SBI on 26 November.

**Final Outcome:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2012/L.28), the SBI recommends that the COP take note of the report (FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/9 & Add.1). The COP took note of the report on Friday, 7 December.

**NON-ANNEX I NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS: Consultative Group of Experts on Non-Annex I National Communications (CGE):** This issue (FCCC/SBI/2012/17, 18, 25, 26, 28, 32 and INF.15) was considered by the SBI plenary on 26 November and taken up in informal consultations facilitated by Anne Rasmussen (Samoa) and Kiyoto Tanabe (Japan). Parties were not able to conclude their consideration of issues relating to the CGE’s mandate and decided to forward bracketed text to the COP. The SBI closing plenary adopted conclusions on Sunday, 2 December and forwarded the bracketed decision text to the COP. The issue was further considered by the COP through informal consultations facilitated by Anne Rasmussen and Kiyoto Tanabe. A COP decision was adopted on 7 December.

**Final Outcome:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2012/L.53/Rev.1), the SBI, *inter alia*:

- welcomes progress reports of the five CGE regional hands-on training workshops for non-Annex I parties;
- commends the CGE’s efforts to deliver the content of the workshops remotely via the videoconferencing tool, thereby facilitating maximum participation;
- notes with appreciation the progress made by the CGE in implementing its planned activities, such as the development of e-learning programmes and establishment of a web-based network for experts involved in the preparation of non-Annex I national communications;
- requests the Secretariat to translate into the other official UN languages, the updated training materials on national GHG inventories, vulnerability and adaptation, and mitigation assessments, which are currently available on the UNFCCC website in English only; and
- urges Annex II parties and other Annex I parties in a position to do so, to provide financial resources to enable the CGE to implement its planned activities, and encouraged bilateral, multilateral and international organizations to continue supporting the CGE’s work.

The COP decision (FCCC/CP/2012/L.6), *inter alia*: extends the CGE’s mandate for one year; requests the CGE to develop a work programme for 2013; and forwards the text of a draft decision for consideration by SBI 38.

**Financial and Technical Support:** This issue (FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.10 and FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.15) was first taken up by the SBI opening plenary on 26 November and considered in informal consultations facilitated by Anne Rasmussen and Kiyoto Tanabe. The SBI closing plenary adopted conclusions on Saturday, 1 December.

**Final Outcome:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2012/L.52), the SBI, *inter alia*:

- notes non-Annex I parties’ concerns over the availability of sufficient financial and technical support for the preparation of biennial update reports (BURs);
- notes “with concern” that, as of 1 October 2012, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) had only received four requests for support to prepare BURs and urged non-Annex I parties to



submit their support requests to the GEF for the preparation of their first BUR;

- notes a submission by Colombia, a non-Annex I party, (FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.15) on the cost of its most recent national communication and on the financial resources received through the GEF, and invited other non-Annex I parties to submit their views on this issue;
- encourages the GEF to continue to ensure that sufficient financial resources are provided to meet the agreed full costs incurred by developing country parties in complying with their reporting obligations under Convention Article 12.1;
- notes with appreciation the GEF's report on a new project to provide logistical and technical support to non-Annex I parties for the preparation of their national communications and BURs that will be jointly administered by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); and
- recommends that COP 18 request the GEF to provide funds for technical support for the preparation of BURs by non-Annex I parties, recognizing that the costs of such technical support are not deducted from the funds for the preparation of their BURs, and invites the GEF to report on this to COP 19.

**NAMAs: Prototype of the Registry:** This issue was first taken up by the SBI opening plenary on 26 November and considered in a contact group and informal consultations co-chaired by Soren Jacobsen (Denmark) and Wondwossen Sintayehu (Ethiopia).

**Final Outcome:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2012/L.39), the SBI recommended a draft decision for the COP, which was adopted on 7 December. In the decision, the COP, *inter alia*:

- notes with appreciation the submissions of NAMAs by developing country parties to the Registry;
- reiterates its invitation to developed country parties, as well as public and private donors in a position to do so, to submit information on financial, technology and capacity-building support available and/or provided for the preparation and/or implementation of NAMAs;
- invites developing country parties to submit information on further individual NAMAs; and
- decides to operationalize the Registry by requesting the Secretariat to deploy the first release of the dynamic web-based Registry at least two months before COP 19.

**Technical Experts for ICA:** This issue (FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.9) was first taken up by the SBI on 26 November and considered in a contact group and informal consultations co-chaired by Soren Jacobsen and Wondwossen Sintayehu.

**Final Outcome:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2012/L.50), the SBI recommended a draft decision text for further consideration by the COP. The COP closing plenary forwarded the text to SBI 38 with a view to recommending a decision to COP 19.

**FINANCE: Review of the Financial Mechanism:** This issue was first taken up by the SBI on 26 November and subsequently taken up in informal consultations co-facilitated by Ana Fornells de Frutos (Spain) and Suzanty Sitorus (Indonesia).

**Final Outcome:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2012/L.45), the SBI recommended a draft decision to the COP, which the COP adopted on 7 December. In the decision, the COP:

- decides to initiate the fifth review of the financial mechanism;
- requests the Standing Committee to further amend the guidelines for the review of the financial mechanism, and to provide draft updated guidelines for consideration and adoption by COP 19, with a view to finalizing the fifth review of the financial mechanism for consideration by COP 20;
- requests the Standing Committee to provide periodic updates to the SBI on the status of its work relating to the fifth review of the financial mechanism; and
- invites parties to submit their views by 1 March 2013 on further guidelines for the fifth review of the financial mechanism.

**GEF Report and Additional Guidance:** This issue (FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.10, INF.10 and FCCC/CP/2012/6) was first taken up by the SBI on 26 November and considered in informal consultations co-facilitated by Ana Fornells de Frutos and Suzanty Sitorus.

**Final Outcome:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2012/L.48), the SBI recommended a draft decision, which the COP adopted on 7 December. In its decision (FCCC/CP/2012/L.7), the COP, *inter alia*:

- urges contributing parties to fulfill their financial pledges for the fifth replenishment of the GEF;
- invites parties to submit to the Secretariat annually, their views on the elements to be taken into account in the development of annual guidance to the operating entities of the Convention's financial mechanism; and
- requests the Standing Committee to provide to the COP at each of its sessions, draft guidance to the GEF based on the GEF annual report and views submitted by parties.

**Initial Review of the Adaptation Fund:** This issue (FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.8/Rev.1, FCCC/SBI/2012/MISC.11 & Add.1, FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/7, FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.2, FCCC/KP/CMP/2011/MISC.1 and FCCC/KP/CMP/2011/6 & Add.1) was taken up by the SBI on 26 November and considered in informal consultations co-facilitated by Ruleta Camacho (Antigua and Barbuda) and Diane Barclay (Australia).

Discussions focused on adequacy and sustainability of the Adaptation Fund, and a possible extension of the interim trustee's term. On adequacy and sustainability of funds, some developed countries suggested taking up the discussion under the agenda item on the report of the Adaptation Fund under the CMP or under the report of the Standing Committee under the COP. Many developing countries said that tight timelines should not preclude the consideration of this matter by the group and supported retaining the paragraphs in the text. On the possible extension of the interim trustee's term, one party proposed an open bidding process. Many developed country parties, however, supported accepting the Adaptation Fund Board's recommendation to maintain the interim trustee arrangements.

**Final Outcome:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2012/L.46), the SBI recommended a draft decision for adoption by the CMP, which was adopted on 7 December. In its decision, the CMP, *inter alia*:

- decides that the interim institutional arrangements of the trustee of the Adaptation Fund (the World Bank) will be extended until June 2015;



- decides to extend the interim institutional arrangements of the Secretariat of the Adaptation Fund Board (AFB) until the completion of the second review of the Adaptation Fund in 2014;
  - encourages the AFB to continue working with the interim trustee for the Adaptation Fund on further enhancing the process of monetizing CERs;
  - requests the AFB to consider how to further improve accessibility to funding from the Fund, especially through its direct access modality;
  - notes with concern issues related to the sustainability, adequacy and predictability of funding from the Adaptation Fund based on the current uncertainty regarding CER prices and the continuation of the Adaptation Fund during and beyond the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol; and
  - requests SBI 38 to initiate the second review of the Adaptation Fund.
- LDC Fund:** This issue (FCCC/SBI/2012/27, INF.13, MISC.12 & Add.1, MISC.13 and FCCC/CP/2012/6) was first taken up by the SBI on 26 November, and considered in informal consultations co-facilitated by Ana Fornells de Frutos and Suzanty Sitorus. The SBI adopted draft conclusions containing a draft COP decision, on 1 December.
- Final Outcome:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2012/L.49), the SBI recommended a draft decision, which was adopted by the COP on 7 December. In its decision, the COP, *inter alia*:
- requests the GEF to: continue to support all activities under the LDC work programme; continue mobilizing resources to ensure full implementation of the LDC work programme; further facilitate access to the LDC Fund; and further enhance a country-driven process for the implementation of national adaptation programme of action (NAPA) projects;
  - invites voluntary contributions to the LDC Fund from Annex II parties and other parties in a position to do so;
  - invites parties and relevant organizations to submit to the Secretariat, by 1 August 2014, information on their experiences with implementing the remaining elements of the LDC work programme; and
  - requests SBI 41 to consider the progress made in implementing the remaining elements of the LDC work programme, including the updating and implementation of NAPAs.
- CONVENTION ARTICLES 4.8 AND 4.9: Buenos Aires Programme of Work:** This issue was taken up by the SBI on 26 November. The SBI Chair will continue consultations with interested parties at SBI 38.
- Matters related to LDCs:** This issue (FCCC/SBI/2012/27) was taken up by the SBI plenary on 27 November and considered in informal consultations facilitated by Collin Beck (Solomon Islands).
- Final Outcome:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2012/L.35), the SBI, *inter alia*:
- requests the LDC Expert Group (LEG), in collaboration with the GEF and its agencies, to further explore issues raised by some LDC parties related to accessing the LDC Fund;
  - requests the LEG to submit its views on the ways it could further support LDCs to prepare their national adaptation plans;
  - requests the LEG to organize an event on LDC national adaptation plans in conjunction with SBI 38; and
  - invites parties in a position to do so to continue to provide resources for the implementation of the LEG work programme.
- ADAPTATION COMMITTEE REPORT:** This issue (FCCC/SB/2012/3) was taken up by the SBI plenary on 27 November. It was subsequently considered jointly by the SBI and SBSTA in informal consultations facilitated by Kishan Kumarsingh (Trinidad and Tobago).
- Final Outcome:** In the conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2012/L.33 and FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.22), the SBI and SBSTA recommended a draft decision, which the COP adopted on 7 December. The COP, *inter alia*:
- approves the draft three-year work plan of the Adaptation Committee;
  - endorses the draft rules of procedure of the Adaptation Committee;
  - decides that, as a consequence of the late nomination of members for the Adaptation Committee in 2012, the term of the members currently in office will end immediately before the first meeting of the Committee in 2015 for members with a two-year term, and immediately before the first meeting of the Committee in 2016 for members with a three-year term;
  - decides that, as a consequence of the adjustment to the terms of office of the members, the terms of the Chair and Vice-Chair currently in office will end immediately before the first meeting of the Adaptation Committee in 2014; and
  - encourages parties to make available sufficient resources for the successful and timely implementation of the three-year workplan of the Adaptation Committee.
- NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS:** This issue (FCCC/SBI/2012/8, 27, MISC.1, MISC.2 & Add.1, MISC.3, FCCC/SB/2012/3 and FCCC/CP/2012/6) was taken up by the SBI plenary on 27 November, and considered in informal consultations co-facilitated by Richard Merzian (Australia) and Amjad Abdulla (Maldives). The COP further considered the issue and adopted a decision on 7 December.
- Final Outcome:** The SBI closing plenary adopted conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2012/L.41), which, *inter alia*:
- note the identification by the LEG of the support needs of the LDCs for the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans;
  - look forward to the operationalization, no later than SBI 39, of the provision of support to the LDCs for the national adaptation plan process under the LDC Fund;
  - look forward to the operationalization of the provision of support to non-LDCs for the national adaptation plan process under the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF);
  - invite developed country parties to further contribute to the LDC Fund and SCCF; and
  - decide to recommend draft decision text for consideration and finalization by the COP.
- In its decision (FCCC/CP/2012/L.2), the COP:



- requests the GEF to: provide funding from the LDC Fund to meet the agreed full cost of activities to enable the preparation of national adaptation plans by LDCs; provide support for the national adaptation plan process; and encourage a flexible approach that enables LDCs to access funding;
- urges developed country parties to mobilize financial support for the national adaptation plan process for interested non-LDC developing country parties, including through the SCCF;
- invites parties and relevant organizations to continue to assist the LDCs, drawing upon the work of the LEG, in building national institutional arrangements and capacities, and to support scientific and technical capacity needs, as identified by the LDCs, for undertaking the national adaptation plan process; and
- invites the UN and other relevant organizations, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies, to support the national adaptation plan process in the LDCs.

**LOSS AND DAMAGE:** This issue (FCCC/SBI/2012/29, INF.14, MISC.14 & Add.1-2 and FCCC/TP/2012/7) was taken up by the SBI plenary on 26 November, and in informal consultations co-chaired by Don Lemmen (Canada) and Lucas Di Pietro (Argentina).

The issue proved controversial and was forwarded for ministerial consultations by Edna Molewe (South Africa) on 5 December. She reported that the main political issue concerned the potential establishment of an institutional arrangement, such as a mechanism. An institutional mechanism was proposed by developing countries, while developed countries were reluctant to accept this. After the last night of negotiations, text was included on establishing institutional arrangements at COP 19, “such as an international mechanism” to address loss and damage in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. The text also indicates that the functions and modalities of such an international mechanism will be elaborated in accordance with the role of the Convention and include: enhancing knowledge of comprehensive risk management approaches; strengthening dialogue with relevant stakeholders; and enhancing actions and support to address loss and damage.

The COP decision on loss and damage was adopted on Saturday evening, 8 December, as part of the Doha Climate Gateway package.

**Final Outcome:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2012/L44), the SBI:

- considers the progress made in the implementation of the work programme on loss and damage and noted that a range of approaches is required to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including impacts related to extreme weather events and slow onset events; and
- decides to recommend draft decision text for consideration and finalization by the COP.

In its decision (FCCC/CP/2012/L.4/Rev.1), the COP, *inter alia*:

- agrees that the role of the Convention in promoting the implementation of approaches to address loss and damage includes, *inter alia*: enhancing knowledge and understanding of comprehensive risk management approaches; strengthening dialogue among relevant stakeholders; and enhancing action

and support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, to address loss and damage;

- invites all parties to enhance action on addressing loss and damage by, *inter alia*: designing and implementing country-driven risk management strategies and approaches; implementing comprehensive climate risk management approaches; and promoting an enabling environment that would encourage investment and the involvement of relevant stakeholders in climate risk management;
- requests developed country parties to provide developing country parties with finance, technology and capacity building;
- decides to establish at COP 19 institutional arrangements, such as an international mechanism, to address loss and damage in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change; and
- requests the Secretariat: to carry out, prior to SBI 39, an expert meeting to consider future needs, including capacity needs associated with possible approaches to address slow onset events; and to prepare technical papers on non-economic losses, and on gaps in existing institutional arrangements within and outside of the Convention to address loss and damage.

**PROTOCOL ARTICLE 3.14 (ADVERSE EFFECTS):**

These joint SBI/SBSTA discussions are summarized under the SBSTA agenda item on Protocol Article 2.3 (see page 24).

**FORUM AND WORK PROGRAMME ON RESPONSE**

**MEASURES:** These joint SBI/SBSTA discussions are summarized under the SBSTA (see page 24).

**TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER: Report of the Technology**

**Executive Committee:** These joint SBI/SBSTA discussions are summarized under the SBSTA (see page 23).

**Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN):** This issue (FCCC/SBI/2012/30) was taken up by the SBI plenary on 27 November, and considered in a contact group and informal consultations co-chaired by Carlos Fuller (Belize) and Kunihiko Shimada (Japan). The issue of the CTCN Advisory Board was subsequently considered under the COP in informal consultations facilitated by Maria del Socorro Flores (Mexico). The COP adopted a decision on 7 December.

**Final Outcome:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2012/L.54) adopted on 1 December, the SBI considered the Secretariat’s report on the discussions on key elements of the potential host agreement for the Climate Technology Centre (CTC), including the draft memorandum of understanding regarding the hosting of the CTC and the constitution of the CTCN Advisory Board, and recommended draft decision text for consideration and finalization by the COP.

In its decision (FCCC/CP/2012/L.10) adopted on 7 December, the COP:

- selects UNEP as the CTC host for an initial term of five years, with possible renewal by COP 23;
- adopts a memorandum of understanding between the COP and UNEP regarding the hosting of the CTC;
- establishes the CTCN Advisory Board;
- encourages UNEP to make the necessary arrangements to promptly launch the work of the CTC upon the conclusion of COP 18;



- invites parties to nominate their national designated entities for the development and transfer of technologies;
- reaffirms that the CTCN shall be accountable to the COP through the Advisory Board; and
- reiterates that the CTCN Advisory Board will put in place the rules and procedures to monitor, assess and evaluate the timeliness and appropriateness of the responses of the CTCN to requests by developing country parties.

**Poznan Strategic Programme:** This issue (FCCC/CP/2012/6) was taken up by the SBI plenary on 27 November. It was subsequently taken up in a contact group co-chaired by Carlos Fuller and Kunihiko Shimada.

**Final Outcome:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2012/L.37), the SBI, *inter alia*:

- acknowledges the support provided by the GEF to assist 36 non-Annex I parties in conducting their technology needs assessments (TNAs) and invited the GEF to report on its support provided to other non-Annex I parties to conduct or update their TNAs;
- stresses the need for further implementation of the element of the Poznan strategic programme on support for climate technology centers and a climate technology network; and
- invites the GEF to consult with the CTCN on the support the GEF will provide for the work of the CTCN.

**CONVENTION ARTICLE 6 (education, training and public awareness):** This issue (FCCC/SBI/2012/3, 4, 5, 19, MISC.4 and FCCC/CP/2011/7/Add.2) was taken up by the SBI plenary on 26 November and considered in informal consultations facilitated by Tony Carrit (EU). These discussions resulted in agreement on the Doha work programme on Convention Article 6.

**Final Outcome:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2012/L.47), the SBI recommended a draft decision, which was adopted by the COP on 7 December. The COP, *inter alia*:

- adopts the eight-year Doha work programme on Convention Article 6 (contained in an annex to the decision);
- decides to undertake a review of the work programme in 2020, with an intermediate review of progress in 2016;
- invites parties to submit information on their efforts and steps taken to implement the work programme and to share their experiences for the purpose of the 2016 and 2020 review;
- requests the GEF to continue to provide financial resources to non-Annex I parties;
- requests the SBI to organize an annual in-session dialogue on Convention Article 6; and
- decides that the first session of the annual dialogue will be held at SBI 38 and focus on the first focal area.

**CAPACITY BUILDING (CONVENTION):** This issue (FCCC/SBI/2012/20, 21, 22 and MISC.9) was taken up by the SBI plenary on 27 November, and considered in informal consultations facilitated by Peter Wittoeck (Belgium).

**Final Outcome:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2012/L.42), the SBI agrees to continue its consideration of this issue at SBI 38 with a view to recommending a draft decision for adoption by COP 19. The COP took note of this action on 7 December.

**CAPACITY BUILDING (PROTOCOL):** This issue (FCCC/SBI/2012/21 and MISC.9) was first taken up by the SBI plenary on 26 November. It was subsequently taken up in informal consultations facilitated by Peter Wittoeck (Belgium).

**Final Outcome:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2012/L.38), the SBI recommends a draft decision for adoption by the CMP. The CMP adopted the decision on 7 December.

The CMP, *inter alia*:

- decides that the Durban Forum for in-depth discussion on capacity building is an appropriate arrangement for sharing and exchanging experiences regarding the implementation of capacity-building activities related to the Kyoto Protocol, and encourages parties to further improve the implementation of capacity-building activities; and
- invites parties to submit their views on specific thematic issues related to capacity building for the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol in developing countries, to be considered at the second meeting of the Durban Forum, to be held at SBI 38.

**PROTOCOL AMENDMENT WITH RESPECT TO COMPLIANCE:** This issue (FCCC/KP/CMP/2005/2) was taken up by the SBI plenary on 27 November. Subsequently, Christina Voigt (Norway) and Ilhomjon Rajabov (Tajikistan) consulted with parties on behalf of the SBI Chair.

**Final Outcome:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2012/L.40), the SBI:

- recalls the proposal from Saudi Arabia to amend the Kyoto Protocol with respect to procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance;
- notes the initial concerns relating to the appropriateness and effectiveness of the procedures and mechanisms in determining and addressing cases of non-compliance with the provisions of the Kyoto Protocol;
- recognizes the ongoing implementation of decision 27/CMP.1 and the work undertaken by parties to further the development of the compliance mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol; and
- concludes that no further discussion was required and recommends that the CMP conclude its consideration of the proposal.

On 7 December, the CMP decided to conclude the consideration of this issue.

**APPEALS AGAINST CDM EXECUTIVE BOARD DECISIONS:** This issue (FCCC/SBI/2011/17, FCCC/SBI/2011/MISC.2 and FCCC/TP/2011/3) was taken up by the SBI plenary on 27 November. It was subsequently taken up in a contact group co-chaired by Kunihiko Shimada (Japan) and Yaw Bediako Osafo (Ghana).

**Final Outcome:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2012/L.43), the SBI agrees to continue its consideration of this issue at SBI 38 with a view to recommending a draft decision for adoption by CMP 9.

**COMMITMENT PERIOD RESERVE:** This issue was first taken up by the SBI plenary on 27 November. It was subsequently taken up in a contact group chaired by Karoliina Anttonen (Finland).

**Final Outcome:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2012/L.29), the SBI, *inter alia*, concludes that no changes would be needed to the design of the commitment period reserve and that, in order



to support the effective operation of emissions trading during the second commitment period, further decisions may need to be taken by the CMP.

**INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTION LOG:** This issue (FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/8) was first taken up by the SBI plenary on 27 November. SBI Chair Chruszczow consulted with interested parties.

**Final Outcome:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2012/L.30), the SBI takes note of the annual report of the administrator of the international transaction log under the Kyoto Protocol, and agrees to continue its consideration of its recommendations at SBI 38.

**ADMINISTRATIVE, FINANCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL MATTERS:** This issue (FCCC/SBI/2012/24 & Add.1-2) was first taken up by the SBI plenary on 27 November. SBI Chair Chruszczow consulted with interested parties.

**Final Outcome:** In its two sets of conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2012/L.31 and L.32), the SBI recommends draft decisions for adoption by the COP and the CMP, respectively.

In its decision adopted on 7 December, the COP, *inter alia*: takes note of audited financial statements for the biennium 2010-2011 and budget performance for the biennium 2012-2013; and requests the Executive Secretary to submit, for consideration by SBI 38, a proposed programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015.

In its decision adopted on 7 December, the CMP, *inter alia*: takes note of audited financial statements for the biennium 2010-2011 and budget performance for the biennium 2012-2013; and requests the Executive Secretary to submit, for consideration by SBI 38, a proposed programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015.

**OTHER MATTERS:** Discussions under this agenda item focused on gender balance and participation of women in the UNFCCC bodies. The issue was first taken up by the SBI plenary on 27 November when the EU tabled a draft decision on promoting gender equality by improving the participation of women in the UNFCCC negotiations and in the representation of parties in Convention and Protocol bodies (FCCC/SBI/2012/CRP.1). It was subsequently considered in informal consultations facilitated by Nozipho Mxakato-Diseko (South Africa) and Kunihiko Shimada (Japan). The COP adopted a decision on 7 December.

**Final Outcome:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2012/L.36), the SBI recommended for adoption by the COP a draft decision on promoting gender balance and improving the participation of women in UNFCCC negotiations and in the representation of parties in bodies established pursuant to the Convention or the Protocol.

The COP decision, *inter alia*:

- agrees that additional efforts need to be made by all parties to improve the participation of women;
- adopts a goal of gender balance in bodies established pursuant to the Convention and the Protocol, in order to improve women's participation and inform more effective climate change policy that addresses the needs of women and men equally;

- invites current and future chairs of such bodies to be guided by the goal of gender balance when setting up informal negotiating groups and consultation mechanisms;
- invites parties to commit to meeting the goal of gender balance by, *inter alia*, nominating women to Convention and Protocol bodies with the aim to increase women's participation;
- invites parties to strive for gender balance in their delegations;
- decides to add the issue of gender and climate change as a standing item on the COP agenda;
- requests the Secretariat to organize, in conjunction with COP 19, an in-session workshop on gender balance in the UNFCCC process, gender-sensitive climate policy and capacity-building activities to promote greater participation of women; and
- invites the CMP to endorse this decision.

The CMP endorsed the decision on 7 December.

**CLOSING PLENARY:** On Sunday, 2 December SBI 37 adopted its report (FCCC/SBI/2012/L.27). Parties made brief closing remarks and the SBI closed at 2:32 am.

#### **SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE**

SBSTA 37 opened on Monday, 26 November, with Richard Muyungi (Tanzania) as the Chair. Parties adopted the agenda and organization of work (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/3). The SBSTA plenary adopted conclusions on Saturday, 1 December. This section summarizes COP/CMP negotiations and outcomes on issues referred to the SBSTA.

**NAIROBI WORK PROGRAMME:** During the SBSTA opening plenary, Chair Muyungi reported on progress implementing activities under the Nairobi work programme (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.5) and introduced the report from the technical workshop on water and climate change impacts and adaptation strategies (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/4) and a compilation of case studies on national adaptation planning processes (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.6). He reminded parties that COP 17 requested the SBSTA to make recommendations to COP 19.

**Final Outcome:** In the conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.26), the SBSTA noted the development of new user-friendly knowledge products and the challenges faced by developing countries, in particular LDCs, in accessing such products; and noted a new database of Nairobi work programme partners and action pledges. The SBSTA agreed to reconsider the issue at SBSTA 38 with a view to making recommendations to COP 19 on how to best support the Nairobi work programme.

**METHODOLOGICAL GUIDANCE ON REDD+:** This issue (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.22) was first addressed in the SBSTA plenary on 26 November. Chair Muyungi outlined the large volume of work on this issue, particularly MRV and national forest monitoring systems. It was further addressed in a contact group co-chaired by Peter Graham (Canada) and Victoria Tauli-Corpuz (the Philippines) that met throughout the week.

During the closing plenary, Chair Muyungi reported a lack of agreement on the issues under this agenda item. Brazil, Argentina, India, Cuba, Venezuela and China expressed support for continuing discussions at SBSTA 38 while the US, with Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Russia, the EU and Colombia, supported finding common ground in Doha,



especially on MRV. Chair Muyungi said that, in accordance with rule 26 of the draft rules of procedure, the issue will be taken up at SBSTA 38.

On 7 December, Chair Muyungi reported that the SBSTA adopted draft conclusions and would consider this issue further at SBSTA 38.

**Final Outcome:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.31), the SBSTA agrees to:

- continue its consideration of methodological guidance relating to modalities for a national forest monitoring system as referred to in paragraph 71(c) of decision 1/CP.16 (outcome of the work of the AWG-LCA), and for MRV as referred to in decision 1/CP.16, appendix II, paragraph (c);
- continue its work on methodological guidance relating to modalities for a national forest monitoring systems and for MRV on the basis of the annex containing elements for a possible draft decision on these matters; complete this work at SBSTA 39 and prepare any recommendations for a draft decision for consideration and adoption at COP 19;
- resume consideration of the timing and the frequency of the presentation of the summary of information on how the safeguards referred to in decision 1/CP.16, appendix I, are being addressed and respected and on the need for further guidance to ensure transparency, consistency, comprehensiveness, and effectiveness in the presentation of the summary of information with a view to concluding consideration of this matter at SBSTA 39;
- continue its consideration of issues relating to drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, taking into account decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 72 and appendix II, paragraph (a), and the views of parties (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.1 and Add.1) and those of admitted observer organizations; and
- encourage parties, relevant international organizations and stakeholders to share information on how developing countries are addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and on the experiences gained in addressing such drivers in the implementation of the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70.

**TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND TEC REPORT:** This item (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.7 and FCCC/SB/2012/2) was first taken up in the SBSTA plenary on 26 November. Gabriel Blanco (Argentina), Chair of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC), updated parties on the progress of the TEC.

A contact group, held with the SBI, co-chaired by Carlos Fuller (Belize) and Zitouni Ould-Dada (UK) considered this issue throughout the week. On 7 December, Chair Muyungi reported that informal consultations undertaken by himself and SBI Chair Chruszczow had resulted in a draft decision.

**Final Outcome:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.32, FCCC/SBI/2012/L.51), the SBSTA welcomes the report on the experience-sharing workshop on technology needs assessments; and encourages parties to draw upon the outcomes of the workshop when preparing their NAMAs, national adaptation plans, low-emissions development strategies and technology road maps and action plans.

In its decision (FCCC/CP/2012/L.9), the COP, *inter alia*:

- requests the TEC to report on the outcomes of its consultations with other relevant institutional arrangements in its report on activities and performance for 2013;
- notes that the TEC, in addition to the activities already planned for 2012-2013 workplan, will undertake specific follow-up activities in 2013 on, *inter alia*, enabling environments for, and barriers to, technology development and transfer; and
- stresses the need for the implementation of the technology needs assessment results; and
- agrees that the technology needs assessment process should be integrated with other related processes under the Convention, including NAMAs, national adaptation plans and low-emissions development strategies.

**RESEARCH AND SYSTEMATIC OBSERVATION:** The SBSTA first considered this issue in the opening plenary with an update on: global observations in response to the relevant needs of the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.14); and progress in the development of methodologies, standards and protocols for climate-related terrestrial observations (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.15). Parties also heard a report of the World Meteorological Congress Extraordinary Session with respect to the implementation of the Global Framework for Climate Services (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.21). Informal consultations took place, co-chaired by Stefan Roesner (Germany) and Chris Moseki (South Africa).

**Final Outcome:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.25 & Add.1), the SBSTA, *inter alia*:

- welcomes the plan of the GCOS Steering Committee and the Secretariat to prepare by early 2015 a third report on the adequacy of the global observing systems for climate and, by 2016, a new implementation plan for the global observing system for climate;
- encourages parties to contribute to the identification of emerging needs for systemic observation;
- notes the importance of continuing and sustaining satellite observations on a long-term basis, and the role of the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites in promoting full and open data sharing;
- requests the Secretariat to organize a workshop, subject to the availability of resources, to be held by SBSTA 39, to consider information on the technical and scientific aspects of ecosystems with high-carbon reservoirs not covered by other agenda items under the Convention;
- invites parties to submit their views on the content of that workshop; and
- invites parties and regional and international research programmes and organizations to provide information on the technical and scientific aspects of emissions by sources, removals by sinks, and reservoirs of all GHGs, including emissions and removals from terrestrial ecosystems with a view to quantifying the impact of human activities. This information would be considered as a theme for the next research dialogue, also taking into account parties' submissions.

**FORUM AND WORK PROGRAMME ON RESPONSE MEASURES:** The SBSTA first considered this issue in its opening plenary on 26 November. Co-chaired by SBSTA Chair

Muyungi and SBI Chair Chruszczow, the forum met Tuesday through Friday to hear presentations on areas (a) and (h) of the work programme (reporting, and learning towards a transition to a low GHG-emitting society, respectively) and discuss parties' views on area (f) (aspects of implementation of relevant Convention and Protocol decisions) (FCCC/SB/2012/MISC.2).

**Final Outcome:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.23 and FCCC/SBI/2012/L.34), the SBSTA/SBI, *inter alia*: request the Chairs to prepare reports on the in-forum workshops on areas (a) and (h) of the work programme and to provide a summary of parties' discussion on area (f) before SB 38. The SBSTA also agreed to consider this information with reports on upcoming in-forum workshops during the review of the work of the forum at SB 39 with a view to provide recommendations to COP 19.

**PROTOCOL ARTICLE 2.3 (ADVERSE IMPACTS OF POLICIES AND MEASURES):** This issue was considered jointly with the SBI agenda item on Protocol Article 3.14. It was briefly introduced during the opening SBSTA plenary and Chair Muyungi said he would informally consult on how to take up this issue in future sessions. In the closing SBSTA plenary, the SBSTA was not able to conclude consultations on how to address Protocol Articles 2.3 and 3.14. The report of the session reflects that the SBSTA and SBI will continue consultations at SB 38.

**AGRICULTURE:** The SBSTA first addressed this issue in its opening plenary. The UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reported on activities related to agriculture and climate change, including the report by the High-Level Panel of Experts on food security and nutrition. Several developing countries supported the need to focus on adaptation issues in agriculture. The issue was addressed in a contact group co-chaired by George Wamukoya (Kenya) and Alexandra Conliffe (Canada) in informal consultations throughout the week.

At the closing plenary, Chair Muyungi reported that the SBSTA had been unable to conclude consideration of this agenda item. Bangladesh, Brazil, the Gambia, Argentina, Nicaragua and Cuba supported deferring discussion of the item to the next SBSTA session. Venezuela and others said the issue is technical and should not, therefore, be sent to the COP, while Ethiopia reminded parties that the COP in Durban mandated the SBSTA to adopt a decision on agriculture at COP 18 and suggested that the COP decide whether to continue consideration of this issue at the next SBSTA session. After further interventions, Chair Muyungi said that he would report to the COP that no consensus had been achieved on this issue and that SBSTA would consider agriculture at its next session.

SBSTA Chair Muyungi reported to the COP on 7 December that this item would be taken up at SBSTA 38.

**METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES (CONVENTION):** The SBSTA opened all agenda items under methodological issues under the Convention on 26 November.

**Work programme on tabular format for the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties":** This issue (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.11 & Add. 1-3) was taken up in the opening plenary. The report on the workshop for a common tabular format for UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country parties (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.13), and synthesis report on submissions of parties' views (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.4) were also introduced. Informal

consultations were held, co-chaired by Helen Plume (New Zealand) and Qiang Liu (China). During the closing plenary, Chair Muyungi noted discussions did not yet yield an agreement and agreed to submit the draft decision to the COP. The issue was subsequently considered in informal consultations by Chair Muyungi at the request of the COP President. The COP closing plenary adopted a decision on 7 December.

**Final Outcome:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.33), the SBSTA agrees to submit the draft decision to the COP for consideration and finalization. The COP decision (FCCC/CP/2012/L.12), *inter alia*, adopts the common tabular format for the UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines, as contained in the annex to the decision; and, requests parties to consider the best approach for future reporting on climate-related private finance at the next revision of the reporting guidelines.

**Work programme on the revision of the guidelines for the review of biennial reports and national communications, including national inventory reviews:** This issue (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.17 & Add.1) was taken up in the opening

plenary. The Secretariat also introduced a technical paper on current review processes and the Secretariat's experience coordinating reviews of national communications and national GHG inventories (FCCC/TP/2012/8). The synthesis report of submissions from parties (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.11) was also introduced. An informal group, co-chaired by Helen Plume and Qiang Liu, convened on 28 November.

**Final Outcome:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.28), the SBSTA, *inter alia*, agrees to a work programme on the revision of the review guidelines, with specific timelines and activities for 2013 and 2014. The SBSTA notes that while the revision of the review guidelines for national communications and biennial reports will be completed by COP 19, the revision of the review guidelines for GHG inventories can only be completed by COP 20. The SBSTA also requests the Secretariat to organize technical workshops in 2013 and 2014.

**General guidelines for domestic MRV of domestically supported NAMAs by developing countries:** The SBSTA briefly discussed this item during the opening plenary and convened informal consultations from 28 November through 1 December, co-chaired by Helen Plume and Qiang Liu.

**Final Outcome:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.24), the SBSTA agrees that the guidelines should: be general, voluntary, pragmatic, non-prescriptive, non-intrusive and country-driven; take into account national circumstances; respect the diversity of NAMAs; build on existing domestic systems and capacities; recognize existing systems; and promote a cost-effective approach. The SBSTA invites parties to submit their views on the guidelines by 25 March 2013. The SBSTA also agrees to continue the process of developing guidelines at SBSTA 39 to forward draft guidelines to COP 19.

**Bunker fuels:** In the opening SBSTA plenary, ICAO and IMO reported on relevant work (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.20). Initial discussions focused on the applicability of the CBDR principle to this issue. Japan said that global regulations should apply universally, regardless of the country of operation or registration, while a large number of developing countries underscored the importance of CBDR.



The SBSTA closing plenary took note of the information contained in the progress reports of ICAO and IMO and invited these organizations to continue to report on the issue.

**Annual report on the technical review of Annex I GHG inventories:** In the opening plenary, the SBSTA took note of the annual report on the technical review of Annex I GHG inventories (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.10). Chair Muyungi encouraged parties to nominate new experts to participate in the review.

**METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES (PROTOCOL):** The SBSTA opened all the sub-items on methodological issues under the Protocol on 26 November.

**Carbon capture and storage under the CDM:** This issue (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.12 & Add.1) was introduced during the SBSTA opening plenary. The SBSTA also heard a report based on the technical paper on transboundary carbon capture and storage (CCS) project activities (FCCC/TP/2012/9). A contact group, co-chaired by Ulrika Raab (Sweden) and Abias Moma Huongo (Angola), met on 28-29 November.

**Final Outcome:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.21), the SBSTA, *inter alia*, agrees to recommend to the CMP that eligibility of transboundary CCS projects under the CDM and the establishment of a global reserve of CERs for CCS project activities be considered at SBSTA 45; and agrees that while transboundary CCS projects would merit inclusion under the CDM, more practical experience would be beneficial.

In its decision (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.21), the COP decides that:

- eligibility under the CDM of CCS projects involving the transport of carbon dioxide between countries or involving geological storage sites in more than one country, and the establishment of a global reserve of CERs for CCS in geological formations projects, be considered at SBSTA 45; and
- while CCS in geological formations projects involving transport of carbon dioxide between countries or involving geological storage sites in more than one country would merit inclusion under the CDM, more practical experience of CCS projects in geological formations under the CDM would be beneficial.

**LULUCF under Protocol Articles 3.3 and 3.4 and under the CDM:** This issue (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.16, MISC.18 & Add.1 and MISC.19 & Add.1) was introduced during the opening plenary. Chair Muyungi reminded delegates that, previously, the SBSTA agreed to forward for consideration by CMP 9 some LULUCF issues, such as comprehensive accounting of sources and sinks, and modalities and procedures for additional LULUCF activities. A contact group, co-chaired by Peter Iversen (Denmark) and Marcelo Rocha (Brazil), met from 28-30 November.

**Final Outcome:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.30), the SBSTA agrees to continue at SBSTA 38, with a view to forward draft decisions to CMP 9, consideration of: more comprehensive accounting of anthropogenic GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks from LULUCF through a more inclusive activity-based or land-based approach;

and modalities and procedures for possible additional LULUCF activities under the CDM and alternative approaches to addressing the risk of non-permanence.

**Implications of Decisions 2/CMP.7 and 5/CMP.7 on the previous decisions on methodological issues:** This issue (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.13) was first introduced in the opening plenary. The SBSTA also reviewed the report from the workshop (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.12) and the technical paper on this agenda item (FCCC/TP/2012/6). A contact group convened throughout the week, co-chaired by Nagmeldin Elhassan (Sudan) and Anke Herold (Germany).

**Final Outcome:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.29), the SBSTA agrees to transmit the draft decision to the CMP for consideration and finalization. In its decision (FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/L.4/Rev.1), the CMP, *inter alia*:

- agrees that decision 5/CMP.7 does not result in any modification to the previous decisions;
- decides that each Annex I party with a commitment inscribed in the third column of Protocol Annex B to decision 1/CMP.8 shall submit to the Secretariat, by 15 April 2015, a report to facilitate the calculation of its assigned amount pursuant to Article 13, paragraphs 7 *bis*, 8 and 8 *bis* for the second commitment period and to demonstrate its capacity to account for its emissions and assigned amount;
- decides that each party with a QELRO inscribed in the third column of Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol shall submit its first standard electronic format for reporting Protocol units for the second commitment period in conjunction with its first annual inventory submission for that commitment period;
- requests the SBSTA to initiate consideration of any supplementary reporting tables required for the reporting of LULUCF activities under Protocol Article 3.3 and 3.4 for the second commitment period; and
- requests the Secretariat to implement measures necessary to enable the implementation of the decision, including workshops and reports from those workshops.

**HCFC-22/HFC-23:** This issue was initially taken up in the opening plenary and further consultations took place on 27 November. In the closing plenary, the SBSTA agreed to continue discussions of this issue at SBSTA 38. This will be reflected in the report of the meeting.

**Annual report on the technical review of Annex I GHG inventories and other information reported by Annex I parties under Protocol Article 7.1:** In the opening plenary, the SBSTA took note of the annual report on the technical review of Annex I GHG inventories and other information reported by Annex I parties under Protocol Article 7.1 (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.8).

**Report on the implementation of domestic actions by Annex I Protocol parties:** In the opening plenary, the SBSTA took note of the report on the implementation of domestic actions by Annex I Protocol parties (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.9).

**OTHER MATTERS:** Under this item, the SBSTA closing plenary on 1 December took up activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase. The SBSTA agreed to forward a draft decision to the COP. The COP adopted the decision on 7 December.

**Final Outcome:** In its decision (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.27), the COP considered the reports on activities implemented jointly and decided to conclude the pilot phase for activities implemented jointly.

**CLOSING PLENARY:** On Sunday, 2 December, SBSTA 37 adopted its report (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.20). Parties made closing statements. SBSTA Chair Muyungi thanked participants for their dedication and closed SBSTA 37 at 3:04 am.

## A BRIEF ANALYSIS OF THE DOHA CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

*“...If not us, then who? If not now, then when? If not here, then where?”*

*Naderev Saño – Lead Negotiator, the Philippines.*

Beamed across global mainstream and social media networks, one of the defining moments of the Doha Climate Change Conference was the impassioned plea from the Philippines’ Naderev Saño in the wake of typhoon Bopha. Calling for action, he stated: “even as we vacillate and procrastinate here the death toll is rising.” This appeal resonated in many quarters: climate change manifestations are increasingly typified by devastation, havoc and human tragedy wrought by hurricanes typhoons and other “natural” disasters. Unfortunately, international climate change negotiating sessions have not always responded with a concomitant sense of urgency.

The “transitional” Doha Climate Change Conference was a case in point. Doha was about moving forward on a trajectory towards adopting a universal climate agreement by 2015—rather than immediately raising ambition as demanded by many youth and NGOs. Delegates also arrived in Doha with the objective of adopting a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol and finally closing the door on the two *Ad hoc* Working Groups: the AWG-KP and AWG-LCA. Doha was also very much about the cost of addressing climate change and, in particular, making progress on long-term funding to support action in developing countries, which is supposed to reach a level of US\$100 billion a year by 2020, as agreed in Copenhagen in 2009.

With this in mind, this brief analysis looks back on the contribution of the two AWGs to the climate change process over the years and examines the outcome of the meeting, known as the “Doha Climate Gateway,” and its implications for the future.

### THE GATEWAY TO A SECOND COMMITMENT PERIOD

When parties established the AWG-KP at CMP 1 in Montreal in 2005 to address industrialized countries’ commitments for the post-2012 period under the Kyoto Protocol, they requested the Working Group to present its results “as early as possible” to ensure there would not be a gap between the first and second commitment periods. At that time, negotiators probably could not imagine that this task would require seven long years of negotiations—the same amount of time it took for the Protocol to enter into force. If anything, these marathon negotiations point to the increasingly complex dynamics that now typify UN climate change negotiations.

It has been clear for some time that ensuring a “seamless transition from the first to the second commitment period” would not be enough to guarantee ambitious emission reductions.

The first commitment period included binding targets for 37 industrialized countries and the EU to achieve average emission reductions of 5% below 1990 levels in 2008-2012, a figure that was far from ambitious when it was adopted in 1997. By 2005, when the AWG-KP was established, many already accepted the fact that the US would never ratify the Protocol. However, they probably did not expect that some of the key Kyoto Protocol parties would jump ship, as Japan, Canada, New Zealand and the Russian Federation did, by refusing to take on commitments in the second commitment period. This, coupled with the fact that under the Kyoto Protocol major developing countries, such as China—currently the world’s highest emitter—do not have commitments, means that in 2012, the Kyoto Protocol only covers about 15% of global GHG emissions.

In the end, Doha was able to deliver on the AWG-KP mandate, with parties agreeing that the second commitment period “can” be provisionally applied from 1 January 2013. However, it is well-known that the average 18% emission reduction by Annex I parties from 1990 levels in 2013-2020 is not nearly enough to put the world on track to avoid the 2°C temperature increase limit. The AOSIS campaign for a five-year commitment period to avoid locking-in a low level of mitigation ambition bore no fruit. Annex I parties, such as the European countries, preferred a longer commitment period due to their internal legislation already in force and due to a desire to avoid a gap between the second commitment period and the new regime expected to enter into force in 2020. As a compromise, parties agreed to establish a voluntary mechanism to review Annex I parties’ QELRCs and thus hope for a rise in mitigation ambition under the Kyoto Protocol in the near future.

With the adoption of a second commitment period, the fears of many that institutions, common accounting rules and flexibility mechanisms developed under the Kyoto Protocol would collapse can be assuaged. However, some Annex I parties have been accused of only wanting to “cherry-pick” from elements of the Kyoto Protocol, such as the market mechanisms, which have spawned burgeoning carbon industries back home. Agreeing on the eligibility criteria for participating in the Protocol’s flexibility mechanisms, including the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), occupied a great deal of delegates’ time in Doha. Parties eventually agreed that only those Annex I parties taking on commitments will be able to trade (“transfer and acquire”) carbon credits generated through the flexibility mechanisms during the second commitment period.

Without doubt, the most drama in Doha unfolded over the use of excess Assigned Amount Units (AAUs), and whether these could be carried over to the second commitment period. Parties that have AAUs to spare because of emission reductions above their Kyoto commitments are permitted to sell the excess units to other countries. However, these surplus AAUs are mostly “hot air” units that do not represent real mitigation efforts but are due to the economic decline experienced during the transition to a market economy by a number of countries, such as the Russian Federation, Ukraine and Poland.

The final “wrangling” took place in the closing plenary on Saturday afternoon between those wanting to limit the use of excess AAUs to ensure the “environmental integrity” of the emission reduction commitments put forward and those arguing



that “overachievement” of commitments should not be punished by a limitation in the use of AAUs. Russia, Ukraine and Belarus attempted to block the adoption of the AWG-KP outcome during the CMP closing plenary, but the nimble COP President gavelled its adoption before appearing to notice Russia’s raised flag. A round of applause welcomed the adoption of the decision, which limits the amount of surplus AAUs that can be used and provides that only parties taking on second commitment period QELRCs can use them. Russia objected to what he said was a breach of procedure by the President, while the COP President responded he would do no more than reflect his view in the final report. This action on the part of the COP President brought back echoes of the events of Cancun when Bolivia’s objections to the adoption of the Cancun Agreement were overruled/ignored in much the same way. It also made many wonder whether this was becoming a trend in the climate negotiations; as many have repeated, consensus does not mean the right of one party to block progress.

### LEAVING THE AWG-LCA BEHIND

On the Convention side, the AWG-LCA came to a rather anti-climactic demise in Doha, devoid of the excitement and resounding applause accompanying its birth five years ago when the Bali Action Plan (BAP) was adopted at COP 13. At that time, weary but good-spirited delegates headed home, heralding COP 13 as a “breakthrough,” stewarding a “new era of multilateralism.” After lengthy and difficult negotiations, delegates had agreed on a two-year process—or Bali Road Map—a set of decisions aimed at finalizing a post 2012-regime by Copenhagen in December 2009. The Bali Road Map was ostensibly about addressing some of the shortcomings of the Kyoto Protocol, particularly the US refusal to join a treaty that did not require emission reductions from major developing country emitters. In the meantime, the global economic landscape has been changing beyond recognition and China and India’s rising carbon emissions are increasingly under sustained scrutiny.

At its birth, the BAP was seen as progressive, because for the first time it introduced the notion of “developed” and “developing countries,” under the Convention as opposed to “Annex I” and “non-Annex I parties.” This new categorization opened up the possibility of differentiation according to levels of economic development among developing countries, a nascent concept at that time.

Fast-forward two years, and instead of adopting a new protocol at COP 15 in Copenhagen, the fractious meeting nearly collapsed with parties in the end merely agreeing to “take note” of the Copenhagen Accord. The AWG-LCA’s mandate was extended for another year and subsequently renewed at both COP 16 and COP 17, where parties finally agreed to terminate the AWG-LCA at COP 18.

Leading up to Doha, speculation had been rife that there would be no agreement on closing the AWG-LCA, if its work was not deemed to be satisfactorily completed. Negotiations under the AWG-LCA in Doha at times appeared haphazard—even chaotic—leaving many delegates second guessing AWG-LCA Chair Tayeb’s intentions and *modus operandi*. Agreement appeared elusive, especially with finance and loss and damage

still up in the air and only a weak framework for Annex I countries’ mitigation. Ultimately, after intense consultations and trade-offs, the AWG-LCA completed its work as scheduled.

But what is the AWG-LCA’s legacy? Was it able to deliver on its promises or were delegates naively aspirational in 2007? In Bali, even if anchored in the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, both developing and developed countries ultimately agreed to undertake mitigation efforts. In a historic move, developing countries agreed to “nationally appropriate mitigation actions in the context of sustainable development, supported by technology and enabled by finance and capacity building in a measureable, reportable and verifiable manner.” Developed countries meanwhile agreed to undertake, “measurable, reportable and verifiable nationally appropriate mitigation commitments or actions, including QELROs, while ensuring the comparability of efforts among them, taking into account differences in their national circumstances.”

Since Copenhagen, over 85 developing and developed countries presented emission reduction pledges under the Convention. However, many of these pledges are unclear, contain targets to be achieved on conditionalities and wide ranges of possible reductions proposed. As one commentator noted, five years down the line, mitigation under the AWG-LCA has increasingly devolved from a “top-down to a race-to-the-bottom approach,” and, he added, “characterized by a pledge and report system, with emphasis on reporting mitigation actions through national communications and inventory reports.” A agreement in Doha under mitigation for developed countries “urges” them to increase the ambition of their quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets to levels recommended by science and establishes a work programme to continue clarifying these pledges. The work programme is aimed at identifying “common elements” for ensuring progress towards emission reduction targets and comparability of efforts.

“The decision does not refer to the establishment of common accounting rules, methodologies and common base years for developed countries,” lamented one developing country delegate. Assessing comparability of mitigation efforts among Annex I parties is key for many reasons, including for maintaining robust international carbon markets. This decision has left many questioning the commitment of developed countries to raising the level of ambition. On the side of developing country mitigation, Doha also establishes a work programme to “further the understanding of the diversity of NAMAs,” which for many, is a long way short of addressing the runaway emissions of several emerging economies.

If anything, the AWG-LCA has fashioned an entirely new institutional landscape under the Convention. Doha endorsed Songdo, Republic of Korea, as the Green Climate Fund’s (GCF) host. The Standing Committee on Finance is also firmly established. Under technology, a mechanism was created and Doha confirmed a UNEP-led consortium as the host of the Climate Technology Centre (CTC). The Adaptation Committee was established to work on adaptation. When the concept of loss and damage was first proposed by AOSIS during the AWG-LCA negotiations several years ago, it seemed inconceivable then that

parties would eventually agree in Doha to develop institutional arrangements to compensate developing countries for loss and damage caused by slow onset events, such as sea level rise.

Finance has always been the linchpin of the negotiations. While the Copenhagen Accord provided for fast-start finance up to 2012 and the mobilization of US\$100 billion both for adaptation and mitigation by 2020, the agreement was silent on financing during the period 2012-2020. This mid-term gap has preoccupied the hearts and minds of many during every negotiating session over the last few years. The agreement reached in Doha “encourages” developed countries to increase efforts to provide finance between 2013 and 2015 at the same levels as provided during the fast-start period. For many, this falls considerably short of the MRV of financial support envisaged in the wake of Bali. The agreement also extends the mandate of the work programme on long-term finance by one year, where “efforts to scale up the mobilization of climate finance” will be considered. Although the GCF has been established, without a concrete signal on its replenishment, many see it as just an “empty shell.”

At the end of the day the success of the AWG-LCA’s outcome will be judged by how effectively these new institutions can implement their mandates and enable developing countries to address climate change challenges.

#### **THE ADP: THE GATEWAY TO A NEW CLIMATE SYSTEM?**

In trying to forge the path towards a more ambitious climate regime, parties in Durban in 2011 decided to develop “a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all parties” with the objective to complete its work as early as possible but no later than 2015, so it can be implemented beginning in 2020. These negotiations have been entrusted to the recently-established *Ad hoc* Working Group on Enhanced Action under the Durban Platform (ADP).

In Doha, many feared that lack of agreement under the AWG-KP and AWG-LCA would have serious repercussions for the work of the ADP, preventing it from delivering a new agreement by 2015. Since agreeing on the ADP’s agenda in June, parties have exchanged views in a roundtable format addressing how to put its mandate into practice. These discussions for some, however, are reminiscent of similar discussions and positions during the early days of the AWG-LCA. Divergent views prevailed in Doha during many of these exchanges, particularly on how the mandate will be “applicable to all,” and whether the Convention principles, including the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities, will be at the core of the new regime. For some, the core of the matter lies in how to apply the principles and not whether to apply them. As the decision adopting the ADP does not include explicit references to the Convention’s principles, for the US, it is rather an issue of not “rewriting the ADP’s mandate.”

Under the ADP, developed countries increasingly envisage an evolving and dynamic framework that reflects current socio-economic realities and definitively dismantles the “firewall” between developed and developing country mitigation. As European Commissioner for Climate Action Connie Hedegaard put it: “We are crossing the bridge from the old climate system to the new system. Now we are on our way to the 2015 global deal.”

The evolving negotiating dynamics perhaps herald a new world order on a different level. Developing countries have started to look at the future with different perspectives. A coalition, which emerged in Bonn, comprising Colombia, Peru, Costa Rica, Chile, Guatemala and Panama, formally spoke in Doha as AILAC (Association of Independent Latin American and Caribbean states). According to its members, AILAC is “founded on a collective conviction that a strong and robust Convention is the most effective way to achieve the objective of a below-2 degree world.” Meanwhile, another group, dubbed the “like-minded group,” primarily comprised of members of the Arab Group, some Latin American countries, including Argentina, Venezuela, Bolivia and Ecuador, as well as India and China, appears to be firmly established since June in Bonn. Their goal is to uphold the Convention’s principles of common but differentiated responsibilities and equity, as well as developed countries’ historical responsibility for climate change.

With the baton having now been passed to the ADP, many are asking how to ensure that the ADP delivers on a more effective regime, within such a tight timeframe and many opinions on how just to do it. The success of the ADP may depend, in part, on how negotiators manage to build on the experiences and lessons learned from other processes within and outside the Convention. As delegates left Doha, many appeared satisfied with the agreement on a “firm timetable to adopt a universal climate agreement by 2015” and a path to raise necessary ambition in the context of discussions on raising ambition for the pre-2020 period under the ADP’s workstream 2. Many also welcomed the announcement by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon of his intention to convene world leaders in 2014 in what many see as “an attempt to keep climate change as the utmost priority on global leaders’ agendas.”

In the words of COP 18 President Abdullah bin Hamad Al-Attiah “Doha has opened up a new gateway to bigger ambition and to greater action—the Doha Climate Gateway.” He added “Now governments must move quickly through the Doha Climate Gateway to push forward with the solutions to climate change.”

#### **“IF NOT US, THEN WHO”**

Closing the meeting, COP President Al-Attiah remarked: “I am not saying what is in store is a perfect package. Perfection is just a concept. If great minds like Plato and Socrates were in the COP presidency, I assure that even they would not been able to deliver a perfect COP 18 package...” He acknowledged the sentiments of many that Doha had reached an agreement but at the same time had also fallen short. As a civil society representative pointed out “success should not be measured by saving the process” but by taking real action to combat climate change.

Under the Kyoto Protocol, for example, the expectations of non-Annex I parties in 2005 were far from realized, but as one insider mentioned “Doha will go down as a very modest step forward in safeguarding the only existing legally-binding top-down and rule-based system.”

The world is changing dramatically and it promises to change just as much or more before 2020, especially as some “developing” countries’ economies and even *per capita* emissions surpass developed countries, and as the impacts of



climate change become more common and destructive. All eyes now look ahead to see what a future universal climate change regime can deliver and whether this time around there will be the requisite urgency and political will to ensure that dangerous climate change is avoided. Only history will judge, as a negotiator from the Philippines said “whether we have opened our eyes to the stark realities that we face.”

## UPCOMING MEETINGS

**19th Meeting of the Adaptation Fund Board:** The Adaptation Fund Board supervises and manages the Adaptation Fund under the authority and guidance of the countries that are party to the Kyoto Protocol. **dates:** 13-14 December 2012 **location:** Bonn, Germany **contact:** Jeannette Jin Yu Lee **phone:** +1-202-473-7499 **fax:** +1-202-522-2720 **email:** jlee21@thegef.org **www:** <http://www.adaptation-fund.org/page/calendar>

**Third IRENA General Assembly:** The third session of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) Assembly, IRENA's supreme governing body, will take place in January 2013, to finalize remaining institution-building issues, report on its progress to member states and renew its mandate on encouraging the global uptake of renewable energy. **dates:** 13-14 January 2013 **location:** Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates **contact:** IRENA Secretariat **phone:** +971-2-4179000 **email:** [secretariat@irena.org](mailto:secretariat@irena.org) **www:** <http://www.irena.org/>

**Abu Dhabi International Renewable Energy Conference (ADIREC):** The Abu Dhabi International Renewable Energy Conference (ADIREC) brings together representatives from government, the private sector and civil society to discuss the advancement of renewable energy. Objectives of the conference are to analyze and highlight the achievements of the UN Secretary-General's Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) initiative and discuss the contribution of renewable energy to economic development, energy security and mitigation of climate change. The conference is expected to offer a strategic platform to discuss the impact of UNFCCC COP 18. **dates:** 15-17 January 2013 **location:** Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates **contact:** Jonathan Skeen **phone:** +33-1-44-37-50-98 **email:** [jonathan.skeen@ren21.net](mailto:jonathan.skeen@ren21.net) **www:** <http://ren21.net/>

**Thirteenth Dialogue on Forests, Governance and Climate Change:** The Dialogue, sub-titled “Harmonizing Tenure and Resource Policies in Central and West Africa's Changing Landscape,” will engage policy makers and development experts on the social, economic, and environmental impact of land deals or concessions in Africa. **dates:** 23-25 January 2013 **location:** Yaounde, Cameroon **contact:** Boubacar Diarra **phone:** +223-76-45-55-45 **email:** [bdiarra@rightsandresources.org](mailto:bdiarra@rightsandresources.org) **www:** <http://www.rightsandresources.org/events.php?id=687>

**27th Session of UNEP Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum:** The 27th session of the UNEP Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum (GC 27/GMEF) is scheduled to convene in February. The Governing Council constitutes the annual ministerial-level global environmental forum in which participants gather to review important and emerging environmental policy issues. **dates:** 18-22 February 2013 **location:** Nairobi, Kenya **contact:** Secretary, Governing Bodies,

UNEP **phone:** +254-20-7623431 **fax:** +254-20-7623929 **email:** [sgc.sgb@unep.org](mailto:sgc.sgb@unep.org) **www:** <http://www.unep.org/resources/gov/overview.asp>

**UNECE Meeting of the Core Group of Pilot Projects on Climate Change:** This meeting will discuss pilot water adaptation projects launched by the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Watercourses Convention) Task Force on Water and Climate. **dates:** 20-21 February 2013 **location:** Geneva, Switzerland **contact:** Cammille Marcelo **phone:** +41-22- 917-1606 **fax:** +41-22-917-0621 **email:** [cammille.marcelo@unece.org](mailto:cammille.marcelo@unece.org) **www:** [http://www.unece.org/env/water/core\\_group\\_pilot\\_projects\\_climate\\_change\\_2013.html](http://www.unece.org/env/water/core_group_pilot_projects_climate_change_2013.html)

**Latin American Carbon Forum 2013:** The Seventh Latin American and Caribbean Carbon Forum will discuss prospects for carbon projects in Latin America. The Forum is co-organized by the Inter-American Development Bank, the Latin American Development Bank, World Bank, International Emissions Trading Association, Latin American Energy Organization, UN Environment Programme (UNEP) Risø Centre and UNFCCC. **dates:** 25-27 March 2013 **location:** Rio de Janeiro, Brazil **contact:** Miriam Hinojosa, UNEP Risø Centre **phone:** +45-4677-5180 **email:** [mihl@dtu.dk](mailto:mihl@dtu.dk) **www:** <http://www.latincarbon.com>

**Energy Training Week 2013:** The International Energy Agency will host an Energy Training Week, specifically targeting emerging economies and developing countries, and focusing on latest trends and developments in various energy sectors. The courses to be covered during the training include: energy essentials for decision-makers; energy markets and security; energy efficiency policy and measures; renewable and low-carbon energy technologies; energy analysis and modeling; and sustainable energy. **dates:** 8-12 April 2013 **location:** Paris, France **contact:** International Energy Agency **phone:** +33-1-40-57-65-00 **fax:** +33-1 40-57-65-09 **email:** [training.programme@iea.org](mailto:training.programme@iea.org) **www:** <http://www.iea.org/training/etw2013/#d.en.15745>

**Fourth Clean Energy Ministerial:** CEM4 will bring together ministers from more than 20 participating countries under the theme of “Technology and Business Innovation.” Topics that will be discussed include: progress by the 13 clean energy initiatives of CEM; enhancing cooperation between CEM governments; and the development of public-private partnerships to support clean energy development. **dates:** 17-18 April 2013 **location:** New Delhi, India **contact:** CEM Secretariat **www:** <http://www.cleanenergyministerial.org/events/cem4/index.html>

**Clean Energy Financing Forum for Central America and the Caribbean:** This meeting is sponsored by the Climate Technology Initiative (CTI), a multilateral initiative operating as an implementing agreement under the International Energy Agency, and the CTI's Private Financing Advisory Network, the US Agency for International Development (USAID) and the International Center for Environmental Technology Transfer. **date:** 26 April 2013 **location:** San Pedro Sula, Honduras **contact:** Fernando Alvarado **email:** [fernando.alvarado@flexenergygroup.com](mailto:fernando.alvarado@flexenergygroup.com) **www:** [http://cti-pfan.net/events\\_detail.php?eventsid=43](http://cti-pfan.net/events_detail.php?eventsid=43)



**Carbon Expo:** Global Carbon Market Fair and Conference: This meeting is sponsored by Fira Barcelona, the International Emissions Trading Association and the World Bank. **dates:** 29-31 May 2013 **location:** Barcelona, Spain **contact:** Lisa Spafford, IETA **phone:** +41-22-737-0502 **email:** spafford@ieta.org **www:** <http://www.carbonexpo.com/>

**UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies:** The next session of the UNFCCC subsidiary bodies will take place in June 2013 **dates:** 3-14 June 2013 **location:** Bonn, Germany (tentative) **contact:** UNFCCC Secretariat **phone:** +49-228-815-1000 **fax:** +49-228-815-1999 **email:** secretariat@unfccc.int **www:** <http://unfccc.int>

**GEF 44th Council Meeting:** The GEF Council meets twice per year to approve new projects with global environmental benefits in the GEF's focal areas, and provide guidance to the GEF Secretariat and agencies. **dates:** 18-20 June 2013 **location:** Washington, DC, USA **contact:** GEF Secretariat **phone:** +1-202-473-0508 **fax:** +1-202-522-3240 **email:** secretariat@thegef.org **www:** <http://www.thegef.org/gef/events/gef-44th-council-meeting>

**IPCC WGI Session and IPCC-36:** The IPCC WGI plenary session for endorsement of the AR5 will be held in September 2013. Subsequently, IPCC-36 will convene to endorse the WGI contribution to the AR5. **dates:** 23-26 September 2013 **location:** Stockholm, Sweden **contact:** IPCC Secretariat **phone:** +41-22-730-8208 **fax:** +41-22-730-8025 **email:** IPCC-Sec@wmo.int **www:** <http://www.ipcc.ch/>

**IPCC-37:** The 37th session of the IPCC will approve two methodology reports: the "2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands" and the good practice guidance on estimating greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) under the Kyoto Protocol. **dates:** 14-18 October 2013 **location:** Georgia (TBC) **contact:** IPCC Secretariat **phone:** +41-22-730-8208 **fax:** +41-22-730-8025 **email:** IPCC-Sec@wmo.int **www:** <http://www.ipcc.ch/>

**19th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC:** UNFCCC COP 19 and CMP 9 and the subsidiary bodies will convene in Warsaw, Poland. **dates:** 11-22 November 2013 **location:** Warsaw, Poland **contact:** UNFCCC Secretariat **phone:** +49-228-815-1000 **fax:** +49-228-815-1999 **email:** secretariat@unfccc.int **www:** <http://www.unfccc.int>

## GLOSSARY

AAUs	Assigned Amount Units
ADP	<i>Ad hoc</i> Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action
AFB	Adaptation Fund Board
AILAC	Association of Independent Latin American and Caribbean States
AOSIS	Alliance of Small Island States
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
BASIC	Brazil, South Africa, India and China
CBDR	Common but differentiated responsibilities
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CERs	Certified Emission Reductions
CMP	Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties of the Kyoto Protocol
COP	Conference of the Parties
CTC	Climate Technology Centre
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
EIG	Environmental Integrity Group
EIT	Countries in transition to a market economy
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse gas
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPRs	Intellectual property rights
JI	Joint Implementation
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LEG	LDC Expert Group
LULUCF	Land use, land-use change, and forestry
MRV	Measuring, reporting and verification
NAMAs	Nationally appropriate mitigation actions
QELRCs	Quantified emissions limitation or reduction commitments
QELROs	Quantified emission limitation or reduction objectives
REDD+	Reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation in developing countries, including conservation
SB	Subsidiary Body
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

# 附件十二

其他



# Global Business Day Bulletin

## A Summary Report of the Doha Global Business Day

Published by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) in collaboration with WBCSD

ONLINE AT [HTTP://WWW.IISD.CA/CLIMATE/COP18/BD/](http://www.iisd.ca/climate/cop18/bd/)  
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### SUMMARY OF DOHA GLOBAL BUSINESS DAY: 3 DECEMBER 2012

Doha Global Business Day took place in Doha, Qatar, on 3 December 2012, on the sidelines of the 18th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 18) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Being held under the general theme of “Diversifying Actions for Climate Impact,” the one-day event was organized by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC).

Business Day gathered representatives of the private sector, international financing institutions, international organizations, governments, NGOs and others to address business perspectives on diversifying the energy mix by 2050 in the framework of global green growth. The event consisted of the two sessions: the morning session addressed how to shift the balance of the energy mix towards a low-carbon economy; and the afternoon session focused on opportunities for green growth in the Middle East. Three initiatives were also presented in between different panel discussions: the Global Electricity Initiative; Low-Carbon Technology Roadmap for the Indian Cement Industry; and the ICC Business World Trade Agenda.

This report summarizes the presentations and discussions held during the day in chronological order.

#### BRIEF HISTORY

**BALI GLOBAL BUSINESS DAY:** The first Business Day was organized in parallel with COP 13 in Nusa Dua, Bali, Indonesia, on 10 December 2007. The Bali Global Business Day included panels on energy efficiency, zero-carbon technologies, large-scale carbon control and clarity in climate policy. Business participants made clear that they favored the successful completion of a new global climate change policy framework, valid beyond 2012, which promotes urgent and sustained mitigation and adaptation plans.

**BUSINESS DAY AT COP 14:** “Business Day at COP 14” convened in Poznań, Poland, on 9 December 2008.

This event featured panel sessions on a shared long-term vision, mitigation, adaptation, technology, and financing and investing. Participants sought to contribute to the UNFCCC negotiation process by connecting the themes of the Bali Action Plan with the four main areas of business capabilities: energy efficiency and demand-side management; technology development and deployment; carbon markets and financing; and sectoral approaches.

**COPENHAGEN BUSINESS DAY:** The third such event, “Copenhagen Business Day,” convened at the headquarters of the Confederation of Danish Industry, in Copenhagen, Denmark, on 11 December 2009, during COP 15. The event featured more than 40 speakers and panelists and included: a plenary during which then UNFCCC Executive Secretary Yvo de Boer challenged participants to consider their role in addressing climate change; sessions on fulfilling potential by 2012, setting the course for 2020 and envisioning the future in 2050; and panel discussions among chief executive officers (CEOs) titled “Taking the gloves off.”

### PUBLIC-PRIVATE DIALOGUES ON CLIMATE CHANGE:

In July 2010, the Government of Mexico launched a process of informal public-private dialogues on climate change, through WBCSD and ICC, recognizing that neither governments nor business can solve the problem of climate change alone and that private sector participation increases the likelihood of the development and implementation of effective and sustainable policies to address climate change. On 15 and 16 July 2010, the “Mexican Dialogues” began in Mexico City with a dialogue titled “Preparing ourselves for green growth.” It was followed by dialogues on: “Financing green growth” in Geneva, Switzerland, from 1-2 September 2010; “Markets and green growth” in Bonn, Germany, on 16 October 2010; and “Technology for green growth” in New Delhi, India, on 11 November 2010.

**CANCUN GLOBAL BUSINESS DAY:** Cancun Global Business Day met in Cancun, Mexico, on 6 December 2010, under the theme “Building Bridges.” This fourth business day took place in parallel to the COP 16 and focused on the linkages between the private sector and policymakers under the UNFCCC, as well as between actors in developed and developing countries. Discussions during the event focused on: the experience of the Mexican Dialogues; patterns for diffusion of technology; the forms and strengths of South-South trade and its contributions to a green economy; and the global realities affecting responses to climate change and clean energy growth.

**DURBAN GLOBAL BUSINESS DAY:** The event took place in Durban, South Africa, on 5 December 2011. Panel discussions centered on: the relevance of a Durban deal for business; climate finance; climate adaptation; and why solutions to climate need to be driven by business. Also, the afternoon focused on the challenges for South Africa in responding to climate change.

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<http://www.iisd.org>



## SUMMARY OF THE MEETING

### OPENING REMARKS AND WELCOME

Peter Bakker, President, WBCSD, underscored the importance of scaling up climate policies. He outlined the conclusions of the WBCSD's recent report "Vision 2050" and said that the period 2010-2020 is the "turbulent teens" of a radical system change. He noted that a capitalist should expect returns not only from financial capital, but also from natural and social capital. He further challenged business to move beyond their conservative short-term national or sector strategies and work towards longer-term low carbon strategies which could catalyze greater universal action and political momentum.

John Kilani, Director, Sustainable Development Mechanisms, UNFCCC, emphasized that the business community is needed for the real world success of both bottom-up and top-down approaches. Citing recent solar energy targets by the Gulf region countries, he noted that "when you see the most gas and oil rich countries in the world joining in on renewable investments, you know that the change is coming".

Jean-Guy Carrier, Secretary General, ICC, emphasised the need for tailored and practical proposals from the business community to governments and stressed the ICC's work on promoting various climate-related initiatives at international fora such as G20, World Trade Organisation (WTO) and others.

### LAUNCH OF THE GLOBAL ELECTRICITY INITIATIVE

Phillippe Joubert, Senior Advisor, WBCSD, noted that the Global Electricity Initiative was launched by 25 electricity utilities in Durban in 2011, resulting in a report summarising early actions on climate change by the electricity sector. He highlighted that in the context of this Initiative, the WBCSD, World Energy Council and Global Sustainable Electricity Partnership agreed on a partnership to work together on establishing a baseline for the electricity sector and tracking company progress on mitigation, adaptation and improving energy access.

### SHIFTING THE BALANCE OF THE ENERGY MIX FOR 2050

**SCIENCE AROUND GREENHOUSE GASES AND THE CARBON CYCLE:** Myles Allen, Professor of Geosystem Science, University of Oxford, stressed that the risk of dangerous climate change is driven by cumulative CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and, hence, policies should be about stopping emissions, not just slowing them down. He called for a "simple climate policy goal" focusing on limiting cumulative emissions through 100% carbon sequestration and noted the potential of mandatory sequestration referring to a carbon capture and storage (CCS) of the Gorgon gas project in Australia.

During the discussion, he also said that reducing black carbon emissions, due to their short life, is only relevant if there is a clear plan to achieve a temperature peak in the next 20-30 years, and that renewables help slow down the use of fossils but will not replace them due to the economics of fossil fuel production.

**FORGING A PATHWAY:** This morning session was moderated by Jeanne Chi Yun Ng, Director, Group Environmental Affairs, CLP, who introduced the numbers behind the pathway discussion using scenarios from the International Energy Agency (IEA) for different temperature targets, "the six degrees, four degrees, and the much awaited fantasy land of two degrees."

David Hone, Climate Change Advisor, Shell, remarked that the IEA is increasingly focusing on energy efficiency and not CCS. He expressed his concern that CCS is "not coming out of the starting gate fast enough," and highlighted the role of a carbon price as the key to changing business behavior and achieving subsequent climate objectives.

Reid Miner, Vice President, Sustainable Manufacturing, National Council for Air and Stream Improvement, said that when looking at the IEA scenarios, he sees the growing

demand for biofuels leading to fierce competition. He emphasized the significant investment needed to increase forest biomass to satisfy future demand of, *inter alia*, cooking, transport, and energy production.

Frederick Bjorndal, Public Affairs Advisor, Novozymes, stated that the two degrees scenario is still what we should be aiming for, and underscored the role of advanced biofuels, cold water washing, and sustainable farming practices in reducing emissions.

Andreas Klugescheid, Vice President Governmental Affairs, BMW, said that in the future there will be a variety of fuels for automobiles. He noted the "fuel du jour phenomenon," in which an alternative fuel receives significant public attention, emphasizing the continuously relevant role of electricity. He also underscored the emerging trend in which mobility is becoming more important to people than owning cars, and gave an example of car-sharing programs.

Giles Dickson, Vice-President, Environmental Policies and Global Advocacy, Alstom, said that energy products should be clean, reliable and affordable, and that marrying all three is a key challenge. Highlighting the role of CCS, he said that once it is operationalized, many countries can utilize their local resources. He added that bringing down the cost of CCS by 2030 is achievable with governmental support for pilots, large-scale demonstration facilities and feed-in tariffs.

Joining the discussion from the floor, Harry Verhaar, Head of Global Public and Government Affairs, Philips Lighting, added that the business community is speaking the wrong language to governments, focusing on the narrative of low-carbon pathways. He said that the Heads of States only understand "pathways to prosperity," and that climate policies should be framed in terms of investment, financing public deficits, and new jobs. Celine Charveriat, Director of Advocacy and Campaigns, Oxfam, said that she "agrees to disagree" on the focus on CCS instead of other policy options. She also raised questions on fossil fuel subsidies and certain businesses opposing the EU sustainability criteria for first generation biofuels.

### DOHA DEBATE: HOW TO KEEP THE LIGHTS

**ON AND A COOL CLIMATE:** Charles Emmerson, Senior Research Fellow, Chatham House, moderated the session. Joëlle Chassard, Carbon Finance, Climate Policy and Finance Department, Sustainable Development, World Bank, reflected on the findings of a recent report prepared for the Bank by the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research and Climate Analytics that gives a snapshot of a four-degree warmer world, saying that it will have more frequent and more extreme weather events.

Gregory Barker, Minister of State for Energy and Climate Change, UK, stressed the UK's commitment to addressing climate change, noting the unilateral action to reduce 80% of emissions by 2050 from 1990 levels, and to the UNFCCC process itself. He said a higher collective ambition is needed and highlighted the economic potential of mitigation measures.

Jan Schoenig, Program Manager, Siemens WLL, stressed the availability of viable technologies such as onshore wind and said the government should look into increasing energy efficiency in buildings.

Philippe Benoit, Head of the Energy Efficiency and Environment Division, IEA, said a large amount of investment for clean energy would have to come from domestic sources in emerging and developing countries. He also highlighted the crucial importance of the power sector and energy intensive sectors.

On whether "keeping the lights on" contradicts climate objectives, Steve Lennon, Divisional Executive, Eskom, referred to their experience that energy efficiency serves as a prime vehicle for keeping the lights on. He highlighted the need to consider energy access issues for the longer term, diversifying energy sources and learning to live with inevitable negative impacts of climate change.

Simon Brooks, Vice-President responsible for Environment and Climate Action, European Investment Bank, stressed that enough money exists to invest in climate change measures, but the incentives are lacking. He also said the focus should



not only be on technology but also on selling the issue to relevant parties. Chassard added that both the European Investment Bank and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) already have a large portfolio in renewables and that the investment necessary for countries to prepare for the shift to low-carbon economy and put in place the right policies is often underestimated.

In remarks from the floor, Paul Simpson, CEO, Carbon Disclosure Project, highlighted the need for: collaboration between corporations and investors on long-term investment; progressive corporate strategies; and more research and development on technologies.

On the question of why money does not go to address climate change, Stephanie Miller, Director, Climate Business Department, IFC, highlighted the need to raise awareness among investors, noting the IFC's commissioned report on climate change risks for 12 pension funds.

During the discussion, participants also highlighted the importance of "getting the structures right" for the money to come. One participant underlined the need to engage private sector representatives from China, India and Brazil, noting the event is currently "western-dominated."

Answering Emmerson's question on the one thing that should happen to keep both the lights on and a cool climate: Chassard said patience; Lennon highlighted funding for developing countries; Schoenig noted technology development; and Barker said finance for developing countries on an equitable basis.

Bakker, WBCSD, wrapped up the discussion noting that blaming politicians or bureaucrats is not useful and that all sides should be part of the discussion.

**LAUNCH OF THE LOW-CARBON TECHNOLOGY ROADMAP FOR THE INDIAN CEMENT INDUSTRY:** Philippe Fonta, Managing Director, Cement Sustainability Initiative, WBCSD, introduced the Low-Carbon Technology Roadmap for the Indian Cement Industry that had been developed collaboratively with WBCSD's Cement Sustainability Initiative and the IEA. Bakker, WBCSD, highlighted that bringing a global sector together is a powerful way of making progress and emphasised the potential for emission reductions in the rapidly growing Indian cement sector. Jean-Francois Gagné, Head of the Energy Technology Policy Division, IEA, recognized the leadership role of the Indian cement industry, noting that their per tonne emissions are already lower than global average.

**KEYNOTE LUNCH EVENT "THE ICC WORLD TRADE AGENDA: MULTI-LATERAL TRADE POLICIES FOR GREENER ECONOMIES"**

During the lunch event, Jean-Guy Carrier, Secretary General, ICC, reminded the audience of the founding principles of the ICC, namely, promoting international trade and reducing the risks of international conflicts. Recalling the current deadlock of the WTO Doha round, he said that there is "a systematic disengagement of our governments in multilateral efforts," which is also evident in the climate talks. He urged the business community to step up and raise its voice, and said that ICC is developing an initial proposal on what could be salvaged from the Doha round. He said that the ICC plans to go public with the World Trade Agenda once enough businesses around the world have endorsed it.

Remy Rowhani, Director General, Qatar Chamber of Commerce and Industry, introduced their partnership with the ICC on the World Trade Agenda. He underscored that the economic crisis fuels both protectionism and neglect of climate change, and that unlocking the Doha round could help raise confidence in the world economy. Concerning the Middle East region, he stated that a new economic model based on diversity, trade and private sector influence is needed.

**NEW PARADIGMS IN THE MIDDLE EAST**

**SETTING THE SCENE: ENSURING INNOVATIVE GROWTH IN THE MIDDLE EAST:** This session took place in the afternoon and was moderated by Yvo de Boer, Special Global Advisor, KPMG. Citing a new report "Future-Proofing Business in the Gulf Cooperation Council Region,"

he identified ten megatrends: climate change, energy and fuel, urbanization, water scarcity, population growth, growth of the middle class, material scarcity, food security, and loss of forests and ecosystems. He noted that the megatrends reinforce each other, and business-as-usual in the region is no longer an option. He underscored that the new policy initiatives such as water and energy demand management, and sustainable energy production "are not green public relations, but business solutions of the future."

Badr Jafar, President, Crescent Petroleum, and Co-founder, the Pearl Initiative, outlined the challenges of uncertainty, instability and lack of investment in many parts of the Arab world, emphasizing the key issue of youth unemployment. He said that "without broad-based economic growth, it is hard to see broad-based job creation," and highlighted the need to diversify economies and energy production, and to give a healthy role for the private sector. He further introduced a non-profit "Pearl Initiative," set up to foster corporate culture and good governance in the Middle East region.

**LONG-TERM VISIONS FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH OPPORTUNITIES IN THE MIDDLE EAST:** During the afternoon session, which was also moderated by de Boer, Raghavan Seetharaman, CEO, Doha Bank, highlighted the huge unemployment problem in the region and said the financial crisis offers an opportunity to implement more sustainable policies. He underlined Qatar's investments in various sectors in other countries to diversify the economy and its agreement with the US Department of Energy to explore the potential of solar energy.

Iyad Abumoghli, Regional Director for West Asia, UN Environment Programme, listed the following policy options for climate change action in the region: diversification of the economy; sustainable consumption and production; the greening of business; energy efficiency; and research and development. In this context, he said there is great potential for greening the sectors of: transportation, buildings, water resources, coastal zone management, energy, food security, and infrastructure. Abumoghli noted that governments already adopt relevant policies and strategies, for example on renewable energy, green cities, emission reductions, efficient water management, and CCS. As examples, he listed: an integrated water management system in Saudi Arabia; coding system for buildings in Kuwait; and utilization of organic waste from hotels and municipalities for bioenergy production in Jordan.

On useful lessons from other regions, Abumoghli said more can be done in terms of fostering global partnerships and interregional cooperation, in particular on water resources management and food security.

**INNOVATIVE BUSINESS MODELS IN THE MIDDLE EAST:** Bakker, WBCSD, moderated the final panel discussion. Mohamed Al-Mady, CEO, SABIC, said one pillar of SABIC's strategy must be innovations for sustainability. He underscored that the company works hand-in-hand with the region's leading universities, and is committed to reducing water consumption, increasing energy efficiency and producing alternative fuels and lighter vehicle materials. Answering a question on risks, he noted that SABIC's customer base is global, and demands certain socio-environmental standards, and without constant innovation the company risks losing its market shares and reputation.

Mohammed Yousef Al Mulla, CEO, Qatar Petrochemical Company, underscored the company's investment in research and development on sustainability, focusing on projects to minimize environmental impacts of their plastic products, advancing process technology, and feedstock management.

Khalifa Al-Sowaidi, CEO, Qatar Fertilizer Company, said that "fertilizer itself is sustainability." Citing the International Fund for Agricultural Development, he underscored the importance of man-made nitrogen fertilizer products in feeding the world.

Chris Schroeder, Senior Manager, Corporate Social Responsibility, Environment and Fuel Optimization, Qatar Airways, said that sustainability and innovation are the keys to operating Qatar Airways, as the traditional business model is not possible for them. He specified that the company is

currently involved in developing alternative fuels, mentioning their recent gas-to-liquid experiment, and investigation into producing sustainable biofuels. Noting that aviation will probably be the last user of crude oil, he estimated that it will probably take more than 20 years to commercialize alternative fuels and engines.

In the ensuing discussions, panelists noted the importance of communication and explaining sustainability to stakeholders in simple terms. Responding to a question on domestic gas subsidy programs, Al-Mady, SABIC, said, "all the resources we have in this region are oil and gas," and that all other regions of the world are profiting from resources of the Middle East through joint ventures.

On the question of hopes from the current COP, Schroeder noted that the sense of urgency is still lacking. The panelists also highlighted the need for: more research and development in Qatar; sustainability innovation centers; balancing economic, social, environmental dimensions of sustainability; and taking into account the different levels of education of different audiences.

### CLOSING REMARKS

Yvo de Boer closed Doha Global Business Day, summarizing the different themes and challenges outlined during the day and reciting the words of Mohamed Al-Mady, "There is no business future without sustainability."

## UPCOMING MEETINGS

**Third IRENA General Assembly:** The third session of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) Assembly will take place on 13-14 January 2013, to finalize remaining institution-building issues, report on its progress to Member States, and renew its mandate on encouraging the global uptake renewable energy. **dates:** 13-14 January 2013 **location:** Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates **phone:** +971-2-4179001 **email:** secretariat@irena.org **www:** <http://www.abudhabisustainabilityweek.com/>

**Abu Dhabi International Renewable Energy Conference:** The Conference brings together representatives from governments, the private sector and civil society to discuss the advancement of renewable energy. The fifth such conference will be jointly organized with the sixth edition of the United Arab Emirates' World Future Energy Summit and the International Water Summit 2013, and will follow the IRENA General Assembly meeting. Objectives of the conference are to analyze and highlight the achievements of the UN Secretary General's Sustainable Energy for All initiative, and discuss the contribution of renewable energy to economic development, energy security and mitigation of climate change. The event is part of Abu Dhabi Sustainability Week. **dates:** 15-17 January 2013 **location:** Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates **contact:** Jonathan Skeen, REN21 Consultant **phone:** +33 1 44 37 50 98 **email:** jonathan.skeen@ren21.net **www:** <http://www.abudhabisustainabilityweek.com/>

**Third Meeting of the Board of the Green Climate Fund:** This meeting is expected to discuss, *inter alia*, the decisions on the Fund taken by COP 18. **dates:** 12-15 March 2013 **location:** Berlin, Germany **contact:** GCF Interim Secretariat **phone:** +49 228 815 1371 **email:** isecretariat@gcfund.net **www:** <http://gcfund.net/meetings.html>

**Latin American and Caribbean Carbon Forum 2013:** The Seventh Latin American and Caribbean Carbon Forum will discuss prospects for carbon projects in Latin America. The Forum is co-organized by the Inter-American Development Bank, the Latin American Development Bank, the World Bank, the International Emissions Trading Association, the Latin American Energy Organization, the UN Environment Programme Risø Centre and the UNFCCC. **dates:** 25-27 March 2013 **venue:** Centro de Convenções Sul America **location:** Rio de Janeiro, Brazil **contact:** Miriam Hinojosa, UNEP Risø Centre **phone:** +45 4677 5180 **email:** mihl@dtu.dk **www:** <http://www.latincarbon.com>

**Fourth Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM) Meeting:** The meeting will bring together ministers from more than 20 participating countries to discuss: progress by the 13 clean energy initiatives of CEM; enhancing cooperation between CEM governments; and the development of public-private partnerships to support clean energy development. **dates:** 17-18 April 2013 **location:** New Delhi, India **contact:** CEM Secretariat **www:** <http://www.cleanenergyministerial.org/events/cem4/index.html>

**Clean Energy Financing Forum for Central America and the Caribbean:** The Clean Energy Financing Forum for Central America and the Caribbean is sponsored by the Climate Technology Initiative (CTI), a multilateral initiative operating as an implementing agreement under the IEA, and the CTI's Private Financing Advisory Network, the US Agency for International Development and the International Center for Environmental Technology Transfer. The Forum will seek to bring together screened clean technology proposals, which offer environmental and social benefits, with potential investors. **date:** 26 April 2013 **location:** San Pedro Sula, Honduras **contact:** Fernando Alvarado **email:** fernando.alvarado@flexenergygroup.com **www:** [http://cti-pfan.net/events\\_detail.php?eventsid=43](http://cti-pfan.net/events_detail.php?eventsid=43)

**Climate Investment Funds' Committee and Sub-Committee meetings:** These meetings will take place in May 2013. **dates:** 29 April-3 May 2013 **location:** Washington DC, US **contact:** CIF Administrative Unit **phone:** +1 202 458 1801 **email:** cifevents@worldbank.org **www:** [http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/partnership\\_forum\\_2012\\_home](http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/partnership_forum_2012_home)

**UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies Session:** The 38th sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) will take place in Bonn. **dates:** 3-14 June 2013 **location:** Bonn, Germany **contact:** UNFCCC Secretariat **phone:** +49 228 815 1000 **fax:** +49 228 815 1999 **email:** secretariat@unfccc.int **www:** <http://www.unfccc.int>

**44th GEF Council Meeting:** The GEF Council meets twice per year to approve new projects with global environmental benefits in the GEF's focal areas, and provide guidance to the GEF Secretariat and agencies. **dates:** 17-21 June 2013 **venue:** World Bank Headquarters **location:** Washington DC, US **contact:** GEF Secretariat **phone:** 1 202 473 0508 **fax:** +1 202 522 3240 **email:** secretariat@thegef.org **www:** [http://www.thegef.org/gef/council\\_meetings](http://www.thegef.org/gef/council_meetings)

**Climate Investment Funds' Committee and Sub-Committee meetings:** These meetings will take place in the end of 2013. **dates:** 28 October-5 November 2013 **location:** Washington DC, US **contact:** CIF Administrative Unit **phone:** +1 202 458 1801 **email:** cifevents@worldbank.org **www:** [http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/partnership\\_forum\\_2012\\_home](http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/partnership_forum_2012_home)

**COP 19:** The Conference will take place in Warsaw. **dates:** 11-22 November 2013 **location:** Warsaw, Poland **contact:** UNFCCC Secretariat **phone:** +49 228 815 1000 **fax:** +49 228 815 1999 **email:** secretariat@unfccc.int **www:** <http://www.unfccc.int>

## GLOSSARY

CCS	carbon capture and storage
CEOs	chief executive officers
COP	Conference of the Parties
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce
IEA	International Energy Agency
IFC	International Finance Corporation
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
WBCSD	World Business Council for Sustainable Development
WTO	World Trade Organisation



# D&C Days and Adaptation Practitioners Days Bulletin

## A Summary Report of the Development & Climate (D&C) Days and Adaptation Practitioners Days

Published by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)

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### SUMMARY OF THE “DEVELOPMENT AND CLIMATE DAYS” AND “ADAPTATION PRACTITIONERS DAYS”: 1-2 DECEMBER 2012

Two events addressing climate change adaptation and development took place simultaneously at the Ezdan Hotel and Suites in Doha, Qatar, on 1-2 December 2012, in parallel with the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 18) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and eighth Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol.

Development and Climate Days (D&C Days), which has been organized at UNFCCC COPs since 2002, celebrated its tenth anniversary at Doha. It was organized in a new partnership between the Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre (Climate Centre), the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) and the Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN), and focused on “innovative approaches, and incisive dialogue on climate-smart development.” The event featured a new format of “experiential learning” where inventive games were used to help participants experience real life dilemmas.

Adaptation Practitioners Days (APD), meanwhile, is a new event that aims to bring together pioneers of adaptation to share experiences of climate-resilient development in action, and address the question “what is adaptation in practice?” It featured a number of presentations on experiences on the ground gained from more than 10 years of creative adaptation financing through the two adaptation-related funds established under the UNFCCC: the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). The Global Environment Facility (GEF) facilitated APD in collaboration with the UNFCCC Secretariat, with the sponsorship of the governments of Germany, the Gambia and Tuvalu.

The two events shared the same venue, with D&C events taking place on the morning of Saturday, 1 December and the afternoon of Sunday, 2 December, while APD events took place on Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning. A number of side-events also took place. More than 200 participants attended over the two days.

This report summarizes the presentations and discussions held during the main sessions of the two events.

### A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DEVELOPMENT

In the early years of the global climate negotiations, climate change was viewed largely as an environmental concern with little relevance to development policy makers or practitioners.



Pablo Suarez introducing the D&C game.

Climate change experts traditionally focused on mitigation and associated technological and natural science issues, rather than development approaches. While UNFCCC COP 1 in 1995 addressed funding for adaptation, it was not until the adoption of the Marrakesh Accords in 2001 that adaptation began to be more widely seen as a prominent area for action.

Today, climate change is more widely recognized as one of the most serious threats to sustainable development, with adverse impacts on the environment, human health, food security, economic activity, natural resources and physical infrastructure. According to the Intergovernmental Panel

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<http://enb.iisd.mobi/>

on Climate Change (IPCC), the effects of climate change have already been observed, and precautionary and prompt action is therefore necessary. The IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report, published in 2007, indicates that hundreds of millions of people will be exposed to increased water stress, many millions more will be exposed to flooding every year, and access to food in numerous African countries will be severely compromised.

The IPCC has also underscored that developing countries are disproportionately vulnerable to climate change because they lack adaptive capacity, highlighting the link between adaptation and development-focused action. Adaptation to the effects of climate change is now acknowledged as necessary for responding not just effectively, but also equitably, to the impacts of climate change and climate variability.

### **DEVELOPMENT AND CLIMATE DAYS**

D&C Days began as "Adaptation Day" in 2002 to discuss some of these issues. A "Development Day" was added in 2004 to bring in development practitioners who, until then, did not attend climate change negotiations, but whose active engagement was necessary in addressing the impacts of climate change on development. In 2007, the event was renamed "Development and Climate Days" to reflect that adaptation is now fairly well mainstreamed into the development agenda and that good adaptation presupposes development.

**ADAPTATION DAY AT COP 8:** The first Adaptation Day in New Delhi, India, in 2002, included sessions on science, funding, policy and actions.

**ADAPTATION DAY AT COP 9:** Adaptation Day in 2003 took place in Milan, Italy, and included sessions on: the science of adaptation; funding adaptation; adaptation in action; and the politics and negotiations of adaptation.

**DEVELOPMENT AND ADAPTATION DAYS AT COP 10:** In Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 2004, Development Day focused on: climate change and development; food security and disaster planning; and water and health. Adaptation Day included discussions on: the science of adaptation; funding adaptation; and adaptation in action. IISD Coverage of Development and Adaptation Days at COP 10: <http://www.iisd.ca/climate/cop10/dad/>

**DEVELOPMENT AND ADAPTATION DAYS AT COP 11:** Development Day in Montreal, Canada, in 2005, focused on: linkages between climate change and development; health; and disaster management. Adaptation Day included sessions on: the science of adaptation; community-based adaptation; and experience with national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs). IISD Coverage of Development and Adaptation Days at COP 11: <http://www.iisd.ca/climate/cop11/dad/>

**DEVELOPMENT AND ADAPTATION DAYS AT COP 12:** In 2006, in Nairobi, Kenya, Development Day focused on: energy and sustainable development; agriculture and food security; and water. Adaptation Day included sessions on: science, tools and adaptation; community-based adaptation; and experience with least developed countries' (LDCs) NAPAs. IISD Coverage of Development and Adaptation Days at COP 12: <http://www.iisd.ca/climate/cop12/dad/>

**DEVELOPMENT AND CLIMATE DAYS AT COP 13:** The 2007 event in Bali, Indonesia, included panels on: disaster reduction and extreme weather events; cities; health; financing adaptation; food and agriculture; community-based adaptation; and communicating for communities across sectors and timescales. IISD Coverage of Development and Adaptation Days at COP 13: <http://www.iisd.ca/climate/cop13/dcd/>

**DEVELOPMENT AND CLIMATE DAYS AT COP 14:** The 2008 event in Poznań, Poland, included discussions on: vulnerable groups; gender and climate change; children; the Arctic and Small Island Developing States (SIDS); rights and justice; policymaking in a changing climate; community-based

adaptation; adaptation effectiveness; and adaptation funding. IISD Coverage of Development and Adaptation Days at COP 14: <http://www.iisd.ca/climate/cop14/dcd/>

**DEVELOPMENT AND CLIMATE DAYS AT COP 15:** The 2009 event in Copenhagen, Denmark, focused on: land, water and forests; justice, ethics and humanitarian issues; planning adaptation; and mitigation, finance and the private sector. IISD Coverage of Development and Adaptation Days at COP 15: <http://www.iisd.ca/climate/cop15/dcd/>

**DEVELOPMENT AND CLIMATE DAYS AT COP 16:** In 2010, in Cancún, Mexico, Development and Climate Days focused on: low-carbon, resilient development; adaptation, including community-based institutions, planning, assessment and financing; climate change communications; the Fairtrade movement and climate change; and climate change and migration. IISD Coverage of Development and Adaptation Days at COP 16: <http://www.iisd.ca/climate/cop16/dcd/>

**DEVELOPMENT AND CLIMATE DAYS AT COP 17:** The most recent Development and Climate Days prior to Doha was held in Durban, South Africa, in 2011. It focused on effective climate change adaptation planning, in response to the decision taken in 2010 under the Cancún Adaptation Framework to invite all countries, and especially LDCs, to develop National Adaptation Plans. IISD Coverage of Development and Adaptation Days at COP 17: <http://www.iisd.ca/climate/cop17/dcd/>

### **ADAPTATION PRACTITIONERS DAYS**

APD is a new interactive event which aims to share lessons from more than 10 years of adaptation financing through the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). The two Funds were established under the Marrakesh Accords at COP 7 in 2001, and are managed by the GEF. The LDCF addresses the special needs of the 49 LDCs that are especially vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, supporting the implementation of concrete, urgent and immediate adaptation measures in key development sectors. So far, it has financed the preparation of National Adaptation Programmes of Actions (NAPAs) in all 49 countries, and the implementation of 88 NAPA-related projects. The SCCF, meanwhile, has financed 52 projects and programmes for adaptation and technology transfer in developing countries. The SCCF was established to finance projects relating to: adaptation; technology transfer and capacity building; energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management; and economic diversification.

## **WELCOME AND INTRODUCTORY REMARKS FOR D&C DAYS AND APD EVENTS**

Saleemul Huq, IIED, opened the D&C Days and APD events on Saturday, 1 December, reminding participants that the event marks the tenth anniversary of D&C Days. He described the evolution of the event from a forum to bring together the few people working on adaptation among the "sea of people working on mitigation" at UNFCCC COP 8 in New Delhi, India, in 2002, to the two-day D&C Days event, with the added purpose of attracting development actors to engage with climate



Saleemul Huq, IIED

change. He said D&C Days have achieved their purpose of providing a relaxed venue to discuss adaptation. He then handed over the event to the new organizers, the Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre and the GEF.

Sam Bickersteth, CDKN, agreed that D&C Days had served the aim of keeping critical issues such as injustice and poverty reduction at the heart of the climate discussion. He said innovation and taking risks could drive transformative change, and invited participants to explore issues with new lenses and different perspectives.

Kyosuke Inada, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), encouraged participants to provide feedback on how to improve policymaking and implementation of adaptation programmes, especially with regard to improved utilization of climate science, assessing vulnerability and adaptation planning.

Bonizzella Biagini, Head, Adaptation Program, GEF, outlined the objectives of the first APD noting that the time was ripe for sharing lessons and experiences on adaptation from the field to benefit COP negotiators.

Moderator Maarten van Aalst, Climate Centre, explained that the D&C Days and APD would be held at the same venue sequentially over the two days, with several side events.

## REPORT OF DEVELOPMENT AND CLIMATE DAYS AT COP 18

### DAY 1

**THE MARKETPLACE:** D&C Days started with a "Marketplace" facilitated by Madeleen Helmer, Climate Centre. Helmer described the Marketplace as a space to connect with producers and consumers of innovative approaches to climate-smart development. She invited participants to "speed network" in the first session through a lightning round of three minute face-to-face introductions, to get a snapshot of the type of knowledge, expertise and networking opportunities offered in the marketplace.

**CLIMATE, DISASTERS AND DEVELOPMENT – INNOVATIVE LEARNING AND DIALOGUE SESSION:** This session consisted of a participatory, game-based activity specifically designed for D&C Days, that aimed at engaging participants in investment decisions that have collective consequences. Pablo Suarez, Climate Centre, introduced the "D&C Game" as a modified version of the climate game "Paying for Predictions," which enables players to think about the cost, value, and use of early warning information in development decisions.

In the game, a group of players representing a trio of actors – national decision makers, provincial governments and donors – were asked to make a series of policy decisions on whether to spend their allocated resources (beans) to pay for disaster preparedness, risk reduction, or damages. At each round, the roll of the dice determined whether the country was affected by flooding, while new unexpected elements (such as climate change impacts) were introduced as the game advanced. The "winner" was the actor who retained as many beans as possible at the end of the game, while losers held the largest number of red stones (humanitarian crises).

Participants were drawn into the complexities of climate-related decision making as part of the game, and described the frustrations and anxieties of making the right decisions in feedback forms. Many felt the training they had received in dealing with real-life situations, for instance on scenario and probability, helped them make prudent decisions in the game.

**GROUP WORK:** In this session, four sub-groups were formed to deliberate on: integrating climate services into climate-smart development; mechanisms of social exclusion and how to address them; climate financing at the sub-national level; and loss and damage.

### DAY 2

#### REFINING QUESTIONS AND INSIGHTS ON CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT:

When D&C Days resumed in plenary during the second half of Sunday, 2 December, Maarten van Aalst, Climate Centre, asked the four sub-group facilitators from the previous day to summarize their discussions.

Reporting on loss and damage, Koko Warner, United Nations University - Institute for Environment and Human Security first outlined the status of this issue at COP 18 and welcomed an agreement by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to formulate a draft decision on this issue. She reiterated that the time has come to seriously consider the "what if" questions that arise from not adjusting sufficiently or fast enough to the impacts of climate change. She outlined three key areas for research, policy and practice: understanding loss and damage from a "big picture" perspective; developing measurement tools and indicators; and enhancing the role of the UNFCCC as a platform for dialogue, support and advocacy for the most vulnerable communities.

Arame Tall, Research Programme on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security, reported on discussions about integrating climate services into climate-smart development, observing that climate services are becoming big business



"Speed networking"



Smita Nakhooda, Overseas Development Institute

and it is essential to “do it right.” Noting the difficulty of effectively communicating climate change messages, she highlighted some possible approaches discussed by the group, including bringing together a range of “end user communities” who can reach out to multiple audiences. She also stressed the need to create a community of practice and announced that the group had launched an online discussion to continue the conversation. Commenting on the interest generated in the group’s discussions, moderator van Aalst noted the growing awareness among development practitioners that the UNFCCC process offers a lot of benefits for their work.

Smita Nakhooda, Overseas Development Institute (ODI), reported on discussions on sub-national climate finance, noting the group focused on strategies to effectively use climate finance to meet the needs of the most vulnerable. She noted that while there is broad agreement about the central role of sub-national governments in delivering development finance at community level, decentralized approaches also increase the complexity of managing climate funds. She highlighted some interesting practical experiences shared by group members, such as the recent launch of the Philippines People’s Survival Fund that provides local communities with direct access to resources to implement adaptation projects. She also highlighted the Adaptation Fund’s recognition of both national and local institutions in adaptation planning and noted a number of international initiatives to monitor sub-national implementation processes for scaling up delivery.

Edward Cameron, World Resources Institute, reported on discussions in the mechanisms of social exclusion group. Noting that inequalities negatively impact adaptive capacity, he highlighted five “A’s” that could help improve inclusion in UNFCCC processes: access, amplify, assistance, advocacy and alternatives. On access, he emphasized the need for national delegations to take account of the needs of vulnerable stakeholders and make decision-making processes and information more accessible. On amplifying the voices of the poor, he noted the need for effective champions for vulnerable groups and for increasing the coverage of these groups in the media. On assistance, he stressed the need to repackage complex legal and political texts in diverse languages and for capacity building support to enable more stakeholders to make a meaningful input. On advocacy, he stressed the need to focus on national level processes to influence the agenda where it really matters. Finally, noting that the COP process is most accessible to, and influenced by, the “elites” he underlined the need to build up experience through working across a range of alternative networking spaces and multilateral platforms.

Responding to the presentations, one participant called for a greater focus on exit strategies to build the capacity of communities to manage their own adaptation processes once external support is phased out.

Facilitator van Aalst then invited Pablo Suarez to report on the outcome of a game called “Bitten” that was played over the first week at the Qatar National Convention Centre, the venue of COP 18, where people are divided into two “humans” and “mosquitoes.” During the game, humans choose to either protect themselves from being bitten, or to remove an egg from a breeding ground. Mosquitoes choose to bite humans or to lay eggs to continue to populate a breeding ground. Suarez described it as the first ever “pervasive game” in a COP. Based on a quick survey of participants, he noted that while humans had won this time with 200 points compared to 190 points for mosquitoes, changing climate might enhance the odds for mosquitoes in future. He thanked Antidote, the creators of the game, for their contribution.

**FAST PACED REFLECTIONS ON DEVELOPMENT AND ADAPTATION DILEMMAS:** Introducing a panel Moderator van Aalst, invited them to reflect on development and adaptation dilemmas.

Ajay Mathur, Green Climate Fund, highlighted three central messages. First, he noted the need to understand the areas and sectors where climate will have adverse impacts and the range of available tools and institutional frameworks and the ability to cope. Second, he noted the need for alternative tools and changes in management approaches. He said that this will require the ability to design flexible packages that respond to different local contexts and to document standards, approaches and change methodologies, particularly in relation to communicating that things need to be done differently. Third, he emphasized the need for public policy, regulation and finance to keep up with the pace of change, highlighting the need to fund pilots to demonstrate how to make change happen and build the required capacity.

Colleen Macklin, Parsons the New School for Design, said games are “an antidote to PowerPoint” because of their ability to spark the engagement of players. She reiterated that games have been a part of human culture since before writing was invented and noted their ability to help people improve skills, and bridge the generation gap. On their contribution to understanding climate issues, she characterized games as “the cultural medium of systems” because they enable us to understand complexity and see ourselves as active participants in solving problems. Emphasizing that a good game developer must have empathy with the situation of the player, she said it is this quality that makes games particularly valuable for enhancing understanding of “this systemic and hugely human crisis.”



Colleen Macklin, Parsons the New School for Design



Jason Blackstock, Oxford University, made the case for extreme geoengineering technologies as an increasingly feasible alternative to a situation in which “our best mitigation efforts are not enough and our adaptive capacity is overwhelmed.” Referring to the cooling effects experienced after the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo in the Philippines two decades ago, he said we now have the science to artificially imitate the effects of a volcano at a fraction of the cost of current mitigation budgets, with “only 20 planes and 1 billion dollars a year.” He noted that a number of international fora, such as the International Maritime Organization and the Convention on Biological Diversity have started to discuss geoengineering solutions and stressed that such discussions must also tackle the issue of whether these emerging technologies serve the needs of the most vulnerable. He also noted the potential of using games to help scientists to understand the social, ethical and political dimensions. Concluding, Blackstock challenged practitioners to get involved in the debate, noting it might change the climate debate substantially and “this audience should be part of it.”

Mary Robinson, Mary Robinson Foundation - Climate Justice, said she had listened with great interest to the issues emerging from the D&C discussions as they offer entry points for engaging more actively with the formal process to make it more political and urgent. She observed that at the national level “no one knows what the politicians are doing at this COP so they are not being pushed.” She stressed that it is critical to take the next step of linking the international dialogue with national-level advocacy to create “constituencies of demand” and link them to a global movement to focus public attention on the injustice of climate change. She said the agenda should be guided by the science, but still tell the human stories that demonstrate the imperative for rapidly scaling up the transfer of clean energy technologies for the most vulnerable regions and communities. Underscoring that affected communities are already combining mitigation and adaptation measures for their survival, she challenged UNFCCC delegates to “stop behaving like they’re in a trade negotiation.” In the face of unprecedented threats to the planet, she stressed, human solidarity is critical, hence “we should be sharing, not settling scores and hiding our cards.”



Mary Robinson, Mary Robinson Foundation - Climate Justice (MRFCJ); Jason Blackstock, Oxford University

**THE MARKET PLACE:** Madeleen Helmer initiated another round of “speed networking,” inviting participants to share innovative approaches to climate smart development during quick interactions.

**CLOSING SESSION:** In the closing session, Moderator Saleemul Huq invited a panel of four to share personal experiences of contributions that they had made, or activities that they were proud to share, or had learned from.

Preeti Bhandari, Asian Development Bank, described her role in the formation of the Green Climate Fund, where she said she contributed towards a balanced business model in which adaptation was given due recognition. In a subsequent intervention, she described a tagging system for climate funds at the ADB.

Atiur Rehman, Governor of the Central Bank of Bangladesh, described a number of his initiatives in making the Central Bank green and inclusive, including: increased automation to reduce paper use; guidelines on not funding industrial activities that could harm the environment; reports on carbon footprints; and funds earmarked for loans for women, education and green energy. Rehman said a key challenge was to ensure that the funds reach the most vulnerable, and described a national system to promote compliance and transparency.

Cristina Rumbaitis del Rio, Rockefeller Foundation, described the work of the Foundation in creating a climate change resilience network, and said she was proud of the work that their partners had done, listing initiatives as setting up national agricultural institutes in Africa. She described the challenges she faced in the early days of trying to fund adaptation activities through the Foundation, when the



Cristina Rumbaitis del Rio, Rockefeller Foundation

focus was primarily on mitigation. She said Foundations such as the Rockefeller are uniquely positioned to do what multilateral development banks could not, adding Foundation funds are limited but flexible and fast, and could be used to test out new ideas and innovate. She also highlighted the importance of capacity building for

civil society in developing countries.

Timmons Roberts, Brown University, said he was an academic who wanted to make a difference, and described his work in bringing students to D&C Days. He said that as a sociologist he was puzzled by why developing countries agreed to “bad deals” in Copenhagen and Cancun, with “pledge and review” instead of top-down targets. He felt funding was a big part of the puzzle, and described several initiatives to ensure better transparency and accountability in reporting climate change contributions and additionality of climate finance.

In the discussion that followed, participants discussed how to best engage the mainstream private sector in addressing climate change, particularly adaptation. Del Rio outlined a few options, including making a business case for engagement, or through policies and guidelines. Bhandari described a public-private partnership to be launched by ADB.

Another participant said that sometimes the problem was not the lack of funds but rather a lack of capacity to absorb funds at the local level and deliver results, and asked how



Preety Bhandari, ADB

this could be addressed. Del Rio responded that although a capacity gap exists, the lack of capacity to absorb funds could be seen as a paternalistic excuse not to deliver. Rehman said there is capacity all around, but that the question is how it can be tapped. He emphasized public-private partnerships.

On the issue of mainstreaming climate finance, Bhandari said programmatic approaches have not yet “found a magic wand.”

She highlighted incentives to scale-up the project-based approach, and promote country ownership.

In response to a question on the role of population control in climate change, Huq and Rehman outlined progress made in reducing the rate of population growth in Bangladesh. Timmons agreed that such measures were important, but highlighted the impact of affluence on climate change, saying the emissions of one Bangladeshi are a small fraction of the emissions of one American. Highlighting equity and justice elements, he said both overconsumption and population control should be addressed.

At the end of the session Huq told participants the Adaptation Fund could now accept contributions from individuals and invited participants to donate through the Adaptation Fund Board website.

Following a small celebration to mark the tenth anniversary of D&C Days, the meeting was closed at 5:30 pm by van Aalst.

## REPORT OF ADAPTATION PRACTITIONERS DAYS AT COP 18

On Saturday, 1 December, Bonizella Biagini, GEF, moderated the introductory session of APD, which she said would bring experience from the field on reducing vulnerability and increasing climate resilience.

Naoko Ishii, Chief Executive Officer, GEF, welcomed participants to the first APD. Thanking the sponsors, she said the growing intensity and frequency of extreme weather around the world is a harsh reminder of the urgency of adaptation to climate change. She stressed that incremental improvement in the way environment is managed is not enough, and transformational change on a global scale is needed. Successful innovative experiences such as those to be presented at APD could point the way to this change, she noted. Listing several projects funded by the LDCF and SCCF, she said practitioners are the real champions of adaptation, and could help the transition to the realm of action. She called on participants to focus on the lessons from the experiences shared at APD that will foster and enable innovation for adaptation.

Speaking on behalf of UNFCCC Executive Secretary Christiana Figueres, UNFCCC Chief of Staff Daniele Violetti said climate change impacts are placing an additional burden on vulnerable countries that already have a low adaptive capacity, but also present opportunities such as the chance to invest in clean energy. He called on vulnerable countries to use all the tools available,



Bonizella Biagini, GEF

including foreign direct investment, the technology mechanism and the Clean Development Mechanism to maximize the opportunity.

Richard Muyungi, Chair, Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), expressed his support for APD, noting it represents a new milestone in the adaptation process and implementation of the Nairobi Work Programme.

Mary Barton-Dock, Director, Climate Policy and Finance Department, World Bank, highlighted findings of a recent World Bank-commissioned study of the latest climate science, carried out by the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research and Climate Analytics, Germany. She underscored the key finding of the report that global temperatures are likely to rise by 4°C by the end of the century, resulting in extreme heatwaves and life-threatening sea level rise. She noted that



Mary Barton-Dock, World Bank

climate change particularly affects the poorest regions of the world and is likely to substantially undermine development goals. Stressing that urgent, decisive and “joined up” action is needed, she said the World Bank will redouble its efforts to mobilize and scale up climate finance to mainstream climate mitigation and adaptation in development decisions, with a focus on cities, sustainable agriculture and coastal management.

Yannick Glemarec, Executive Coordinator, UN Development Programme-GEF, noted that the gap in adaptation funding cannot be bridged by public finance alone and stressed the need to use available resources in a catalytic way. Noting the need for win-win policy solutions that integrate adaptation and development objectives, he highlighted some recent successes including: the introduction of improved farming practices in Cambodia that led to an 18% increase in rice yields; the introduction of drought resilient crops in Namibia; and an initiative by two South African insurance companies to help agri-businesses to invest in precautionary measures. Observing that the key challenge today is scaling up, he underscored the need to share and replicate such success stories.

Keith Alverson, UN Environment Programme (UNEP), emphasized the ecosystem-based approach to adaptation promoted by UNEP, based on harnessing the natural resilience and multiple benefits provided by ecosystems.

Alexander Müller, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the UN, highlighted three messages: adaptation is a key component to achieve world food security; adaptation must be seen in the broader context of sustainable development instead of creating a new silo; and several good practices already exist, which can help communities adapt.

Gottfried Gemmingen, Germany, emphasized the importance of the GEF, and of jumpstarting adaptation action on the ground. He noted Germany’s commitment to the LDCF, saying it is a useful fund for developing countries to implement adaptation projects. He described adaptation as a different way of looking at development, saying the current forum could provide further insights into what effective adaptation means.

Tapugao Falefou, Tuvalu, described the threats from climate change in his country, which he said was a small island state and an LDC, and only few meters above sea level. He said Tuvalu has prepared a NAPA, and implemented some of the activities listed in it with funding from the LDCF. He said his



country has suffered from loss of land and damage to property, and called for support for the loss and damage negotiations in the UNFCCC.

Pa Ousman Jarju, from the Gambia, also Chair of the LDC Group, reported that around US\$680 million in adaptation funding has been mobilized so far, for more than 160 projects in 46 LDCs. Stressing that “we are here to showcase success and value for money in improving the livelihoods of people on the ground,” he thanked all development partners for their support so far and called for additional efforts to meet the funding shortfall.

### **ADAPTATION IN PRACTICE – AFRICA, THE MIDDLE EAST AND ASIA**

Following the introductory session, participants broke into two parallel sessions, one on Adaptation in Africa and the Middle East, and the other on Adaptation in Asia.

#### **ADAPTATION IN AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST:**

The session was moderated by Saliha Dobardzic, GEF and chaired by Pa Ousman Jarju, the Gambia. Presenting his country’s NAPA, Jarju said it is focused on enhancing climate change resilience through early warning. He reported that following initial baseline studies, a two-phase action plan was developed.

Activities concluded during the first phase included purchasing meteorological equipment and vehicles for data collection and monitoring, installing fencing to protect weather stations, and training 18 technicians and meteorological experts. Identifying the lack of thorough analysis of socioeconomic data, including the relevance of data to users, as a key gap, he noted that a series of training workshops will be held for members of technical advisory committees and multidisciplinary training teams at project sites. On the way forward, he noted that an additional US\$8 million is needed to set up a fully functional early warning system. He also highlighted the need to establish a public-private platform to mobilize the private sector in climate-proofing initiatives.

Aloysius Kamperewera, Malawi, reported on the implementation of the LDCF-funded project, Climate Adaptation for Rural Livelihoods and Agriculture (CARLA), being implemented in three of the most vulnerable districts. Among activities carried out so far, he highlighted participatory vulnerability assessments at the community



Saliha Dobardzic, Facilitator

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to protect weather stations, and training 18 technicians and meteorological experts. Identifying the lack of thorough analysis of socioeconomic data, including the relevance of data to users, as a key gap, he noted that a series of training workshops will be held for members of technical advisory committees and multidisciplinary training teams at project sites. On the way forward, he noted that an additional US\$8 million is needed to set up a fully functional early warning system. He also highlighted the need to establish a public-private platform to mobilize the private sector in climate-proofing initiatives.

Aloysius Kamperewera, Malawi, reported on the implementation of the LDCF-funded project, Climate Adaptation for Rural Livelihoods and Agriculture (CARLA), being implemented in three of the most vulnerable districts. Among activities carried out so far, he highlighted participatory vulnerability assessments at the community

level and guidelines for adaptation planning processes that are integrated in existing development planning systems. Noting the lack of funding to scale up CARLA to other vulnerable districts, he stressed, among others, the need to: carefully manage expectations in neighbouring areas; develop a full and flexible package of adaptation actions to better meet the range of needs on the ground; and integrate social and physical vulnerability needs as well as present and future energy needs in adaptation planning.

Mathewos Hunde, Ethiopia, highlighted results of a pilot district-level adaptation project in Ethiopia’s dry northeastern region. He noted the overall objective is to: develop a range of climate-smart solutions by combining early warning information and communication; introduce drought tolerant and high yielding crop varieties and improved farming practices; improve livestock restocking and community-based natural resource management; and enhance smallholders’ access to markets and agricultural value chains. Among achievements so far, he highlighted the rehabilitation of more than 3000 hectares (ha) of land in six watersheds and integration monitoring information collected by the meteorology and agricultural departments to provide reliable weekly weather updates to farmers.

Rachid Firadi, Morocco, outlined the objectives of the country’s agricultural and water development strategy, known as Plan Maroc Vert. He noted the strategy aims to accelerate agricultural modernization, driven by the private sector, while also addressing “solidarity-based” agriculture practiced by smallholder farmers in dryland areas, mountainous zones and oases. Referring to the impacts of a severe drought in 1994-5 that led to a 45% drop in agricultural GDP, he stressed the need to address the vulnerability of smallholders through knowledge transfer on appropriate technology and market solutions and mobilizing additional financial and human resources to scale up adoption of proven adaptation practices. He concluded that while the project is still in its early days, 900 farmers so far have received training and 50% of the available investment funds have been utilized at the community level.

Rose Mukakomeye, Rwanda, highlighted ongoing activities on integrated watershed management in flood prone areas. Noting that climate change is accelerating the incidence and scale of flooding, landslides and other disasters, she said the establishment of a Department of Climate Change and International Obligations in 2009 aimed to ensure a coordinated national response at sufficient scale. She outlined a number of awareness raising activities carried out so far, including: carrying out a series of training workshops on mainstreaming climate change in district-level development



Panel (L-R): Mathewos Hunde, Ethiopia; Bonizella Biagini, GEF; Aloysius Kamperewera, Malawi; and Pa Ousman Jarju, The Gambia

planning and publication of a local language “training of trainers” manual; developing an atlas of the changing environment and implications of climate change resilience; producing a documentary on traditional coping mechanisms; and upgrading the country’s meteorological forecasting capacity with an accompanying website to make climate information more widely accessible.

Dini Abdallah Omar, Djibouti, presented on an adaptation project in vulnerable coastal zones. He said coastal zones in Djibouti are vulnerable to sea level rise and flooding, and mangroves and freshwater systems are already degraded because of anthropogenic pressures and climate change. He said the project, part of the country’s NAPA, is located in an area with high levels of poverty where local people depend on mangrove forests for fisheries and tourism. Listing the three main components of the project as research, policy revision and training, and ecosystem rehabilitation, he said work had already started on research, reviving 20 ha of mangrove forests and establishing a nursery. He listed challenges, including the lack of local resources and cultural barriers to achieving gender balance.

Ibrahim El Shinnawy, Egypt, presented on adaptation in the Nile delta to climate change and sea level rise through integrated coastal zone management. Following a 2008 study that defined the sectors and localities that would be affected by sea level rise, he said a project was launched to enhance resilience and reduce vulnerability in the coastal zone, which involved improving the regulatory framework, institutional capacity, and public awareness and preparedness.

In the discussion that followed, participants discussed: the dangers of maladaptation due to the lack of adequate information; the role of private finance; ensuring the long-term sustainability of projects; and mainstreaming and integration. Panelists highlighted a number of criteria for successful implementation as well as challenges at the community level, including, *inter alia*: facilitating community processes to ensure that communities are fully involved in identifying adaptation strategies; dealing with competing needs under resource constraints; convincing farmers and policy makers to invest for the long term; integrating adaptation strategies within broader national strategies for sustainable development and food security; and ensuring that adaptation projects tackle the total needs at community level by contributing to food security, water and sanitation and sustainable energy.

**ADAPTATION IN ASIA:** The session on adaptation in Asia was chaired by Pepetua Latasi, Chair of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, and moderated by Saleemul Huq, IIED.

Kyaw Win, Ministry of Primary Industries, Fiji, presented on the Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change project, funded by the SCCF and implemented by UNDP and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme. He said the project focused on food production and food security; coastal area management; and water sector projects in 13 south Pacific countries. Win said food production and security was the main focus in Fiji, and he described efforts to deal with flooding and saltwater intrusion.

Paramesh Nandy, UNDP Bangladesh, presented a project on community-based adaptation through coastal afforestation, aimed at enhancing the resilience of communities and protective ecosystems in some of the poorest areas of Bangladesh. Nandy said the project: established 6,372 ha of coastal afforestation that will absorb more than 600,000 tons of carbon annually; improved the adaptive capacity of

19,657 vulnerable coastal households through livelihood diversification; and empowered coastal communities by promoting land ownership and participation in decision-making. He said the restoration of barren coastal land and livelihood diversification through a “Forest, Fish, and Fruit” model had increased earnings in the area.

Sum Thy, Cambodia Ministry of Environment, presented on LDCF-funded projects on promoting resilience in the agricultural sector and coastal zone of Cambodia. He said his country was vulnerable due to limited capacity and a large rural population dependent on agriculture, adding that floods and droughts had exacerbated the situation. He said the projects started with Vulnerability Risk Assessments that take into account gender, and emphasized that the project already showed an 18% increase in yield of rice production. He also described a coastal zone project focused on communities living in low lying areas along the coast impacted by floods, which included activities such as rehabilitation of mangroves and livelihood alternatives.

Wenhong Huang, National Development and Reform Commission, China, presented on a project on mainstreaming adaptation in irrigated agriculture in China. She said the project, partly funded by the SCCF, had two components: to introduce, demonstrate and implement specific adaptation measures in selected demonstration areas; and to integrate appropriate adaptation measures in an existing project in the Huan, Huai and Hai River Basin, the breadbasket of China, which already suffers a shortage of water. Adaptation measures include water conservation and integrated comprehensive water saving technologies, she said, adding that the activities resulted in increasing the water production rate, increased awareness among farmers, and other benefits such as policy change.

Govardhan Das, India, presented on adaptation to climate change in drought stricken areas of south India. He emphasized the importance of rain-fed agriculture, particularly for poor smallholder farmers, and described the Strategic Priority on Adaptation to Climate Change project in seven districts aimed at sustainable land and water management, and awareness and capacity building. He said the project included participatory climate monitoring and farmer climate schools, and stressed that farmer participation was a common component. Among the challenges he listed: the need to demystify climate science and its uncertainties; land use changes; rural conflicts; ensuring participation of vulnerable groups and women; dealing with multiple stakeholders; reporting; and recruiting and retaining professionals.



Adaptation in Asia



L-R: Franck Jesus, GEF; Alain Ky-Zerbo, Burkina Faso; Mohamed Sumare, Mali; Cassandra De Young, FAO; and Bako Safi Solange Mody, Niger

In the discussion that followed, participants discussed how to ensure the sustainability of projects beyond the funding period; baseline data; and how to address future climate impacts in addition to current climate variability. Das said in the absence of reliable information on future impacts, the focus on current variability was deliberate. Moderator Huq said one way to address future impacts is to keep in mind the legacy of the project, and ensure positive impacts that will outlast the duration of the project itself.

#### **ADAPTATION IN PRACTICE – DEVELOPMENT SECTORS**

APD resumed on the morning of Sunday, 2 December, to discuss adaptation practices in the development sectors. Discussions continued in two parallel sessions on disaster risk management, coastal zone management and health, and food security and water resource management.

**ADAPTATION ACTIONS IN DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT, COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT AND HEALTH:** The session, chaired by Cinzia Losenno, ADB and moderated by Junu Shrestha, GEF, provided a brief overview of ADB support for disaster risk reduction (DRR). She noted that the ADB's 2020 strategy adopted the mainstreaming of DRR and adaptation as two central pillars in its development assistance. She also highlighted ADB's well-established partnership with the GEF, with 26 projects currently underway, and noted that the partnership is increasingly focusing on innovative approaches to building capacity for long term adaptation planning.

Riccardo Ciccozzi, Europa Re, presented a business case for scaling up catastrophe insurance in South East Europe (SEE). He noted that while the SEE region is highly vulnerable to natural disasters, insurance cover is extremely low with only 1% penetration in some countries. Emphasizing the economic impacts, he noted that in Germany, less than 1% of GDP is needed to recover from extremely rare natural events while in some SEE countries the figure is as high as 70%. This makes it difficult to develop high quality insurance products, he said, noting that Europa Re's contribution will be to invest in high resolution and reliable catastrophe models and risk management systems, as this is one of the primary barriers for entry for SEE insurers. He noted, however, that additional efforts will be needed to promote public awareness, improve the quality of insurance products and help governments to

develop appropriate policies. He said three countries, Serbia, Macedonia and Albania, are participating in the first phase of the project.

The presentation elicited a lot of interest from participants, with an extensive discussion on the feasibility of setting up similar models in other regions, particularly in SIDS. On the role of re-insurance companies as catalysts, Ciccozzi noted the need to promote insurance products that are simple, affordable, accessible and reliable for domestic consumers as well as small and medium sized enterprises. In the SEE context, he said a key challenge is overcoming the high level of public mistrust of insurance companies, stressing that the starting point is to develop reliable modeling tools and work with traditional insurers to build their confidence to develop high quality, market-oriented products and to quickly settle insurance claims. He cited Turkey, Czech Republic and Hungary as examples of countries where market penetration has expanded to more than 50% due to a combination of government support and private investments.

Aderito Santana, National Meteorological Institute, São Tomé and Príncipe, highlighted the challenges of implementing a NAPA in a country that is essentially made up of tiny volcanic islands. Emphasizing the vulnerability, not only of the predominantly fishing communities but the entire country, to sea level rise and accelerated coastal erosion, he noted the project focus is on early warning, safety at sea and coastline protection. Among results so far, he highlighted: the procurement of a marine meteorological station; purchasing safety equipment and providing safety at sea training for 485 fishermen; participatory vulnerability mapping; and engineering designs for structural work.

Ikam Moaniba, Office of the President, Kiribati, stressed that his country faces a very real and imminent threat of total eradication due to sea level rise. He outlined a range of "small and urgent projects" being undertaken to cope with current disasters, while simultaneously mapping a number of future scenarios that may include evacuation of the entire population. He outlined the objectives of the Kiribati Adaptation Project, established in 2003 with funding from the GEF Trust Fund and LDCF, and co-financing from Japan, Australia and New Zealand. He said the project was currently in its second stage, which entails piloting coastal hazard and risk diagnosis approaches, coral ecosystems monitoring, mangrove replanting and coastal seawall design. In conclusion, he urged



Cassandra De Young, FAO

the international community to understand the urgency and seriousness of the country's situation and find ways to scale up and expedite their assistance.

Discussing the two SIDS presentations, participants wondered how the investments made could be sustained in the face of more frequent storms and flooding and accelerated coastal erosion, which are devastating physical infrastructure and livelihoods. A representative of Wetlands International mentioned that they are exploring possibilities for "hybrid engineering" solutions, whereby mangrove planting is combined with natural engineering techniques to reduce coastal erosion and protect the coastline against storm surges, tsunamis and other extreme events.

Responding to a final question of whether migration is the only option left, Moaniba stated: "We are getting to that point even if we don't want to."

**ADAPTATION ACTIONS IN FOOD SECURITY AND WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT:** This session was moderated by Roland Sundstrom, GEF, and chaired by Cassandra De Young, FAO. De Young said the LDCF and SCCF projects presented at the session would demonstrate the particular vulnerabilities of the agricultural sector and share the best available knowledge to make a difference at the national and local scales. She said not all change is bad, but not everyone may be able to benefit from the opportunities that rise.

Bake Safi Solange, Niger, presented on a four-year project aimed at improving the resilience of food production systems and the capacity of the population to adapt to climate change. She said the activities under the project include: diffusion of improved seeds that could triple production; restoration of pastoral land; income generation particularly for women through vegetable farming and sewing centers; and training on generating meteorological information.

Alain Ky-Zerbo, Burkina Faso, described the activities of a NAPA-based project focused on agriculture, water and forest resources. He emphasized that adaptation activities are cross-sectoral and that the project worked to coordinate stakeholders from different sectors including meteorology,



Mohamed Soumare, Mali

agricultural scientists and environmental monitoring. He said a key activity in the project is the stabilization of sand dunes to avoid loss of habitations and agricultural land, and noted that 50 hectares of degraded land has already been restored. In addition, he said the project helped mostly women acquire livestock, and that meteorological capacity is being improved.

Mohamed Soumare, Mali, described ecosystem deterioration and loss of grazing land in Mali, and a four-year project to strengthen the capacity of the agricultural sector. He said the project covers six priorities identified in Mali's NAPA, including: dissemination of improved seed varieties; improved meteorological information; and awareness raising. He listed measures, including: the adoption of improved water management and soil conservation practices; better seed varieties; and improved farmer practices. Soumare emphasized the need for a participatory approach to climate proofing, the use of local knowledge, and the importance of political support for adaptation activities.

In the discussion that followed, participants talked about: the importance of a bottom-up approach and of local solutions; financing at the local level; delays on the implementation of adaptation projects; the challenges of matching bottom-up and top-down priorities; and the involvement of local authorities.

Adil Mohamed Ali, Sudan, presented on implementing NAPA priority interventions to build resilience in the agricultural and water sector in Sudan, where he said 70% of the population is dependent on climate sensitive livelihoods. He described a project focused on: improving access to water for farming and agricultural practices; improved crop varieties; land management; and the provision of evidence-based extension services. He said activities include, among other things: water harvesting, resulting in a 50-150% increase in yields; improved irrigation solutions, including solar water pumps, resulting in 20-60% increase in productivity; improved



Aaron Chigona, Zimbabwe

farming practices resulting in higher household incomes; and sand dune fixation through micro-fixing and planting seedlings.

Aaron Chigona, Zimbabwe, presented on a five-year project in Chiredzi on coping with drought and climate change by addressing

declining pastures and livestock productivity, increasing water scarcity, poverty, and flooding. He said the project focused on expanding the knowledge base, demonstrating options, developing local capacity, and disseminating lessons. Chigona described key outcomes as: capacity building for policy makers; improved livelihoods; improved access to climate information; and replication. He said challenges include: macro-economic instability; limited budgets; and lack of financing, business drivers and markets to incentivize adaptation.

Alpha Bockari, Sierra Leone, presented on a project on integrating adaptation into agricultural production and food security using climate information and services, to promote smallholder agricultural production and commercialization. He



Panel (L-R): Preety Bhandari, ADB; Atiur Rahman, Bangladesh Bank; Cristina Rumbaitis del Rio, Rockefeller Foundation; and Timmons Roberts, Brown University

said the project aimed at capacity building, improved access to resources, and planning for adaptation. Among the activities of the project he described the generation of climate information and “pre-commercialization” in agriculture activities including production, processing and marketing. He said expected outcomes include, among other things, an increase in the agriculture sectors contribution to the national economy, enhanced capacity of line-ministries and stakeholders, and additional employment for youth. Noting implementation was in process, he said this had resulted in the rehabilitation of more than 500,000 ha of swamp and improved food production.

In the ensuing discussion, participants highlighted: experiences with the involvement of different line ministries in project activities; the use of solar pumps; and the exchange of information and coordination between countries.

Session chair De Young thanked the participants, saying the projects described a mixed portfolio of approaches employing policy, information and technology tools. She highlighted efforts to involve the most vulnerable, diversify livelihoods, and the importance of cross-fertilization between sectors and stakeholders. She said it was encouraging that many of the projects were from NAPAs, and noted the common challenges related to practical discrepancies and in start up and implementation, which had nevertheless been surmounted. She encouraged continued communication and collaboration among countries and stakeholders.

Bonizella Biagini, GEF, closed the ADP technical sessions at 1:05 pm, summarizing the event and noting that she hoped the APD allowed the voice of adaptation practitioners in the field to be heard by the negotiators and civil society.

During an ADP side event that followed the closing, a documentary on climate change challenges due to rapid glacial melt in the Himalayas, “Revealed, the Himalayan Meltdown” was screened, featuring, among other things, the LDCF project in Bhutan on Glacial Lake Outburst Flooding. The event was chaired by Ugyen Tshewang, Secretary of National Environment Commission, Bhutan.

## UPCOMING MEETINGS

19th Meeting of the Adaptation Fund Board [rescheduled]: The Adaptation Fund Board supervises and manages the Adaptation Fund under the authority and guidance of the

countries that are party to the Kyoto Protocol. **dates:** 11-14 December 2012 **location:** Bonn (Nordrhein-Westfalen), Germany **contact:** Jeannette Jin Yu Lee **phone:** +1 (202) 473-7499 **fax:** +1(202) 522-2720 **email:** jlee21@thegef.org **www:** <http://www.adaptation-fund.org/page/calendar>

**107th Session of the IFAD Executive Board:** The IFAD Executive Board has full authority to decide on the programme of work, approval of projects, programmes and grants and to adopt/recommend action, pending the final approval of the Governing Council, on matters related to policy, the annual administrative budget, applications for membership and staffing within the Fund. **dates:** 12-13 December 2012 **location:** Rome (Lazio), Italy **phone:** +39 6504591 **fax:** +39 65043463 **email:** ifad@ifad.org **www:** <http://www.ifad.org/events/index.htm>

**Third IRENA General Assembly:** The third session of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) Assembly, IRENA’s supreme governing body, will finalize remaining institution-building issues, report on its progress to Member States, and renew its mandate on encouraging the global uptake of renewable energy. The events is part of Abu Dhabi Sustainability Week (ADSW). **dates:** 13-14 January 2013 **location:** Abu Dhabi (Abu Dhabi), United Arab Emirates **phone:** +971-2-4179001 **email:** secretariat@irena.org **www:** <http://www.abudhabisustainabilityweek.com/>



CBD Executive Secretary Braulio Ferreira de Souza Dias addresses Livelhoods Day.



Group photo at the close of the Adaptation Practitioners Days Session.

**International Water Summit 2013:** The inaugural International Water Summit will be hosted by Masdar and provide an opportunity for participants to network with global politicians, experts from the international water community and leaders from the public and private sectors, and collaborate in the development of solutions for some of the world's most water-scarce regions. The Summit is part of Abu Dhabi Sustainability Week (ADSW). **dates:** 15-17 January 2013 **location:** Abu Dhabi (Abu Dhabi), United Arab Emirates **www:** <http://www.abudhabisustainabilityweek.com/>

**Abu Dhabi International Renewable Energy Conference (ADIREC):** The Abu Dhabi International Renewable Energy Conference (ADIREC) brings together representatives from government, the private sector and civil society to discuss the advancement of renewable energy. The event is part of Abu Dhabi Sustainability Week (ADSW). **dates:** 15-17 January 2013 **location:** Abu Dhabi (Abu Dhabi), United Arab Emirates **contact:** Jonathan Skeen REN 21 Consultant **phone:** +33 1 44 37 50 98 **email:** [jonathan.skeen@ren21.net](mailto:jonathan.skeen@ren21.net) **www:** <http://www.abudhabisustainabilityweek.com/>

**World Future Energy Summit (WFES) 2013:** Hosted by Masdar, and acting as the centrepiece of the Abu Dhabi Sustainability Week, the sixth World Future Energy Summit (WFES) 2013 aims to bring together global leaders in policy, technology and business to discuss the state of the art, develop new ways of thinking and shape the future of renewable energy. **dates:** 15-17 January 2013 **venue:** The Abu Dhabi National Exhibition Centre (ADNEC) **location:** Abu Dhabi (Abu Dhabi), United Arab Emirates **www:** <http://www.abudhabisustainabilityweek.com/>

**Thirteenth Dialogue on Forests, Governance and Climate Change:** The 13th RRI Dialogue, sub-titled "Status of Tenure Reforms in West and Central Africa and Impacts of Large-Scale Land Acquisitions, Extractive and Infrastructure Sectors," is being organized by the Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI), the Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale (COMIFAC), the Cameroonian Ministry of Forest and Wildlife (MINFOF), and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Participants will take stock of tenure reform in Central and West Africa since 2009, examining new pressures on forest lands from large scale land acquisitions, extractive industries, and infrastructure projects. **dates:** 23-25 January 2013 **venue:** Yaounde Conference Center **location:** Yaounde (Centre), Cameroon **contact:** Boubacar Diarra **phone:** +223 76 45 55 45 **email:** [bdiarra@rightsandresources.org](mailto:bdiarra@rightsandresources.org) **www:** <http://www.rightsandresources.org/events.php?id=687>

**UNC CD 2nd Scientific Conference and CST S-3:** The UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNC CD) 2nd Scientific

Conference will be held in Fortaleza, Brazil, during the 3rd special session of the Committee for Science and Technology (CST S-3). ~~The scientific conference will be the main part of the CST session and will consider the theme "Economic assessment of desertification, sustainable land management and resilience of arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas," with a focus on two sub-topics: economic and social impacts of desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD); and costs and benefits of policies and practices addressing DLDD.~~ **dates:** 4-7 February 2013 **location:** Fortaleza (Ceara), Brazil **contact:** UNCCD Secretariat **phone:** +49 228 815 2800 **fax:** +49 228 815 2898/99 **email:** [secretariat@unccd.int](mailto:secretariat@unccd.int) **www:** <http://2sc.unccd.int/home/?HighlightID=111>

**Second International Conference on Water Resources and Environmental Management (ICWRE 2013):** This conference will convene around the theme "Water, Food, Energy Security and Climate Change," and discussions will be organized around sub-themes including: water for sustainable future; global water security; water supply and sanitation; integrated water resources management (IWRM); and environment, water and health. The conference is being organized by Global Institute for Water, Environment, and Health (GIWEH), based in Geneva, Switzerland, and the Mohamadia School for Engineers, Rabat, Morocco, in partnership with UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education. **dates:** 12-14 February 2013 **location:** Marrakesh (Marrakech), Morocco **contact:** Amira Laribi **phone:** +41 (0) 22 733 75 11 **fax:** +41 (0) 22 740 00 11 **email:** [amira.laribi@icwre.com](mailto:amira.laribi@icwre.com) **www:** <http://www.icwre.com/index.php>

**27th Session of UNEP Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum:** The 27th session of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum (GC 27/GMEF) of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) is scheduled to convene from 18-22 February 2013, in Nairobi, Kenya. In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 53/242 (Report of the Secretary-General on environment and human settlements) of 28 July 1999, the Governing Council constitutes the annual ministerial-level global environmental forum in which participants gather to ~~review important and emerging policy issues in the field of the~~ environment. **dates:** 18-22 February 2013 **location:** Nairobi (Nairobi Area), Kenya **contact:** Secretary, Governing Bodies, UNEP **phone:** +254-20 7623431 **fax:** +254-20 7623929 **email:** [sgc.sgb@unep.org](mailto:sgc.sgb@unep.org) **www:** [http://www.unep.org/ecalendar/contents/upcoming\\_events.asp](http://www.unep.org/ecalendar/contents/upcoming_events.asp)

**High-level Meeting on National Drought Policy (HMNDP):** The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the Secretariat of the UN Convention to



Combat Desertification (UNCCD), in collaboration with a number of UN agencies, international and regional organizations and key national agencies, are organizing the HMNDP in Geneva, Switzerland, in March 2013. HMNDP will provide practical insight into useful, science-based actions to address the key drought issues being considered by governments and the private sector under the UNCCD and the various strategies to cope with drought. **dates:** 11-15 March 2013 **venue:** International Conference Centre (CICG) **location:** Geneva (Geneve), Switzerland **contact:** M.V.K. Sivakumar, WMO **phone:** +41 22 730 8380 **fax:** +41 22 730 80 42 **email:** msivakumar@wmo.int **www:** <http://www.unccd.int/Lists/SiteDocumentLibrary/HLM%20drought...>

**Asia Water Week 2013:** Organized by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Asian Water Week 2013 will address ongoing efforts to reform water management policies and strengthen priority programmes. Focusing on the theme "Water Security for All" the meeting will cover issues including climate change, the water-food-energy nexus, disaster management, civil society, financing, private sector involvement and governance. **dates:** 13-15 March 2013 **location:** Manila (Manila), Philippines **additional:** ADB headquarters **contact:** Ian Makin **phone:** +632 632 5803 **www:** <http://www.adb.org/news/events/asia-water-week-2013>

**UNFF 10:** The focus of the tenth session of the UN Forum on Forests (UNFF 10) is forests and economic development, including agenda items on: forest products and services; national forest programmes and other sectoral policies and strategies; reducing risks and impacts of disasters; and benefits of forests and trees to urban communities. **dates:** 8-19 April 2013 **location:** Istanbul (Istanbul), Turkey **contact:** UNFF Secretariat **phone:** +1-212-963-3401 **fax:** +1-917-367-3186 **email:** [unff@un.org](mailto:unff@un.org) **www:** <http://www.un.org/esa/forests/session.html>

**Fourth Clean Energy Ministerial:** CEM4 will bring together ministers from more than 20 participating countries under the theme of "Technology and Business Innovation". Topics that will be discussed include: progress by the 13 clean energy initiatives of CEM; enhancing cooperation between CEM governments; and the development of public-private partnerships to support clean energy development. **dates:** 17-18 April 2013 **location:** New Delhi (Delhi), India **contact:** CEM Secretariat **www:** <http://www.cleanenergyministerial.org/events/cem4/index.html>

**Fourth Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction:** The aim of the Fourth Session is to continue the momentum into a durable and sustained effort from all actors to take shared responsibility in reducing risks and reinforcing resilience in our communities. The official agenda will be from 21-23 May. **dates:** 19-23 May 2013 **venue:** International Conference Centre Geneva **location:** Geneva,

Switzerland **phone:** +41-2291-78907 **fax:** +41-2291-78964 **email:** [globalplatform@un.org](mailto:globalplatform@un.org) **www:** <http://www.preventionweb.net/globalplatform/2013/>

**GEF Council Meeting:** The Global Environmental Facility (GEF) Council meets twice per year to approve new projects with global environmental benefits in the GEF's focal areas, and provide guidance to the GEF Secretariat and Agencies. **dates:** 17-21 June 2013 **venue:** World Bank Headquarters **location:** Washington (District of Columbia), United States of America **contact:** GEF Secretariat **phone:** 1 202 473-0508 **fax:** 1 202 522-3240 **email:** [secretariat@thegef.org](mailto:secretariat@thegef.org) **www:** [http://www.thegef.org/gef/council\\_meetings](http://www.thegef.org/gef/council_meetings)

**19th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC:** The COP will take place in Warsaw, Poland. **dates:** 11-22 November 2013 **location:** TBA **contact:** UNFCCC Secretariat **phone:** 49-228-815-1000 **fax:** 49-228-815-1999 **email:** [secretariat@unfccc.int](mailto:secretariat@unfccc.int) **www:** <http://www.unfccc.int>

## GLOSSARY

ADB	Asian Development Bank
APD	Adaptation Practitioners Days
CDKN	Climate and Development Network
COP	Conference of Parties
D&C	Development and Climate
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
IISD	International Institute of Sustainable Development
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LDC	Least Developed Countries
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
NAPA	National adaptation programmes of action
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
SEE	South and Eastern Europe
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change





# Mountain Day Bulletin

## A Summary Report of Mountain Day 2

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### MOUNTAIN DAY 2: 3 DECEMBER 2012

Mountain Day 2, “Mainstreaming Rio+20 outcomes in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) processes for prosperous, resilient, and sustainable mountain ecosystems and communities,” was held in Doha, Qatar, on 3 December 2012, on the sidelines of the 2012 UN Climate Change Conference. It was organized by the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) and the Mountain Partnership Secretariat (MPS)/Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), in the context of the Strategic Initiative for Mountains and Climate Change funded by the Development Grant Facility of the World Bank. Other sponsors and partners included the Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS), Water and Climate Coalition (WCC), the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), the ICIMOD-based Himalayan Climate Change Adaptation Programme (HICAP) and the Government of Nepal.

The Day was structured into two High Level Sessions, three Plenary Discussion Sessions, and one Parallel Knowledge Café Session. The discussion sessions focused on: climate change stories from different mountain regions of the world; integrated management of mountain water resources; and the role of mountains in food security and livelihoods. The high level opening session focused on the Mountain Agenda in post Rio+20 scenarios. The closing high-level round table reflected on the key messages to convey to the climate change negotiators.

The Day started with a keynote speech made by Gyan Chandra Acharya, Under Secretary General and High Representative for Least Developed, Landlocked and



**Gyan Chandra Acharya**, Under Secretary General and High Representative for Least Developed, Landlocked and Developing Small Island States, UN

Developing Small Island States, UN, who recalled the International Conference of Mountain Countries on Climate Change organized by Nepal and noted its importance for the inclusion of mountain concerns in the outcome document of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD or Rio+20). He concluded by emphasizing the need for coordinated work between the Rio Conventions, noting the need to include mountains in their action plans.

Co-chair Keshab Man Shakya, Minister of Environment, Science and Technology, Nepal, underscored the increased frequency of floods and glacier melts, and the unpredictable decline in water availability. He highlighted the challenges of addressing sustainability in a rapidly changing climate, emphasizing that such challenges call for partnerships and increased funding for financing climate adaptation in mountain environments. Co-chair Marco Onida, Secretary General of the Permanent Secretariat of the Alpine Convention, stressed the importance of coming together to push the mountain agenda, as mountains may not always be a political priority for many countries.

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<http://enb.iisd.mobi/>



The main outputs of the session were the Key Messages from the discussion session to the Eighteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC COP 18) negotiators. Thomas Hofer, MPS/FAO, noted that the role of mountains as water towers of the world is threatened by the melting of glaciers; mountain communities are used to coping with climate variability but the effects of climate change are very strong and thus they need support to implement their adaptation strategies and for capacity development; and there is a need for partnerships and strong and rigorous science to understand and address climate change in mountain ecosystems, which are extremely complex. Mats Eriksson recalled the centrality of water in addressing climate change and mountains, stating that local knowledge needs to be brought onboard. Virendra Pal Singh, ICRAF, said that climate change remains poorly understood due to the lack of capacity-building and limited knowledge, and that the theme of food security should be utilized to expand learning opportunities.



Thomas Hofer, MPS/FAO

Sameera Zaib, youth ambassador, ICIMOD, highlighted the need to: enable the participation of youth in climate negotiations; elevate the mountain agenda in such negotiations; and reach the most marginalized communities.



Mats Eriksson, Stockholm International Water Institute

Nearly half the world's countries have significant mountainous regions. Mountain ecosystems provide more than half of the world's population with drinking water, and provide water for agriculture, industry, power generation, and other uses for many hundred million others. Additionally, mountains are home to half of the world's biodiversity hotspots as well as to many threatened and endangered species, and also provide tourism and recreation opportunities.

## A BRIEF HISTORY OF MOUNTAINS, CLIMATE CHANGE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Mountain regions are amongst the most sensitive to climate change, and receding glaciers are one of the most visible indicators of global change. If current trends continue, many glaciers are expected to disappear completely by the end of the century, potentially leading to catastrophic changes in weather and water availability for large parts of the world.

One of the first and only major international decisions to include language on mountains and mountainous regions was the UN Conference On Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the Earth Summit. This meeting was held from 3 to 14 June 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and involved over 100 Heads of State and Government, representatives from 178 countries, and some 17,000 participants. The principal outputs of UNCED were the Rio

Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21 (a 40-chapter programme of action), and the Statement of Forest Principles. The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity were also opened for signature during the Earth Summit. Agenda 21 called for the creation of a Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) to ensure effective follow-up of UNCED, enhance international cooperation, and examine progress in the implementation of Agenda 21 at the local, national, regional and international levels.

On mountains, Chapter 13 of Agenda 21 recognizes the important ecological, economic and social functions of, and services provided by, mountainous regions. It also makes a number of recommendations to governments on mountains, including: promoting erosion control; incentivizing resource conservation; promoting alternative livelihoods; creating protected areas to save wild genetic material; developing early-warning systems and disaster-response teams for hazardous areas; identifying mountain areas threatened by air pollution; and creating information centers on mountain ecosystems including building expertise on sustainable agriculture and conservation areas. In its capacity as the lead agency on mountains within the UN system, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) was made as the Task Manager of Chapter 13.

More recently, organizations such as the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) have held dozens of meetings, workshops and conferences on mountains and mountainous regions. One of their most recent meetings, a UNCED associated event, was the International Conference on the Green Economy and Sustainable Mountain Development: Opportunities and Challenges in View of Rio+20, which was supported by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), and held in Kathmandu, Nepal, from 5 to 7 September 2011. Participants discussed the relevance and scope of the green economy in the context of sustainable mountain development. The conference explored strategies, approaches and options for enhancing the role and prominence of mountain systems in regional and international debates and discussions.

The outcome of the conference was the "Kathmandu Declaration on Green Economy and Sustainable Mountain Development." The Declaration made several recommendations to governments, calling for, *inter alia*: the establishment of mechanisms to compensate and reward communities for mountain ecosystem services and improvement in markets for these services; creation of an enabling environment for promoting the green economy and investment in mountain regions; the ecosystem-based management approach; and efforts to ensure access and rights for women and indigenous communities, including valuation and utilization of traditional knowledge and practices.

**Mountain Day:** The first Mountain Day took place on 4 December 2011 during the 17th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 17) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), in Durban, South Africa. Mountain Day was organized by the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, and the Mountain Partnership Consortium. The event highlighted the critical role that mountain ecosystems play in climate adaptation and sustainable development as well as the vulnerability of mountains, and those who depend on them, to climate change. Mountain Day assembled two high-

level panels of ministers and decision-makers to call attention to the value and role of mountains, and to call on COP 17 delegates and global development partners to protect vital mountain ecosystems from the threats presented by climate change. Key messages from the event included that: mountains are the water towers of the world and global hotspots for biodiversity; the value of the ecosystem goods and services derived from mountains is under-recognized, under-valued and poorly compensated; major downstream ecosystems and economies are highly dependent on mountains; international organizations and national governments should introduce policies and financing to support adaptation programmes in mountains for improved livelihoods and sustainability; and global development strategies and policies should recognize, value and create incentives to enhance benefits derived from mountains.

## REPORT

### OPENING SESSION

Madhav Karki, Deputy Director General, International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), opened the event, welcoming participants and introducing the co-chairs of the event: Keshab Man Shakya, Minister of Environment, Science, and Technology, Nepal and Marco Onida, Secretary-General, Permanent Secretariat of the Alpine Convention. David Molden, Director General, ICIMOD, stressed that Mountain Day Two is a time to reflect and double efforts to communicate the importance of mountains, their people and the ecosystem services they provide. He also highlighted that youth play a critical role in conveying this message to world leaders and thus welcomed the presence of youth ambassadors at the meeting. Thomas Hofer, Interim Coordinator, Mountain Partnership Secretariat (MPS), Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), introduced a video on the role of mountains and how they are impacted by climate change. He highlighted three messages: many partnerships have been established to pursue the mountain agenda; mountain ecosystems contain sensitive indicators of climate change; and one of the key functions of the MPS is to mainstream mountains into international negotiations.



Madhav Karki, ICIMOD



David Molden, Director General, ICIMOD



L-R: Keshab Man Shakya, Minister of Environment, Science, and Technology, Nepal, and Marco Onida, Secretary-General, Permanent Secretariat of the Alpine Convention

Gyan Chandra Acharya, Under Secretary General and High Representative for Least Developed, Landlocked Developing and Small Island States, UN, recalled the International Conference on Green Economy and Sustainable Mountain Development organized by ICIMOD in 2011, noting its importance for the inclusion of mountain concerns in the outcome document of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD or Rio+20). He closed his remarks emphasizing the need for coordinated work between the Rio Conventions and noted that mountains need to be part of their action plans.

Co-chair Keshab Man Shakya underscored the increased frequency of floods and glacier melts and the unpredictable decline in water availability. He highlighted the challenges of addressing sustainability in a rapidly changing climate, emphasizing that such challenges call for partnerships and increased funding for financing climate adaptation in mountain environments. Co-chair Onida stressed the importance of coming together to push the mountain agenda, as mountains may not always be a political priority for many countries.

### STORIES ON CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS AND LOCAL RESPONSES FROM DIFFERENT MOUNTAIN REGIONS OF THE WORLD

Thomas Hofer, MPS/FAO, introduced the session, organized by MPS, in collaboration with ICIMOD. Highlighting that many of the climate change discussions are general and at a policy level, he said that what happens on the ground is not so often heard.

Noting that the Alps are a laboratory for innovation and renewable energies, Marco Onida, Alpine Convention, highlighted: scarcity of land; the use of hydropower and the need to balance it with the need to protect watersheds; and the potential for use of solar roofs. He said that the effects of climate change in the Alps are visible and expensive, and that the impact of natural hazards is high. Madhav Karki, ICIMOD, discussed the impacts of climate change in the Hindu-Kush Himalayan region, noting that: the region is warming faster than any other part of the globe and that as a result of climate change it is experiencing more extreme weather events impacting people and ecosystems. He highlighted key messages, including the need to: improve value chain and watershed management to build the resilience of local communities; improve communication between researchers and local communities, as often they are not aware of why certain weather events happen; and establish early warning systems to increase preparedness of local communities.

Hofer highlighted hydrological trends in small watersheds in the Fouta Djallon highlands in West Africa, emphasizing that it is difficult to differentiate between climate variability



and climate change, and that observed hydrological trends might also be attributed to land use changes. He also cited the difficulty in identifying overarching trends, given varying mountain terrains. Gonzalo Beker, Peru, presented on the impacts of climate change on glaciers, ecosystems and the people in the Andes. He noted that the capacity to respond to climate change is present among local people and that traditional knowledge should be harnessed. Jose Luis Balmaceda, ambassador of Chile, highlighted that the severity of glacier melt in his country is mainly caused by climate change.



Gonzalo Beker, Peru

### **INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND OTHER MOUNTAIN ECOSYSTEM SERVICES FOR MEETING ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE GOALS**

Karin Lexen, Water and Climate Coalition, introduced the session, organized by the Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI) in cooperation with WCC, on integrated management of water and other mountain ecosystem services. She highlighted the need to focus on how countries participating in the Doha Climate Change Conference can make decisions on climate mitigation and adaptation that are informed by local implementation. She noted that local knowledge is critical to the success of measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change. She highlighted: the cross-cutting nature of water;



Karin Lexen, Water and Climate Coalition

the gaps between policy and implementation; and the need to integrate water into programmes and mechanisms under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Fred Boltz, Conservation International and the Alliance for Global Water Adaptation, citing the case of the Colorado River,



Fred Boltz, Conservation International and the Alliance for Global Water Adaptation

noted that often infrastructure and water resource management have been designed for a single climate and in the future multiple climate scenarios should be considered. Mats Eriksson, SIWI, noted that there are lessons regarding infrastructure development, particularly related to flood mitigation, that are overlooked. Citing the example of the embankment construction in the Koshi Basin, between India and Nepal, he called for better

cost-benefit analysis, improvement of governance systems, and transparency in projects and institutions. He concluded by noting the need to fight corruption and involve the local level in infrastructure development. Pervaiz Amir, Global Water Partnership (GWP), discussed mountains and water in Pakistan, noting that very little knowledge gleaned from local experience is mainstreamed into policy-making. He also stressed that water management has implications for conflict and governance.



Bai-Mass Taal, Executive Secretary, African Ministers' Council on Water, stressed the importance of finding the "bridge" between negotiators.

Bai-Mass Taal, Executive Secretary, African Ministers' Council on Water, shared the importance of finding the "bridge" between negotiators. Noting the lack of engagement of ministers with non-environmental portfolios, he stressed the need to understand the politics of multilateral negotiations, since these can hinder the advancement of science. As a solution, he proposed focusing on areas of agreement and moving from "conference hotels" towards implementation.

### **CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION IN MOUNTAINS FOR FOOD SECURITY, LIVELIHOODS AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES**

David Molden, ICIMOD, introduced the last session, which was organized by CGIAR, through its research initiative on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS), and the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF), in collaboration with ICIMOD and its Himalayan Climate Change Adaptation Programme (HICAP). Suman Bisht, gender specialist, ICIMOD, presented the key message from the recent international ICIMOD conference, Bhutan+10: Gender and Sustainable Mountain Development in a Changing World. She highlighted that women are important game changers and that their adaptation practices can be an important resource in introducing climate change adaptation strategies. However, Bisht noted that women are not often heard. Nand Kishor Agrawal, HICAP/ICIMOD, on challenges for adaptation, said uncertainty is obstructing local action, since local-level climate projections are not yet established; institutions are unaware of the issues; and community knowledge remains underexplored. However, he argued that adaptation cannot wait until knowledge is perfect and explained how the HICAP



Nand Kishor Agrawal, HICAP/ICIMOD



Virendra Pal Singh, Regional Coordinator, HICAP/ICIMOD, presented on climate smart agricultural practices for food security, drawing from experiences in India and Bhutan.

project is enhancing resilience to climate change by reducing uncertainty and improving knowledge development and management both short- and long-term. Virendra Pal Singh, Regional Coordinator, HICAP/ICIMOD, presented on climate smart agricultural practices for food security, drawing from experiences in India and Bhutan. He highlighted lessons learned there, including: that joint planning with stakeholders made implementation easy; and that participation of local communities was key to the success of the projects.

Dietrich Schmidt-Vogt, ICRAF, reflected on agroforestry experiences in the ICRAF East Asia node. He stressed that the agroforestry approach allows greater resilience against environmental stresses, as it allows for diversification. He noted that the complexity of mountain environments could be an asset for more flexibility in the face of climate change.

#### **PANEL RESPONSE AND DISCUSSION**

A panel, moderated by David Molden, ICIMOD, convened to reflect on the day's discussions and address questions raised by the audience. Nand Kishor Agrawal highlighted that many mountain regions struggle with issues of land tenure, water use rights and access to food, exacerbated by drought events. Arjun Karki, LDC Watch, presented the civil society perspective, recalling how politics of climate change can negatively affect the least developed countries and the most vulnerable regions by hindering bold climate action. He stressed the limits of

adaptation policies due to the need for significant mitigation action. Asuncion St. Clair, Centre for International Climate and Environmental Research (CICERO), emphasized the need to use adaptation measures that take into consideration the resiliency and vulnerability of communities. Peter Akong Minang, ASB-Partnership for tropical Forest Margins, focused on the implications of Mountain Day 2 for Africa. Recalling that agriculture is strongly affected by adaptation projects, he argued the need for better synergies between adaptation and mitigation policies, especially in terms of land use and use of ecosystems resources. Virendra Pal Singh, ICRAF, expressed agreement with Schmidt-Vogt that diversification is the best strategy for adapting to climate change. He suggested that Africa and Asia work more closely on developing common strategies.

#### **PARALLEL SESSION: KNOWLEDGE CAFÉ – THE MOUNTAIN AGENDA IN POST RIO+20 SCENARIOS**

May Zin Taw, Myanmar, Youth Ambassador, ICIMOD, introduced the parallel session “Knowledge Café” presenting the work of the organization “Youth Informed” in urban areas. She stressed the importance of building local and global knowledge platforms in order to cope with sustainable development challenges. Moderator Anja Rasmussen, ICIMOD, presented the work method for the session, which consisted of rounds of 10-minute debates between ICIMOD Youth Ambassadors and senior members of large NGOs. During the presentation of the outcomes, Sameera Zaib, Pakistan, Youth Ambassador, ICIMOD, highlighted three potential solutions to the question of how to further engage youth in the official negotiations, including the use of social media tools, engagement in bilateral debates with negotiators and voicing youth's needs during plenary discussions. Timila Dhakwa, Asia-Pacific, Youth Ambassador, ICIMOD, noted the need for a “combined narrative on mountains” and highlighted the group's idea to publicly stress the role of mountains as providers of freshwater. Reflecting on what youth can do, May Zin Taw emphasized the need for policy makers to be proactive and work on the reduction of language barriers when engaging with young people. She also mentioned the importance of networking among youth movements to guarantee the implementation of sustainable development policies on the ground.



Panel Response and Discussion. L-R: Asuncion St. Clair, CICERO; Virendra Pal Singh, Regional Coordinator, HICAP/ICIMOD; Dietrich Schmidt-Vogt, ICRAF; Nand Kishor Agrawal, HICAP/ICIMOD; Suman Bisht, gender specialist, ICIMOD; and David Molden, Director General, ICIMOD.



Sameera Zaib, youth ambassador from Pakistan, ICIMOD

### MINISTERIAL/POLICY MAKERS' ROUNDTABLE PANEL DISCUSSIONS

The roundtable panel discussions, moderated by David Molden, ICIMOD, were attended by: Co-chair Keshab Man Shakya, Maria Fabiana Loguzzo, Minister Director General for Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Argentina, Krishna Gyawali, Ministry of Industry, Nepal, Gabriela Seiz, Head of International Affairs Division, Federal Office of Meteorology and Climatology, Switzerland, Pema Choephyel, Director, Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation, Bhutan, Alfredo Guillet, Directorate General for Development Cooperation (DGCS), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Italy, and Ksenija Skrilec, Minister Plenipotentiary, Directorate for Global Issues and Multilateral Political Relations, Slovenia.

Sameera Zaib, Youth Ambassador, ICIMOD, highlighted three key messages from the parallel session: to enable the participation of youth in climate negotiations; to elevate the mountain agenda in such negotiations; and to reach the most marginalized communities.

Thomas Hofer, MPS/FAO, presented the key messages from his session: the role of mountains as water towers of the world is threatened by the melting of glaciers; mountain communities are used to cope with climate variability but the effects of climate change are very strong and thus they need support

to implement their adaptation strategies and for capacity development; and there is a need for partnerships and strong and rigorous science to understand and address climate change in mountain ecosystems, which are extremely complex.

Mats Eriksson recalled the centrality of water when approaching climate change and mountains, stating that local knowledge needs to be brought onboard. Virendra Pal Singh, ICRAF, summarized the main points from his session: climate change remains poorly understood due to the lack of capacity-



Maria Fabiana Loguzzo, Argentina

building and limited knowledge; and the theme of food security should be utilized to expand learning opportunities.

The panelists reacted to the key messages presented. Maria Fabiana Loguzzo, Argentina, noted that mountain communities are one of the most important aspects of the mountain agenda, in light of their vulnerabilities to climate change. She mentioned that Argentina is working on empowering local mountain communities, which implies the sharing of more information, including on development issues, as well as access to education and capacity-building opportunities. She stressed the challenging task of enabling participation of local mountain communities in decision-making at the national level. She noted that Argentina would push to move the mountain agenda forward but noted that on this day it was hard to predict whether the climate change negotiations would progress and if mountains would have a place in them. Pema Choephyel, Bhutan, noted two necessary factors: governance, which is critical for an effective climate policy for mountainous regions, and the existence of national capabilities that could be shared through partnerships. He underscored that a nation should not wait for funding to "keep working", and expressed Bhutan's desire to further engage on the mountain agenda.

Alfredo Guillet, Italy, highlighted his country's support for partnerships, including the MPS, as key to elevating the mountain agenda and sharing lessons learned, and for incentives for supporting mountain communities' livelihoods, which are at risk of being displaced because of climate change. He stressed that the key to mobilizing the global mountain agenda is to engage at the national level.



A view of the Ministerial/Policy Makers' Roundtable Panel Discussions



L-R: Gabriela Seiz, Head of International Affairs Division, Federal Office of Meteorology and Climatology, Switzerland, and Alfredo Guillet, Italy

Gabriela Seiz, Switzerland, highlighted the role of science for tackling the effects of climate change on mountains, saying that systematic observation tools are fundamental. She recommended that parties reach out to their national focal points in order to verify the availability of scientific tools to conduct systematic evaluations. Krishna Gyawali, Nepal, commended the work of ICIMOD and recalled that the most



Krishna Gyawali, Nepal

important stakeholder in this debate is “the people”, due to their capacity for generating knowledge. He underscored that messages of policy makers need to be conveyed to local communities. He stated that simply saying that mountains are important to fight climate change is not enough and suggested that a common story on mountains needs to be built, based on strong input from science. Ksenija Skrilec, Slovenia, highlighted the value of transboundary cooperation and sharing of lessons, including collaborations between local communities and national bodies.

Members of the audience agreed with the need to address climate change in mountains, but some noted the challenge of identifying what actions to undertake and suggested it is best to identify those first at the local and national level. Co-chair Keshab Man Shakya summarized the discussions, noting that many questions remain open on how to mainstream mountains

in the global agenda. Thomas Hofer, MPS/FAO, made some concluding remarks, calling on, *inter alia*, “breaking the silos”, by integrating water and food security in the mountain agenda. Madhav Kharki, ICIMOD, expressed the hope that the messages stemming from this meeting would inform not only the climate negotiations but other multilateral processes as well.

David Molden, ICIMOD, closed the meeting at 7.51 pm.

## UPCOMING MEETINGS

### Expert Consultation on Research and Management Priorities for High-Altitude Rangelands and their Interfaces:

The Expert Consultation on Research and Management Priorities for High Altitude Rangelands and their Interfaces in the Hindu Kush Himalayas, organized by the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), will bring together partners and international experts working on ecosystem interfaces of high-altitude rangelands to identify knowledge needs and priorities and to develop an advocacy plan for high-altitude rangelands in the Hindu Kush Himalayan (HKH) region. The workshop will build on ICIMOD’s efforts to promote the conservation of rangelands and regional cooperation in transboundary landscapes, including the Kailash Sacred Landscape, as well as identify development opportunities for local communities dependent on high-altitude rangeland ecosystems. **dates:** 10-11 December 2012 **location:** Pokhara, Nepal **contact:** Muhammad Ismail **e-mail:** [info@icimod.org](mailto:info@icimod.org) **www:** <http://www.icimod.org/?q=8964>

### International Conference on Climate Change, Water and Disaster in Mountainous Areas:

This conference is organized by the Society of Hydrologists and Meteorologists, SOHAM-Nepal. It will focus on climate change, water and disaster in mountainous areas, and address the following topics: climate change and implications on society, hydrological regimes and water in mountainous countries; hydrometeorological response to mountainous ecosystems; water and renewable energy; disaster risk reduction (DRR); traditional and modern knowledge for water resources management; transboundary issues on water resources; and adaptation strategies. **dates:** 27-29 November 2013 **location:** Kathmandu (Bagmati), Nepal **contact:** SOHAM Nepal **email:** [info@soham.org.np](mailto:info@soham.org.np) **www:** <http://www.soham.org.np/news/international-sem-2013.pdf>



Group photo of some of the panelists and participants following the closing session.



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# Oceans Day Bulletin

## A Summary Report of the Oceans Day at Durban

Published by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) in collaboration with the University of Delaware



ONLINE AT [HTTP://WWW.IISD.CA/CLIMATE/COP17/OD/](http://www.iisd.ca/climate/cop17/od/)  
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### SUMMARY OF OCEANS DAY AT DURBAN: 3 DECEMBER 2011

The Durban Oceans Day took place on 3 December 2011, at the Rio Convention Pavilion, on the sidelines of the 17th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 17) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Durban, South Africa.

The meeting brought together over 170 participants representing governments, international organizations, the scientific community, academia, and non-governmental organizations. It was organized by the Global Ocean Forum in association with the Government of South Africa (Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (IOC-UNESCO), the University of Delaware, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the Korea Ocean Research and Development Institute, the Organizing Committee of EXPO 2012 Yeosu Korea, City of Yeosu, Republic of Korea, the GEF/UNDP/UN Environment Programme (UNEP) African Large Marine Ecosystem (LME) projects, the Global Partnership Climate, Fisheries, and Aquaculture, the Plymouth Marine Laboratory, and the World Ocean Network.

The one-day meeting was organized in seven sessions, addressing: oceans and coasts at the UNFCCC and at Rio+20; climate change and African fisheries; evidence of climate change from the LMEs; progress on major oceans and climate issues; oceans and climate issues in small island developing States (SIDS); capacity building and public education; and mobilizing action on oceans and climate.

During the meeting, participants discussed a variety of issues, including the impacts of sea level rise, extreme weather events, the specific vulnerability of SIDS and ocean acidification. Participants also discussed the urgent need to address oceans and coasts within and outside the UNFCCC process, including through an integrated programme for oceans and climate.

This report summarizes the presentations and discussions held during Oceans Day, in chronological order.

### A BRIEF HISTORY OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND OCEANS

Climate change is considered to be one of the most serious threats to sustainable development, with adverse impacts expected on the environment, human health, food security, economic activity, natural resources, and physical infrastructure. While the global climate varies naturally,

scientists agree that rising concentrations of anthropogenic greenhouse gases (GHGs) in the Earth's atmosphere are leading to changes beyond this range of natural climate variability.

Climate change is also having a profound impact on the world's oceans. Ocean warming directly impacts humans and ocean life – from sea level rise and increased storm intensity to habitat shifts and receding coastlines. This, in turn, disrupts ocean and coastal foodwebs, making it harder for fish, seabirds and humans to find food necessary for survival. These changes drastically impact vulnerable coastal areas, sometimes resulting in loss of life, damage to infrastructure, the economy, tourism and fisheries, and possible displacement of populations.

In addition, the oceans absorbed approximately 30-50% of the carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) produced by humans over the last 200 years, resulting in ocean acidification with substantial impacts on ocean chemistry and life. All these impacts have increased the need for appropriate response measures.

**THE GLOBAL CONFERENCES:** The First Global Conference on Oceans and Coasts at Rio+10: Toward the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) took place from 3-7 December 2001 in Paris, France. Participants assessed the status of oceans and coasts and progress achieved

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over the last decade, identified continuing and new challenges, examined options for concerted action on cross-sectoral issues and laid the groundwork for the inclusion of an oceans perspective and SIDS issues on the WSSD agenda.

Since then, four more global conferences have been held. The Second Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands: Mobilizing for Implementation of the Commitments Made at the 2002 WSSD on Oceans, Coasts, and SIDS, took place from 12-14 November 2003, in Paris, France, and spurred the process of initial implementation of the WSSD commitments. The Third Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, which had as its theme "Moving the Global Oceans Agenda Forward," was held in Paris, France, from 24-27 January 2006. Among other things, participants examined two major emerging ocean policy issues: high seas governance; and the wide-ranging effects of climate change on oceans and coastal environments.

The Fourth Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, themed "Advancing Ecosystem Management and Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management by 2010 in the Context of Climate Change," took place in Hanoi, Viet Nam, from 7-11 April 2008. The meeting provided a review of successes and failures in attaining the goals adopted by the world's political leaders at the 2002 WSSD relating to oceans management and conservation in the context of climate change. The Fifth Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands was organized around three thematic sessions: ensuring survival; preserving life; and improving governance. The event, which took place from 3-7 May 2010, also celebrated the 50th anniversary of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and the International Year of Biodiversity 2010.

**THE WORLD OCEAN CONFERENCE:** The World Ocean Conference in Manado, Indonesia, took place from 11-15 May 2009. The primary outcome of the meeting was the Manado Oceans Declaration, which was signed by 76 governments and stressed the importance of having oceans on the climate change agenda at UNFCCC COP 15 in Copenhagen, Denmark, and beyond. The Manado Global Ocean Policy Day (13 May), a multistakeholder dialogue organized by the Global Ocean Forum and partners, produced the Co-Chairs' Statement Emanating from the Global Ocean Policy Day, which detailed major ocean, coastal, and SIDS issues related to climate change mitigation, adaptation, financing, capacity development, and civil society.

#### **COPENHAGEN CLIMATE CHANGE**

**CONFERENCE:** The UN Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen, Denmark, took place from 7-19 December 2009. It included COP 15 and the Fifth Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (COP/MOP 5). During the high-level segment, informal negotiations took place in a group consisting of major economies and representatives of regional and other negotiating groups. Late in the evening of 19 December, these talks resulted in a political agreement titled the "Copenhagen Accord." During the closing COP plenary, parties agreed to adopt a COP decision in which the COP "took note" of the Copenhagen Accord. Parties also established a procedure for countries supporting the Copenhagen Accord to accede to it.

**OCEANS DAY IN COPENHAGEN:** On the sidelines of COP 15, the Global Ocean Forum, the Government of Indonesia, the European Environment Agency, and 42 other partners, organized a special day on 14 December 2009, to stress the central role of oceans in the Earth's life-support system and to address threats faced by coastal communities,

especially in developing nations and SIDS. Oceans Day highlighted the direct link between climate change, ocean health and human wellbeing. Discussions at the event focused on the role of oceans in climate change and the fact that close to 50% of the world's population living in coastal areas will suffer disproportionately from ocean warming, sea level rise, extreme weather events and ocean acidification.

**OCEANS DAY IN NAGOYA:** On the sidelines of the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD) COP 10, the Oceans Day at Nagoya took place on 23 October 2010. The day brought together participants from all sectors of the global oceans community, and the major outcome was the Nagoya Oceans Statement which called on governments participating in the CBD COP 10 to request a process for setting new marine and coastal biodiversity targets at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD or Rio+20) and at the CBD COP 11, both taking place in 2012, to move the marine biodiversity agenda forward.

**OCEANS DAY AT CANCUN:** The Cancun Oceans Day convened in Cancun, Mexico, on 4 December 2010, on the sidelines of UNFCCC COP 16. Cancun Oceans Day was part of the Rio Conventions' Ecosystems and Climate Change Pavilion, organized by the CBD, UNFCCC and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). Cancun Oceans Day featured: three panel discussions; two special addresses; and three workshops on developing an integrated approach to climate and oceans and preparation for Rio+20.

### **REPORT OF OCEANS DAY AT DURBAN**

#### ***SESSION 1: WELCOME AND OPENING SESSION - OCEANS AND COASTS AT THE UNFCCC AND AT RIO+20: THE NEED FOR CONCERTED ACTION***

This morning session was chaired by Wendy Watson-Wright, Executive Secretary, IOC-UNESCO.

Biliana Cicin-Sain, President, Global Ocean Forum, called for: adopting a comprehensive climate strategy for oceans; strengthening blue carbon policy capacity; accelerating the uptake of ocean and coastal-based carbon mitigation approaches; and increasing institutional and adaptive capacity of coastal areas to withstand the challenges posed by climate change.

Watson-Wright expressed hope that the Durban COP would result in the following developments for oceans, in the lead-up to Rio+20: increased funding for ocean carbon mitigation projects from the Green Climate Fund; more ocean observation systems in least developed countries (LDCs) and SIDS; the promotion of the blue/green economy; and the establishment of a global climate-resilient network of marine protected areas (MPAs).

Deputy Minister Rejoice Mabudafhasi, Ministry of Water and Environmental Affairs, South Africa, underscored the importance of raising awareness of oceans issues at all climate change conferences. Noting the particular vulnerability of developing countries to the risks posed by climate change, she called for establishing centers of excellence on ocean science and climate change.

Michel Jarraud, Secretary-General, World Meteorological Organization (WMO), outlined the "deep" collaboration between WMO and IOC-UNESCO. He presented the main findings of WMO's latest statement on the global climate, highlighting the strong influence of a la Niña event and the lowest Arctic ice level on record.



Dosoo Jang, Korea Ocean Research and Development Institute, provided an overview of the Yeosu Declaration, noting it aims to be the legacy of Yeosu EXPO 2012 and increase global awareness of the challenges facing oceans and coasts. He outlined the comprehensive approach being taken to draft the Declaration, and underlined the final goal of translating the Yeosu Declaration into action, specifically to mobilize funds for SIDS and LDCs.

### **SESSION 2: CLIMATE CHANGE AND AFRICAN FISHERIES – ENSURING FOOD SECURITY AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS**

This morning session was chaired by Sloans Chimatiro, New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). Chimatiro read a special address by Hassan Mayaki, CEO NEPAD, underscoring the role of African fisheries for livelihoods and economic development. He highlighted the first meeting of African ministers of fisheries and aquaculture in September 2010 held in Banjul, the Gambia, where ministers called for mainstreaming climate change considerations into fisheries programmes.

Daniel Jamu, Worldfish Centre, Malawi, presented a case study of the Lake Chilwa in Malawi. He stressed that measures to improve adaptive capacity with short-term economic benefits are good candidates for achieving quick wins during early stages of project implementation and for obtaining community buy-in.

Ndiaga Diop, West African Fisheries Policy Network (REPAO), presented on a fisheries sector project in West Africa. He highlighted that the project uses scientific data to assist community stakeholders adapt their fishing practices to changing fish stocks and to help decision makers update relevant fisheries policies.

Cassandra De Young, UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), described the profile of the fisheries and aquaculture sectors in national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs). She noted that although 36 of the 44 NAPAs reference fisheries and aquaculture sectors, the attention given to the sectors varies. She underlined shortcomings of NAPAs, including that they do not address transboundary issues and use inconsistent definitions of vulnerability.

Chimatiro presented a NEPAD/FAO fisheries partnership programme, funded by the Swedish International Development Agency, which addresses the issues of food security, equitable growth and responsible fisheries management. He underscored that the programme integrates climate change considerations into fisheries and aquaculture development in Africa.

Okeloh W'Namadoa, Fishnet Africa, described the Africa Eco-labeling Mechanism, noting it borrows from forest certification systems. He underlined that the fish standard looks at air and GHG emissions management, as well as energy efficiency.

Rashid Sumaila, University of British Columbia, underscored that even without climate change, the world's fisheries are under immense pressure. He emphasized that climate change causes further shifts in the biophysics of oceans and fish stocks, and that this will increase the costs of fishing, thereby affecting the affordability and availability of ocean-based protein sources, particularly in LDCs.

Papa Gora Ndiaye, Executive Secretary, REPAO, read a proposed Durban declaration on climate change and African fisheries drafted by REPAO member States, which draws attention to the fisheries sector's vulnerability to climate

change. The declaration further calls on governments to increase the resilience of African fisheries by fighting illegal fishing, reducing pollution, increasing gender sensitivity and taking advantage of indigenous knowledge.

In ensuing discussions, a participant called for addressing the issue of high seas fisheries management to ensure the sustainability of national fisheries. Cicin-Sain underscored the importance of achieving greater equity in the management of fisheries with greater benefits for coastal communities, noting the relevance of this issue in the Rio+20 process.

Participants also discussed subsidies to the fisheries sector, noting some have perverse effects. They underlined that the ecosystem approach to adaptation is largely in line with the ecosystem approach to fisheries and aquaculture.

### **SESSION 3: URGENT ACTION NEEDED ON CLIMATE CHANGE – ECOLOGICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RATIONALE – EVIDENCE FROM THE LARGE MARINE ECOSYSTEMS (LMES)**

This afternoon session was chaired by Hashali Hamukuaya, Executive Secretary, Benguela Current Commission, and Chair, African LME Caucus.

Hamukuaya provided an overview of climate issues in LMEs worldwide. He highlighted that 80% of global fisheries originate from 64 LMEs and that accelerated warming has been observed in 61 of the 63 LMEs assessed. He underlined that increased sea-surface temperatures are affecting zooplankton levels, leading to decreasing productivity in many LMEs and negatively affecting livelihoods and food security. Noting that historically, communities had adapted to environmental conditions over extended periods, he said the current rates of change to ecosystems is unprecedented. He concluded by calling for coordinated government efforts to respond to changes in LMEs.

Hamukuaya then explained some of the impacts of climate change in African LMEs, including the Agulhas and Somali Current LMEs (ACLME and SCLME), Benguela Current LME (BCLME), Canary Current LME (CCLME), Guinea Current LME (GCLME), Mediterranean LME (MLME) and Red Sea LME (RSLME). He underlined that throughout the region, climate change is impacting African LMEs through: sea level rise; rising sea surface temperatures; ocean acidification; biodiversity loss and ecosystem changes; and unfavorable environmental events, such as increased frequency and intensity of harmful algal blooms. He underscored that climate change will have broad social impacts as well, with collapsed fisheries and the inundation of coastal businesses and industries resulting in job losses, decreased livelihood security, increased poverty, and decreased food security. Hamukuaya concluded by stressing the urgent need for coordinated governance and management responses at global, regional, national and local levels, to address these development challenges.

The panel, composed of David Vousden, Regional Director, ACLME Project; Nico Willemse, Senior Project manager, BCLME Programme; and Max Donkor, Regional Coordinator and Executive secretary, Interim Guinea Current Commission/GCLME Project, responded to questions from the floor.

A participant asked whether, in light of declining fish stocks and the exacerbating effects of climate change, more dramatic measures, such as moratoria on fishing, should not be considered. Panelists noted that moratoria are unpopular measures and should be backed by sound data, which is often



lacking. They underlined that the setting up of MPAs and reserves is popular because stakeholders have experienced their benefits. Willemse stressed that a key challenge is finding suitable alternatives to fisheries for livelihoods. Panelists also addressed community engagement, underlining its importance in the implementation of the ecosystem approach.

**SPECIAL PRESENTATION:** Benjamin Valli, Department of International Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Monaco, reported on the workshop on the “Sustainable Use of Oceans in the Context of the Green Economy and Poverty Eradication” held in Monaco from 28-30 November 2011. He explained that discussions focused on sustainability best practices in the areas of food security, renewable energy and tourism. Valli indicated that the workshop outcomes will feed into the Rio+20 process.

#### ***SESSION 4: PROGRESS ON MAJOR OCEANS AND CLIMATE ISSUES***

This afternoon session was chaired by Ashley Naidoo, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, South Africa.

Carol Turley, Senior Scientist, Plymouth Marine Laboratory, UK, described the effects of ocean acidification on marine organisms and ecosystems. She stated that the current speed and severity of ocean acidification was last experienced 60 million years ago, during the period of the extinction of dinosaurs.

Philippe Vallette, General Manager, Nausicaa, and Co-President, World Ocean Network, highlighted that 200 years ago, at the dawn of the industrial revolution, humankind could not conceive the effect they would have on the natural world. He said humankind is again on the brink of changing the world, and called for a blue society revolution that satisfies the needs of a growing population while preserving the subsistence requirements of future generations.

Luca Perez, Research and Innovation, Climate Change Unit, European Commission, spoke on the EU’s Seventh Framework Programme’s climate and oceans-related research, outlining work related to climate change and ocean dynamics, technological solutions and risks, adaptation and mitigation strategies, the Arctic Ocean, and ocean acidification. He highlighted that in the EU’s next research programme, starting in 2014, at least 35% of research funding will go towards climate-related research.

Jo Espinoza-Ferrey, Director, Marine Environment Division, International Maritime Organization (IMO), described the provisions of Annex VI to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) on air pollution from ships. He highlighted the adoption in July 2011 of amendments to Annex VI to introduce regulations on energy efficiency for ships, noting it constituted the first ever global mandatory energy efficiency standard for an entire industry sector, leading to reduced fuel consumption.

Brian Murray, Director for Economic Analysis, Nicholas Institute for Environmental Policy Solutions, Duke University, underscored that coastal habitats protect massive amounts of carbon, which potentially could generate substantial carbon revenues if policies and incentives for blue carbon protection were secured, including through the integration of blue carbon activities into other carbon finance mechanisms. He explained that the issue of blue carbon was introduced by Papua New

Guinea at the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) meeting in June 2010, and noted the need for more scientific information to inform future deliberations.

Nick Nuttall, UNEP Spokesperson, provided an overview of a report prepared by UNEP and its partners, titled “Green Economy in a Blue World,” which will be launched in January 2012. He stressed the need to: phase out perverse subsidies to the fisheries sector; green the shipping industry; reduce the movement of invasive marine species; and tap into the potential of marine-based renewables.

In the ensuing discussions, participants addressed the work of IMO on carbon capture and storage and ocean fertilization. Turley emphasized the need to address both climate change mitigation and adaptation in oceans policy. One participant stressed the need to communicate a more positive message on the state of the oceans. Nuttall explained how the transition to the green economy can lead to reduced resources consumption, economic growth and increased job creation.

#### ***SESSION 5: OCEANS AND CLIMATE ISSUES IN SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES***

This afternoon session was chaired by Amb. Ronald Jumeau, Permanent Representative of Seychelles to the UN.

Amb. Dessima Williams, Permanent Representative of Grenada to the UN, and Chair, Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), stressed that although Grenada has made efforts to protect its oceans, the survival of SIDS depends on the outcomes of the UNFCCC process. She concluded by stating that climate change is changing oceans from “a friend and resource into an enemy.”

Luke Daunivalu, Deputy Permanent Representative of Fiji to the UN, underlined that the 14 Pacific SIDS are defined by oceans, as 97% of their jurisdiction consists of seawater. He identified climate change and ocean acidification as the greatest adversity facing the Pacific SIDS, and called for increased accountability in global fisheries management.

Jumeau emphasized that the fate of the oceans affects the survival of SIDS and called for ambitious GHG emission reduction commitments under the climate regime.

Amb. Angus Friday, International Climate Policy Specialist, World Bank, and former AOSIS Chair, stressed the high vulnerability of SIDS to extreme weather events. He welcomed the growing interest in the blue economy, highlighting the need to introduce the concept into the Rio+20 and climate change processes.

Selwin Hart, Counselor, Permanent Mission of Barbados to the UN, and Chief Negotiator for Climate Change for Barbados, stated that Rio+20 should comprehensively address ocean issues in order to be a success. He called for the operationalization of the Cancun Agreements, a second commitment period under the Kyoto protocol, and a new legally binding agreement under the Convention. He urged a focus on implementation of existing commitments at Rio+20.

In the ensuing discussions, Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, South African Minister of Home Affairs, expressed support for SIDS, saying they must not be apologetic for their cause and that they should “keep at it, until you are heard.” Watson-Wright underlined that the UN Agencies’ Blue Paper (Blueprint for Ocean and Coastal Sustainability) includes a chapter on SIDS and the blue economy. Responding to a question on how small islands can move their agenda forward, Hart said ocean discussions need to be focused, and SIDS negotiators must guard against incoherence on ocean issues.



## **SESSION 6: FINANCING, CAPACITY BUILDING AND PUBLIC EDUCATION FOR ADAPTATION**

This afternoon session was chaired by Mary Barton-Dock, Director, Environment Department, World Bank. She stressed the need to tap private sector resources for ocean conservation, noting the private sector's concerns on the oceans' productivity. She called for a carbon tax on maritime transport, the proceeds of which could be plowed back into oceans protection and development. She informed that the World Bank would be carrying out work on wealth counting to value oceans and coastal ecosystem services.

Koko Warner, Executive Director, Munich Climate Insurance Initiative, stressed that financial risk management can play a role in reducing risk. She emphasized the need for governments to educate themselves on the risks they face and engage in risk reduction strategies, and called on the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) to involve risk management professionals in its discussions on loss and damage.

Janot Reine Mendler de Suarez, Co-Chair, Global Ocean Forum Working Group on Oceans and Climate, provided some cost estimates of addressing the impacts of climate change on coastal areas, noting that the cost estimates are woefully inadequate. She also underscored that major reinsurers expect the frequency of disasters to increase by 65%. She urged dedicating half of climate financing to island and coastal communities, and stressed the need to operationalize the Green Climate Fund.

Razeena Omar, Chief Director, Integrated Coastal Management, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, South Africa, described the challenges posed by climate change to Africa's coastal zones. She outlined a proposed programme of action for African coastal countries that was adopted at an expert meeting held in August 2011, in Cape Town, South Africa, stressing the need to make adaptation central to a future climate regime.

Hendra Yusran Siry, Deputy Director for Technical Services Research Centre for Marine and Fisheries Socio-Economic, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Indonesia, described Indonesia's community and disaster reduction village (CDRV) programme, which aims to strengthen villages' climate change adaptation and income generation capacities. He explained that the programme has been implemented in 16 villages and will be replicated in over 1000 villages.

Anthony Ribbink, Director, Sustainable Seas Trust, and Chair, Steering Committee, South East African Climate Consortium, described the work of the Sustainable Seas Trust in engaging coastal communities to take responsibility for coastal areas, including by setting up Sustainability Education and Skills (SEAS) Centers to provide training to marginalized individuals.

In the ensuing discussions, panelists underscored the importance of focusing on risk reduction through climate information systems and working with disaster risk reduction specialists. Warner said insurance is only one of a combination of tools that can be used in the context of adaptation.

## **SESSION 7 – CLOSING SESSION: MOBILIZING FOR ACTION ON OCEANS AND CLIMATE**

Amb. Ben Ngubane, former Premier of Kwazulu-Natal Province, former Minister of Science and Technology, and former Ambassador of South Africa to Japan, gave a special

address. Underlining that oceans are the life support system of the planet, he stated that "if you breathe, you should take serious interest in our oceans." He outlined the role of oceans in stabilizing the climate, ensuring food security, and providing revenue to the tourism industry.

Anthony Ribbink presented the South African children who read the SEA Pledge resolution, which petitions the Global Oceans Forum to: take action to sustain the seas and their life supporting functions; and call upon the UN to declare an international year of oceans and coasts.

Gustavo Fonseca, Head, Natural Resources, GEF, highlighted GEF funding commitments to oceans, including the provision of US\$188 million dollars in grants, which has attracted co-financing of US\$1.5 billion for oceans. He said these commitments include: establishing a new programme on management of fisheries and biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction; extending the Brazil protected coastal marine area; developing blue carbon policies and methodologies; reforming governance for sustainable development of the Arctic in the Russian Federation; and sustainably managing LMEs in East Asia and Africa.

Mabudafhasi thanked participants for an inspiring event. Cicin-Sain noted the will to turn difficulties around and re-invent the future to preserve future generations. She closed Oceans Day at 6:29pm.

## **OUTCOME: OCEANS DAY STATEMENT**

The meeting forwarded a chair's statement to COP 17, which: summarizes the main issues discussed at the event; addresses the need for urgent and concerted actions; emphasizes the central role of oceans in climate change; and addresses the urgent issues faced by coastal and island communities living at the frontlines of climate change, including sea level rise, coastal erosion, extreme weather events, and ocean acidification.

In the statement, the global oceans community calls attention to the need to develop an integrated programme for oceans and coasts within and beyond the UNFCCC. It recommends: enacting stringent and immediate reductions in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions; deepening understanding and policy approaches to support "blue carbon;" accelerating progress in mitigation approaches using oceans and coasts; undertaking climate change adaptation in vulnerable coastal areas; building the capacity of coastal and island areas to predict, understand and respond to the risks posed by climate change; and working with coastal countries to raise awareness about the implications of climate change impacts on oceans and coastal areas.

## **UPCOMING MEETINGS**

**CBD Joint Expert Meeting on Addressing Biodiversity Concerns in Sustainable Fisheries:** This meeting will: review the extent to which biodiversity concerns are addressed in existing assessments; review the impacts on marine and coastal biodiversity of pelagic fisheries of lower trophic levels; and propose options to address biodiversity concerns in sustainable fishery management and related assessments. **dates:** 7-9 December 2011 **location:** Bergen, Norway **contact:** CBD Secretariat **phone:** +1-514-288-2220 **fax:** +1-514-288-6588 **e-mail:** secretariat@cbd.int **www:** <http://www.cbd.int/doc/notifications/2011/nf-2011-180-marine-en.pdf>



### International Coral Reef Initiative General Meeting

**2011:** This is the third and final General Meeting of the ICRI Secretariat. **dates:** 12-15 December 2011 **location:** Saint-Denis, Reunion **contact:** Francis Staub **e-mail:** fstaub@icriforum.org **www:** <http://www.icriforum.org/news/2011/04/urgent-new-dates-next-icri-general-meeting>

### Third Intergovernmental Review of the Global Programme of Action (GPA) for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Pollution:

This meeting is expected to take place in January 2012. **dates:** 25-27 January 2012 **location:** Manila, Philippines **contact:** Takehiro Nakamura **phone:** +254-20-762-4793 **fax:** +254-20-762-4249 **e-mail:** takehiro.makamura@unep.org **www:** [http://www.gpa.unep.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=68&Itemid=49](http://www.gpa.unep.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=68&Itemid=49)

**World Wetlands Day 2012:** The World Wetlands Day theme for 2012 is "Wetlands and Tourism" and is linked to the theme for the 11th meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties (COP 11) to the Ramsar Convention, which is "Wetlands, Tourism and Recreation." **date:** 2 February 2012 **location:** worldwide **contact:** Ramsar Secretariat **phone:** +41-22-999-0170 **fax:** +41-22-999-0169 **e-mail:** ramsar@ramsar.org **www:** [http://www.ramsar.org/cda/en/ramsar-activities-wwds-wwd2012e/main/ramsar/1-63-78%5E25350\\_4000\\_0\\_\\_](http://www.ramsar.org/cda/en/ramsar-activities-wwds-wwd2012e/main/ramsar/1-63-78%5E25350_4000_0__)

### CBD Caribbean and Mid-Atlantic Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas:

This workshop will review relevant scientific data compiled through the CBD repository system of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs) and other credible, quality-controlled sources; describe EBSAs through application of scientific criteria for EBSAs and other relevant criteria; and identify gaps and needs for further elaboration in describing EBSAs. **dates:** 28 February - 2 March 2012 **location:** Praia do Forte, Brazil **contact:** CBD Secretariat **phone:** +1-514-288-2220 **fax:** +1-514-288-6588 **e-mail:** secretariat@cbd.int **www:** <http://www.cbd.int/doc/notifications/2011/ntf-2011-166-eb-sa-en.pdf>

### Sixth Session of the Sub-committee on Aquaculture of the Committee on Fisheries:

The Sub-Committee provides a forum for consultation and discussion on aquaculture and advises COFI on technical and policy matters related to aquaculture and on the work to be performed by the FAO in the subject matter field of aquaculture. **dates:** 26-30 March 2012 **location:** Cape Town, South Africa **contact:** Rohana Subasinghe **e-mail:** rohana.subasinghe@fao.org **www:** <http://www.fao.org/fishery/nems/39840/en>

**The Fourth East Asian Seas Congress 2012:** This meeting will convene in conjunction with Expo 2012 Yeosu Korea. **date:** 1 May 2012 **location:** Yeosu, Republic of Korea **contact:** PEMSEA Secretariat **phone:** +632-929-2992 **fax:** +632-926-9712 **e-mail:** info@pemsea.org **www:** <http://pemsea.org/>

**Expo 2012 Yeosu Korea:** This Expo will take the theme of "the living ocean and coast," and will seek to provide a learning opportunity to the public, as well as present solutions to environmental challenges and propose measures for the sustainable use and development of marine resources. **dates:** 12 May-12 August 2012 **location:** Yeosu, Republic of Korea **contact:** Organizing Committee **phone:** +82-1577-2012 **www:** <http://eng.expo2012.kr/main.html>

**UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies Meeting:** The venue for these meetings of the UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies is likely to be Bonn, Germany. **dates:** 14-25 May 2012 **location:** TBA **contact:** UNFCCC Secretariat **phone:** +49-228-815-1000 **fax:** +49-228-815-1999 **e-mail:** secretariat@unfccc.int **www:** <http://www.unfccc.int>

**Oceans Day at UNCSD:** The "Oceans Day" will be held during the thematic days immediately preceding the UNCSD. **dates:** 1-3 June 2012 [tentative] **location:** Rio De Janeiro, Brazil **contact:** Miriam Balgos **phone:** +1-302-831-8086 **fax:** +1-302-831-3668 **e-mail:** mbalgos@udel.edu **www:** <http://www.globaloceans.org/content/rio20>

**UN Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD):** This meeting is also referred to as Rio+20. It will mark the 20th anniversary of the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), which convened in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. **dates:** 20-22 June 2012 **location:** Rio De Janeiro, Brazil **contact:** UNCSD Secretariat **e-mail:** uncsd2012@un.org **www:** <http://www.uncsd2012.org/>

**Ramsar COP 11:** The Ramsar COP 11 will be preceded by the 44th meeting of the Standing Committee planned for 4 July 2012, and an additional day of regional meetings on 5-6 July 2011. The broad theme for Ramsar COP 11 and World Wetlands Day 2012 is "Wetlands, Tourism and Recreation." **dates:** 6-13 July 2012 **location:** Bucharest, Romania **contact:** Ramsar Secretariat **phone:** +41-22-999-0170 **fax:** +41-22-999-0169 **e-mail:** ramsar@ramsar.org **www:** [http://www.ramsar.org/cda/en/ramsar-documents-cops-cop11/main/ramsar/1-31-58-500\\_4000\\_0\\_\\_](http://www.ramsar.org/cda/en/ramsar-documents-cops-cop11/main/ramsar/1-31-58-500_4000_0__)

**30th Session of the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI):** The 30th session of COFI will review activities of the COFI Sub-Committees on Aquaculture and Fish Trade, progress on the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) and associated International Plans of Action (IPOAs), as well as the priorities for the FAO work programme on these issues. **dates:** 9-13 July 2012 **location:** Rome, Italy **contact:** Hiromoto Watanabe **e-mail:** hiromoto.watanabe@fao.org **www:** <http://www.fao.org/fishery/about/cofi/meetings/en>

**Third Symposium on the Ocean in a High-CO<sub>2</sub> World:** This symposium aims to attract leading scientists to discuss the impacts of ocean acidification on marine organisms, ecosystems, and biogeochemical cycles. It will also cover socioeconomic consequences of ocean acidification, including policy and management implications. **dates:** 24-27 September 2012 **location:** Monterey, California, US **e-mail:** secretariat@scor-int.org **www:** <http://www.highco2-iii.org>

**CBD COP 11:** The 11th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 11) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is organized by the CBD Secretariat. The High Level Segment will be held from 17-19 October 2012. **dates:** 8-19 October 2012 **location:** Hyderabad, India **contact:** CBD Secretariat **phone:** +1-514-288-2220 **fax:** +1-514-288-6588 **e-mail:** secretariat@cbd.int **www:** <http://www.cbd.int/meetings/>

**UNFCCC COP 18:** UNFCCC COP 18, plus the 8th session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (COP/MOP 8) and meetings of the subsidiary bodies, will take place in Qatar from 26 November to 7 December 2012. **dates:** 26 November-7 December 2012 **location:** Doha, Qatar **contact:** UNFCCC Secretariat **phone:** +49-228-815-1000 **fax:** +49-228-815-1999 **e-mail:** secretariat@unfccc.int **www:** <http://www.unfccc.int>



# Forest Day Bulletin

## A Summary Report of Forest Day 5

Published by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) in collaboration with the Centre for International Forest Research (CIFOR)

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### SUMMARY OF FOREST DAY 5: 4 DECEMBER 2011

The fifth Forest Day took place in Durban, South Africa, in parallel with the UN Durban Climate Change Conference, which convened from 28 November -9 December 2011. 1064 participants from 87 countries, including country delegations, scientists, researchers, activists and representatives from non-governmental and indigenous people's organizations and the private sector, gathered for the one-day event. Co-hosted by the Government of South Africa, the Centre for International Forest Research (CIFOR), and the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), Forest Day 5 was convened under the theme "From Policy to Practice," with a special focus on the role of African forests in mitigating and adapting to climate change.

### A BRIEF HISTORY OF FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE

In its Fourth Assessment Report, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) calculated that about 20% of anthropogenic carbon dioxide emissions during the 1990s resulted from land use change, primarily deforestation, although 25% of total emissions are also estimated to have been absorbed by terrestrial ecosystems. Depending on the age of the forest, the management regime, and other biotic and abiotic disturbances (insects, pests, forest fires), forests can act as reservoirs, sinks (removing greenhouse gases (GHGs) from the atmosphere) or sources of GHGs. Forests also provide a number of vital services, notably as repositories of biodiversity and regulators of the hydrological cycle. Reducing deforestation and the resultant land degradation and improving forest cover are vital for both mitigation and adaptation. However, including emissions reduced from forest-related activities in a carbon accounting system is a complex undertaking, given the non-permanent nature of carbon uptake by trees and the potential for "leakage" as protection of forests in one place pushes deforestation pressures elsewhere. There are also critical environmental and social considerations that have to be taken into account.

Forests are addressed under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as both sinks and sources of emissions, and all countries are expected to count their emissions and removals from land use change and forestry in their national inventories. Under the Kyoto Protocol, industrialized countries with emission reduction commitments (known as Annex I countries) may count towards their reduction target the emissions and removals of GHGs deriving from certain direct human-induced land-use change and forestry activities, including: removals from afforestation (defined as planting of new forests on lands that have not been forested for a period of at least 50 years) and reforestation (limited in the first commitment period to those lands that did not contain forest on 31 December 1989); emissions from

deforestation; and possible emissions and removals from forest management, cropland management, grazing land management, and re-vegetation.

In addition, project-based activities under two flexible mechanisms created by the Kyoto Protocol – Joint Implementation and the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) – may also result in removals by sinks that can count towards an industrialized country's reduction commitments. Joint Implementation refers to projects undertaken jointly by two Annex I countries; all projects undertaken in developing countries fall under the CDM. Afforestation and reforestation projects are allowed in the Protocol's first commitment period under the CDM, and project activities have to address a number of issues such as non-permanence, uncertainty, and the risk of leakage. Moreover, there is a ceiling on the maximum number of credits that an Annex I party can gain in this way.

At COP 11 in Montreal, Canada, in 2005, forests were taken up under the UNFCCC itself under a new agenda item on "Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries: approaches to stimulate action," as proposed by Papua New Guinea, Costa Rica and eight other countries. Workshops were held on this issue, in August 2006 in Rome, Italy, and in March 2007 in Cairns, Australia. Discussions continued at COP 13, where parties adopted the Bali Action Plan, which addresses enhanced national and international action on climate change mitigation, including: "consideration of policy approaches and positive incentives 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."

As negotiations have progressed on a financial mechanism to compensate developing countries for recovery and maintenance of forest carbon stocks, three labels have emerged for what such a financing mechanism should cover: reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD); conservation, sustainable management of forests, and stock enhancement in addition to REDD (REDD+); and all terrestrial carbon in addition to REDD+ (REDD++).

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Since COP 13, the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) has undertaken a programme of work on methodological issues related to a range of policy approaches and positive incentives generally aimed at REDD. A UNFCCC workshop on methodological issues relating to REDD held in Tokyo, Japan, in June 2008, generated general agreement that discussions on policy approaches and positive incentives could be initiated with current knowledge.

At COP 16 held in Cancun, Mexico, in 2010, REDD+ was formally added to the international climate change regime, through its decision 1/CP.16 that encourages developing country parties to assist in mitigation efforts by undertaking REDD+. There was consensus at COP 16 for REDD+ to be undertaken in three phases: development of national strategies or action plans; implementation of policies and measures; and payment for performance on the basis of quantified forest emissions and removals. Discussion on the different financing options for implementing REDD+ was deferred to COP 17 taking place in Durban, South Africa, in December 2011.

**FOREST DAY 1:** The first Forest Day was convened on 8 December 2007 in Bali, Indonesia, during UNFCCC COP 13, to reinforce the momentum and inform the discussions related to forests under negotiation at COP 13. It brought together over 800 participants and considered crosscutting themes including: methodological challenges in estimating forest carbon; markets and governance; equity versus efficiency; and adaptation. Participants took part in 25 side events exploring linkages between forests and climate change.

**FOREST DAY 2:** Convened on 6 December 2008 in Poznan, Poland, during COP 14, Forest Day 2 brought together nearly 900 participants to discuss: adaptation of forests to climate change; addressing forest degradation through sustainable forest management (SFM); capacity building for REDD; and options for integrating REDD into the global climate regime. Participants also attended a poster exhibition and around 40 side events on themes related to REDD. A drafting committee representing CPF members produced a summary of key messages and forwarded it to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

**FOREST DAY 3:** Forest Day 3, held in Copenhagen, Denmark, on 13 December 2009, during COP 15, brought together over 1600 participants to discuss challenges associated with REDD+. Participants convened in three sub-plenary sessions to discuss mitigation, adaptation and degradation challenges. They also heard various global views on forests and climate change and attended a number of parallel learning events, including on: measuring and monitoring baselines and leakages; financing for forests and climate change; the potential social effects of REDD initiatives; and landscape approaches to mitigation and adaptation. A summary statement was forwarded to the UNFCCC.

**FOREST DAY 4:** Forest Day 4 was convened in Cancun, Mexico on 5 December 2010, during COP 16. Over 1500 participants came together under the theme "Time to Act," highlighting the urgency to ensure the protection of the world's forests and their biodiversity. Participants convened in three sub-plenary sessions on biodiversity, adaptation and mitigation. They also convened for a number of parallel learning events, including on: optimizing the multiple benefits of SFM and REDD+; promoting synergies between climate change mitigation and adaptation across forest landscapes; land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF); and REDD+ and agricultural drivers of deforestation.

## REPORT OF FOREST DAY 5

Frances Seymour, Director General, CIFOR, welcomed participants to Forest Day 5. She observed that the event has evolved significantly over the years, as is evident in the continuum of its participants: from primarily high-level policy makers to the involvement of greater numbers of grassroots practitioners. She highlighted a number of achievements, including: positive feedback from participants of Forest Day 4; the introduction of an "Issues Market Place" at this session, to facilitate information exchange and networking; and the special focus being paid to Africa.

Tina Jemat-Peterson, Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, South Africa, welcomed delegates on behalf of the South African government. She emphasized that forests embody the need to balance environmental sustainability with economic development. She noted that her country's energy intensive and fossil-fuel powered economy makes it particularly vulnerable to climate change. Stressing that the science behind carbon sinks "is well understood," she urged participants to deliver a comprehensive adaptation programme as a contribution to the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (also known as Rio+20 or UNCSDE).

Eduardo Rojas-Erales, Chair, CPF, said a tipping point has been reached in recognizing the contribution of forests and REDD+ approaches in meeting the interrelated goals of food and energy security, biodiversity protection and economic development. He stressed, however, that creating the enabling conditions for a low-carbon development path hinges on reaching agreement on a post-Kyoto mechanism. To optimize utilization of biodiversity ecosystem services, he further noted the importance of: focusing equally on tropical forests and dryland forests; paying attention to the full range of land uses; and involving women in sustainable forest management.

In the first of two keynote addresses, Helen Gichohi, President, African Wildlife Foundation, paid tribute to Wangari Maathai, "a fallen titan who saw the links between sustainable development and peace and inspired us to take action and care." She highlighted ongoing projects that have adopted a landscape approach to balance growing human demands with environmental sustainability. She highlighted key lessons such as: involving local communities in defining land-use agreements; establishing institutional partnerships to create the right policy incentives for climate-smart agriculture and private sector participation; and ploughing back revenues from carbon projects to support community-based conservation. She concludes that while REDD+ offers a tool for bringing the value of forests into national planning there is need to lower the transaction costs of carbon markets and to share the responsibility for longer-term compliance.

In his keynote address, Bob Scholes, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, South Africa, highlighted the scientific case for sustainable forest management. Citing a recent study (Yude et al., "A Large and Persistent Carbon Sink in the World's Forests" *Science*, August 2011), he noted that forests could potentially absorb nearly one-quarter of total carbon emissions from human activity, currently estimated at nine petagrams per year, exceeding the targets of the Kyoto Protocol. He stressed that contrary to conventional wisdom, deforestation in Africa predominantly takes place in the dryland forest zones and is characterized by three main phases: the selective removal of high-value timber; charcoal-burning to meet urban fuel demands; and finally, low-input and low-output subsistence agriculture, which completes the cycle of land degradation. Underlining that it is not feasible to change current land-use patterns as local communities have a right



to develop, he called for climate-smart approaches that boost productivity and contribute to the regeneration of already degraded land. He noted that this will ensure *inter alia*: fair prices for ecosystem products and services; informed and just governance at all levels; and reliable and cost-effective monitoring tools based on a mix of high and low-tech approaches.

Judy Kimamo, the Green Belt Movement, introduced a short film paying tribute to the late Nobel Peace Prize Laureate, Wangari Maathai, and announced the launch of the "I am the Hummingbird Campaign" in her memory.

## DISCUSSION FORUMS

### HOW IS REDD+ UNFOLDING ON THE GROUND? AN EXPLORATION OF THE SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND BIOPHYSICAL ISSUES:

The discussion forum on REDD+ on the ground aimed to explore early insights on whether REDD+ initiatives can deliver their goal of reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, while providing a range of co-benefits. The session was moderated by James Astill, Energy and Environment Editor, The Economist. Introducing the session, Paulo Barreto, Senior Researcher, IMAZON, Brazil, highlighted Brazil's recent progress in implementing sustainable forest management, as seen in the "decoupling" of the close statistical linkages between high cattle and soy prices and deforestation from 2007 onwards. He attributed this success to the enactment of a more robust regulatory framework that had sent a clear signal that deforestation does not pay. He underlined the need for more comprehensive policy reforms involving stakeholders outside the forest sector and identified boosting of agricultural productivity in already-degraded areas as a possible win-win approach.

Highlighting lessons from a pilot bio-carbon initiative in Indonesia, Eric Adams, Associate Director, Macquarie Global Investments, Australia, said building sustainable business models is hampered by uncertainty resulting from the weak regulatory environment and the relative novelty of carbon markets. Adding that only six billion dollars to date has been committed to REDD+, he underlined that this presents a real challenge for scaling up significantly to meet IPCC targets for land-based carbon sequestration in non-Annex I countries, and noted the important role demonstration projects can play in pointing the way forward.

Raymond Lumbuenamo, National Director, WWF, the Democratic Republic of Congo, highlighted efforts to address three interrelated drivers of deforestation: shifting subsistence agriculture, commercial exploitation and poor governance. He stressed the need to "reconstruct" community structures that had been destroyed by long-term conflict to enhance sustainable forest management at the local level. Daju Resosudarmo, CIFOR Indonesia, noted the country's slow start in implementing REDD+ activities, highlighting the challenges as, *inter alia*, competing demands from powerful agricultural and mining interests, weak regulatory capacity at the national and local government levels, and a lack of clarity on legal rights and security of tenure for community-managed forests.

In ensuing discussions, participants addressed: the need for clear guidance for implementing pilot projects; involving local stakeholders in forest management; creating employment opportunities through forest regeneration activities; how to resolve conflicts over rights to forest resources; and enhancing finances available for REDD+ activities.

**BIODIVERSITY SAFEGUARDS IN REDD+:** The discussion forum on biodiversity safeguards for REDD+ presented the results of a one-year consultative process

undertaken by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the UN-REDD Programme. Introducing the forum, moderator Jagdish Kishwan, Additional Director General of Forests for Wildlife and Director for Wildlife Preservation, Ministry of Environment and Forests, India, noted that biodiversity safeguards should not only address the adverse effects of REDD+ on biodiversity, but also the need to safeguard the rights of indigenous peoples.

Caroline Spelman, Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, UK, lauded the work of the CBD on safeguarding biodiversity and highlighted the Cancun Agreements that detailed a number of safeguards including on tropical forests. She said there is a need to enable the implementation of these safeguards and establish incentives and implementing policy and monitoring to maximize REDD+ benefits. Outlining the series of workshops held by the CBD on the biodiversity safeguards of REDD+, she noted the emerging lessons include exploiting synergies highlighted in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans, assisting sustainable afforestation, and effective use of detailed safeguards that have already been developed. On gaps identified, she noted insufficient consideration for traditional knowledge, queries on how the safeguards should be used, and the need for financing and methodological guidance.

Guy Midgley, Programme Leader, Global Change Research Group, National Biodiversity Institute, South Africa, discussed an African regional workshop held in Cape Town, South Africa, on REDD+ and its relevant biodiversity safeguards. He cautioned that the synergies identified at the consultations need to be managed carefully so that any confusion that may arise does not hold progress back. He stressed that safeguards need to be addressed as early as possible; that preparedness is uneven among countries and capacity building will be important; and the need to build on existing policies and legislation.

Lorena Falconi, National Director of Climate Change Mitigation, Ministry of Environment, Ecuador, outlined Ecuador's climate change strategy, noting four REDD+ components in their mitigation strategy. She said Ecuador aims to ensure multiple benefits from REDD+ and to integrate its programmes with UN-REDD initiatives. Salisu Dahiru, National REDD+ Coordinator, Nigeria, highlighted his country's incorporation of biodiversity and multiple benefits into early REDD+ readiness activities. He said biodiversity experts and indigenous and local communities have been included as statutory members of REDD+ governance bodies at the national level and the Cross River State Level, and he highlighted a project mapping biodiversity carbon and co-benefit overlays, which aimed to identify and prioritize high-biodiversity areas.

In the ensuing discussion, participants questioned the role of the Inter-governmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in REDD+; asked how the growing rejection of REDD+ by NGOs and indigenous peoples needs to be handled; and debated the length of time it will take for benefits to reach communities and the use of exotics in commercial forestry.

**FINANCING OPPORTUNITIES AND ISSUES FOR MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION WITH A FOCUS ON THE PRIVATE SECTOR:** This discussion forum provided a platform to debate the opportunities and challenges for investments and financial mechanisms to promote mitigation and adaptation activities by the private sector, focusing on REDD+ initiatives. Moderating the forum, Emmanuel Ze Meka, Executive Director, International Tropical Timber



Organization, said REDD+ offers a number of co-benefits when implemented, but noted that the funding source for REDD+ still needs to be addressed.

Eufrair Ferreira do Amaral, State of Acre, Brazil, noted that Acre is a small Amazonian state with a strong history of social organization, including a community policy against deforestation created by this social movement that has now become incorporated into state policy. He called for addressing issues such as sustainable consumption and the valuation of products, services and sustainable economic activities obtained from forests. He outlined a number of lessons learned, including that: REDD+ is not sufficient to cover the opportunity costs of non-sustainable land use and must be integrated with implementation of sustainable production; and the national and global private sector should develop voluntary systems for targeted reductions of carbon dioxide.

Nur Masripatin, Director of the Centre for Standardization and Environment, Ministry of Forestry, Indonesia, called for the full implementation of REDD+ by 2013 and stressed the fine balance between reducing emissions and increasing economic growth. She provided an outline of her country's REDD+ National Strategy, highlighting the importance of an adequate legal framework and continued stakeholder engagement. Itaru Shiraishi, Marubeni Corporation, Japan, noting that they have worked on approximately 60 REDD+ projects, lamented the lack of projects from the African continent. While carbon trading will, he opined, revolutionize the industry, he said it is doubtful this will lead to actual emissions reductions, but that a possible solution is to create a large enough demand for carbon credits. He concluded by stating that the "bottom line" is the need to create a carbon market to ensure the success of REDD+.

David Antonioli, CEO, Verified Carbon Standard Association, USA, explained his work on the sector-based aspects of REDD+, noting that environmental integrity, security and confidence in the private sector are fundamental for these aspects. He called for establishing a UN Forum on Forests REDD+ programme. Ludovino Lopes, Ludovino Lopes Lawyers, Brazil, highlighted key issues to consider in the legal framework for REDD+ including: the legal nature of REDD+; the institutional framework; inventory, accountability and registry platforms; distribution mechanisms for economic and non-economic benefits; and international cooperation.

In the ensuing discussion, participants considered: how to address issues of poor governance within the REDD+ framework; and the need for reliable measurements of carbon dioxide, and how to establish who obtains the carbon rights. They also underscored that REDD+ is a means for mitigation but it is not a solution.

#### **ADDRESSING GENDER CONSIDERATIONS IN CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND REDD+ EFFORTS:**

The parallel discussion session on gender considerations explored ways and means of increasing women's participation in decision-making and benefit distribution, while recommending appropriate safeguards against further exclusion. The session was moderated by Jeannette Gurung, Executive Director, Women Organising for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management.

In her keynote address, Lindiwe Majele Sibanda, CEO, Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network, stressed the need to recognize the differential roles of women and men at all levels. Noting that women make up 70% of the agricultural work force, she stressed their role in climate-smart agriculture and poverty-eradication efforts.

Panelist Monique Essed-Fernandes, Chair of the Board, Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO), noted that gender roles determine how forest resources are used and managed, as well as determining the decision-making powers and livelihood strategies adopted. She informed participants about a new WEDO/UNU-CN initiative supported by the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) to pilot Gender and REDD+ roadmaps in Ghana, Cameroon and Uganda.

Linda Mossop-Rousseau, Senior Executive, KomatiLand Forests, South Africa, highlighted her company's support for out-grower schemes, a mechanism to support individuals and communities to derive an income by supplying timber to processing companies. She highlighted the achievements of the scheme as its recognition of informal permission to occupy land in the absence of formal land rights and the establishment of social compacts as a tool to enhance community-level capacity to negotiate access rights.

Corinne Valdivia, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Missouri, highlighted lessons learned in strengthening processes that build on local knowledge and networks to enable the agency of women; the need to align mitigation and adaptation measures; the importance of understanding the role of context in minimizing or exacerbating gender differences; and the need for able brokers to bridge the gap between the local and higher levels.

During discussions, participants highlighted the need to address power relations and the challenge of making international protocols meaningful at the local level.

#### *GLOBAL UPDATES ON FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE*

Richard Black, BBC Environment Correspondent, moderated the session on global updates on forests and climate change.

Caroline Spehman, Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, UK, highlighted the contribution of forests to biodiversity protection, greenhouse gas emissions and livelihoods, saying that they are both a source of and sink for greenhouse gases. She called for climate-smart agricultural practices to ensure a transition to a green, low-carbon economy that addresses food security simultaneously, but emphasized that climate-smart agriculture is not a panacea for all the problems to be addressed. She provided an overview of the forest-related activities that have been undertaken with funding from the UK's International Climate Fund, including projects in Brazil to reverse the high deforestation rates. Calling for clarifying land tenure rights, she highlighted the need to make progress on methodological guidance for the implementation of REDD+ and emphasized that COP 17 will follow up on the REDD+ issues addressed in the Cancun Agreements.

Rachel Kyte, Vice President of Sustainable Development, World Bank, provided an overview of the Agriculture and Rural Development Day held on 3 December 2011, parallel to COP 17. She said that Tina Joemat-Peterson, Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, South Africa, focused on achieving an unequivocal call for climate-smart agriculture, and delivered a letter to the UNFCCC requesting a work programme on this be established under the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA). Kyte underscored that forests, climate change and agriculture cannot be discussed in isolation as they are inextricably linked. She said that unless access to land and extreme poverty are addressed as well as ensuring higher crop yields and water security, the world will not achieve its "carbon plans and goals."



Tony La Vña, Ateneo School of Government, Ateneo de Manila University, The Philippines, provided an update of negotiations currently underway on REDD+. He said a first guidance decision had been adopted the previous day, which addressed enforcing and monitoring the implementation of safeguards but allowed future modifications should it be needed. He lamented that while this is not a perfect solution, negotiators are “flying blind” and thus it may be a good way to approach the situation.

Odigha Odigha, Chairman, Cross River State Forestry Commission, Nigeria, discussed the work of the Governors’ Climate and Forests Task Force, highlighting several challenges that still need to be addressed, including the need to review previous work and decisions from the UNFCCC COP. He also called for commitment to concrete activities at community level that are pro-poor in nature.

#### **CLOSING PLENARY**

Frances Seymour, Director General, CIFOR, noted that discussions at Forest Day 5 had addressed the specific opportunities and challenges of forest management in Africa, successfully launched the first informal market place, and showcased the innovative use of instant voting by participants to identify priority areas for future action. She also highlighted the many tributes paid to the late Wangari Maathai’s work and legacy.

Christina Figueres, UNFCCC Executive Secretary, thanked Forest Day participants for their “patience with the COP” and noted achievements so far at COP 17 as: the conclusion of an adaptation package on African soil; agreement on a second commitment period with no policy gap following the end of the Kyoto Protocol; and broad recognition that the current level of ambition on climate change is insufficient. She noted that COP 17 is a mammoth undertaking, with close to 200 governments “attempting to write a global business plan for the planet for the next 50 years.” She added that this needs to be done with a “triple bottom line” in mind: climate mitigation and adaptation and the reduction of poverty.

Following Frances Seymour’s announcement that she will be stepping down as CIFOR Director-General in 2012, Eduardo Rojas-Briales lauded the “mother” of the Forest Days for her inspiring leadership in bridging the science-policy gap and building broad consensus on REDD.

### **UPCOMING MEETINGS**

**18th Session of the African Forestry and Wildlife Commission and Second African Forestry and Wildlife Week:** The 18th session of the African Forestry and Wildlife Commission will convene alongside the second African Forestry and Wildlife Week (AFWW) and will consider the theme “The Importance of Governance and Benefit Sharing in the Sustainable Management of African Forests, Trees and Wildlife.” The session is expected to underscore the importance of good governance in natural resource management and emphasize the need to include all stakeholders in decision making, implementation and benefit sharing for sustainable forest and wildlife management. The Second AFWW is being held to reflect on the International Year of Forests 2011 and to underscore the importance of forests and wildlife in improving livelihoods and social and economic development. **dates:** 16-20 January 2012 **location:** Cotonou, Benin **contact:** Foday Bojang, FAO **phone:** +233-302-675000 **fax:** +233-302-668427 **email:** fodaybojang@fao.org **www:** <http://www.fao.org/forestry/afwc/en/>

**27th Meeting of the Forestry Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (COFLAC 27):** The FAO regional forestry commission serving Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) will hold its biennial meeting to review and coordinate the application of forest policies in the region and exchange information among officials from LAC countries responsible for the sector. COFLAC 27 is to focus on the sustainable management of forests, and forests and climate change. **dates:** 5-9 March 2012 **location:** Asunción, Paraguay **contact:** FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean **phone:** +562-9232100 **fax:** +562-9232101 **www:** <http://www.rlc.fao.org/en/agenda/27-session-of-the-lacfc/>

**TEEB Conference 2012: Mainstreaming the Economics of Nature: Challenges for Science and Implementation.** The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) is an initiative to draw attention to the global economic benefits of biodiversity, the costs of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, and to draw together action-oriented expertise from the fields of science, economics and policy. TEEB invites the research and policy community to discuss the state of the art in Environmental Valuation, Ecosystem Services and Science-Policy Processes. The TEEB Conference 2012 will be hosted by the Scientific Coordinators of the TEEB reports and the Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research UFZ. Participants will have the possibility to discuss and update the findings of the TEEB study and contribute to a new understanding of the link between economics, decision-making and the environment. **dates:** 19-22 March 2012 **location:** Leipzig, Germany **contact:** Conference Secretariat **phone:** +49-341-235-2264 **fax:** +49-341-235-2782 **email:** [teeb-conference-2012@ufz.de](mailto:teeb-conference-2012@ufz.de) **www:** <http://www.teeb-conference-2012.ufz.de>

**UN Conference on Sustainable Development:** The UNCED will mark the 20th anniversary of the UN Conference on Environment and Development, which convened in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. **dates:** 20-22 June 2012 **location:** Rio de Janeiro, Brazil **contact:** UNCED Secretariat **email:** [uncsd2012@un.org](mailto:uncsd2012@un.org) **www:** <http://www.uncsd2012.org/>

**Second Meeting of the UNFF Ad Hoc Expert Group on Forest Financing:** The aim of this meeting is to develop proposals for strategies to mobilize resources from all sources to support the implementation of SFM, the achievement of the global objectives on forests and the implementation of the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests. The meeting will be held in late 2012. **date:** 1 September 2012 [tentative] **location:** TBA **contact:** UNFF Secretariat **phone:** +1-212-963-3401 **fax:** +1-917-367-3186 **email:** [unff@un.org](mailto:unff@un.org) **www:** <http://www.un.org/saforests/>

**Twenty-first session of the FAO Committee on Forestry:** The 21st session of the FAO Committee on Forestry will convene at FAO headquarters in Rome, Italy in September 2012. **dates:** 24-28 September 2012 **location:** Rome, Italy **contact:** Peter Csoka, FAO, Forestry Department **phone:** +39-06-5705-3925 **fax:** +39-06-5705-3152 **email:** [peter.csoka@fao.org](mailto:peter.csoka@fao.org) **www:** <http://www.fao.org/forestry/cofo/en/>

**ITTC-48:** The 48th Session of the International Tropical Timber Council (ITTC) and the Associated Sessions of the four Committees (Finance and Administration, Economic Information and Market Intelligence, Forest Industry, and Reforestation and Forest Management) will take place in Yokohama, Japan. **dates:** 5-10 November 2012 **location:** Yokohama, Japan **contact:** ITTO Secretariat **phone:** +81-45-223-1110 **fax:** +81-45-223-1111 **email:** [itto@itto.or.jp](mailto:itto@itto.or.jp) **www:** <http://www.itto.int>