



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 third session, held in Bali  
from 3 to 15 December 2007**

**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 third session**

*For practical reasons, Part Two of the present report is being issued in two addenda (FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/9/Add.1 and 2)*

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

**FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/9/Add.1**

*Decision*

- 1/CMP.3 Adaptation Fund
- 2/CMP.3 Further guidance relating to the clean development mechanism
- 3/CMP.3 Guidance on the implementation of Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol
- 4/CMP.3 Scope and content of the second review of the Kyoto Protocol pursuant to its Article 9
- 5/CMP.3 Compliance under the Kyoto Protocol
- 6/CMP.3 Good practice guidance for land use, land-use change and forestry activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol
- 7/CMP.3 Demonstration of progress in achieving commitments under the Kyoto Protocol by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention
- 8/CMP.3 Compilation and synthesis of supplementary information incorporated in fourth national communications submitted in accordance with Article 7, paragraph 2, of the Kyoto Protocol
- 9/CMP.3 Implications of possible changes to the limit for small-scale afforestation and reforestation clean development mechanism project activities
- 10/CMP.3 Budget performance for the biennium 2006–2007
- 11/CMP.3 Programme budget for the biennium 2008–2009

*Resolution*

- 1/CMP.3 Expression of gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the people of the province of Bali

**FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/9/Add.2**

Annex to decision 6/CMP.3 (Good practice guidance for land use, land-use change and forestry activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol): Tables for reporting on activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol

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

(Agenda item 1)

1. The third 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,<sup>1</sup> was opened at the Bali International Convention Centre, Bali, Indonesia, on 3 December 2007, by the President of the CMP at its third session, Mr. Rachmat Witoelar, State Minister for the Environment of the Republic of Indonesia.
2. At the same meeting, general statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Pakistan (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Portugal (on behalf of the European Community and its member States)<sup>2</sup> and Saudi Arabia.
3. At the same meeting, the President stated that the Government of Indonesia had committed itself to offsetting the carbon footprint of the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bali to the level of a carbon positive event.

## **II. Organizational matters**

(Agenda item 2)

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

(Agenda item 2 (a))

4. For its consideration of this sub-item at its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, on 3 December, the CMP had before it a note by the Executive Secretary containing the provisional agenda and annotations.<sup>3</sup> The provisional agenda had been prepared in agreement with the President of the CMP at its second session, taking into account views expressed by Parties during the twenty-sixth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and by members of the Bureau.
5. Following the proposal of the President, the CMP adopted the agenda as follows:
  1. Opening of the session.
  2. Organizational matters:
    - (a) Adoption of the agenda;
    - (b) Election of replacement officers;
    - (c) Organization of work, including the sessions of the subsidiary bodies;
    - (d) Approval of the report on credentials.
  3. Reports of the subsidiary bodies and decisions and conclusions arising therefrom:
    - (a) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice;
    - (b) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation.

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<sup>1</sup> The third session of the CMP was held in conjunction with the thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties. The proceedings of the COP are contained in a separate report (FCCC/CP/2007/6). Joint elements such as 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. Addresses of welcome are contained in document FCCC/CP/2007/6.

<sup>2</sup> The position expressed in this statement and all subsequent statements made by Portugal on behalf of the European Community and its member States was supported by Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Montenegro and Ukraine.

<sup>3</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/1.

4. Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol.
5. Issues relating to the clean development mechanism.
6. Issues relating to joint implementation.
7. Report of the Compliance Committee.
8. Amendment of the Kyoto Protocol in respect of procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance.
9. Report of the administrator of the international transaction log under the Kyoto Protocol.
10. National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention: reporting and review.
11. Second review of the Kyoto Protocol pursuant to its Article 9: scope and content.
12. Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol.
13. Adaptation Fund.
14. Matters relating to Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol.
15. Matters relating to Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol.
16. Administrative, financial and institutional matters:
  - (a) Budget performance in the biennium 2006–2007;
  - (b) Programme budget for the biennium 2008–2009.
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. High-level segment.
19. Statements by observer organizations.
20. Other matters:
  - (a) Report of the President of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its second session on the workshop on the proposal by the Russian Federation;
  - (b) Proposal from Belarus to prepare for implementation of the amendment to Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol (decision 10/CMP.2) prior to its entry into force;
  - (c) Any other matters.
21. 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 third session;
  - (b) Closure of the session.

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

(Agenda item 2 (b))

6. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, on 3 December, the President recalled that, under the Kyoto Protocol, any member of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties (COP) representing a Party to the Convention but,

at that time, not a Party to the Protocol, shall be replaced by an additional member to be elected by and from among the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol in matters concerning the Protocol. He further recalled that currently no member of the Bureau represented a State that was not a Party to the Kyoto Protocol. The elections to the Bureau of the COP at its thirteenth session had not yet been completed. Therefore this sub-item would be taken up at a later meeting.

7. At its 8<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 14–15 December, the COP elected the members of the Bureau of the COP at its thirteenth session. No replacement officers were necessary and the CMP did not take up this sub-item again.

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

(Agenda item 2 (c))

8. In introducing this sub-item at the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, on 3 December, the President drew the attention of the CMP to the annotations to the provisional agenda contained in document FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/1. He noted that the subsidiary bodies would be convened with the aim of developing, before the closure of their sessions on 11 December, draft decisions and conclusions for submission to the CMP.

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

#### Subsidiary Body for Implementation

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| Item 8      | Amendment of the Kyoto Protocol in respect of procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance   |
| Item 9      | Report of the administrator of the international transaction log under the Kyoto Protocol        |
| Item 10     | National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention: reporting and review |
| Item 12     | Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol   |
| Item 13     | Adaptation Fund  |
| Item 14     | Matters relating to Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol                               |
| Item 16 (a) | Budget performance in the biennium 2006–2007   |

#### Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

Item 15 Matters relating to Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol

10. The CMP agreed to proceed on the basis of the proposal made by the President.

11. With regard to agenda item 20 (a) on the proposal by the Russian Federation, the President noted that the President of the CMP at its second session had asked him to sincerely thank Mr. Michael Zammit Cutajar (Malta) on his behalf for chairing the workshop on the proposal that was held in Bonn, Germany, on 11 May 2007. The President of the CMP at its second session had asked the President to convey his gratitude for the excellent report on the workshop, which he had been very pleased to approve. Lastly, he had asked the President to inform the CMP that he had invited Mr. Zammit Cutajar to introduce the report when this item was taken up by the CMP at its third session.

### **D. Approval of the report on credentials**

(Agenda item 2 (d))

12. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 14–15 December, the President recalled that the CMP 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. At the same meeting, the CMP approved the credentials of Parties attending the session contained in document FCCC/CP/2007/5–FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/8.

#### **E. Attendance**

13. The third session of the CMP and the concurrent sessions of the subsidiary bodies were attended by representatives of 173 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 II.

14. According to decision 36/CMP.1, the COP decision on the admission of observer organizations will also apply to the CMP. For a list of observer organizations, see document FCCC/CP/2007/INF.1 (Parts 1 and 2).

#### **F. Documentation**

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

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

(Agenda item 3)

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

(Agenda item 3 (a))

16. The CMP had before it the report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) on its twenty-sixth session, held in Bonn from 7 to 18 May 2007.<sup>4</sup>

17. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 14–15 December, the Chair of the SBSTA, Mr. Kishan Kumarsingh (Trinidad and Tobago), introduced the draft report of the SBSTA on its twenty-seventh session<sup>5</sup> and gave an oral report on the results that pertain to the CMP. The SBSTA, at its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions, had recommended two draft decisions for adoption by the CMP.

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

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

(Agenda item 3 (b))

19. The CMP had before it the report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) on its twenty-sixth session, held in Bonn from 7 to 18 May 2007.<sup>6</sup>

20. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 14–15 December, the Chair of the SBI, Mr. Bagher Asadi (Islamic Republic of Iran), introduced the draft report of the SBI on its twenty-seventh session<sup>7</sup> and gave an oral report on the results that pertain to the CMP. The SBI, at its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions, had recommended five draft decisions and a set of draft conclusions for adoption by the CMP.

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<sup>4</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2007/4.

<sup>5</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2007/L.11.

<sup>6</sup> FCCC/SBI/2007/15 and Corr.1 and Add.1/Corr.1.

<sup>7</sup> FCCC/SBI/2007/L.19.



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

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

(Agenda item 4)

22. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 14–15 December, the President invited the Vice-Chair of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG), Ms. Outi Berghäll (Finland), to deliver a report on behalf of the Chair of the AWG, Mr. Leon Charles (Grenada), on the third and fourth (part 1 and part 2) sessions of the AWG.

23. The Vice-Chair reported that the AWG had completed the work of its resumed fourth session, which had strengthened and provided clarity to the Kyoto track of the Bali Road Map. At its resumed fourth session, the AWG had adopted conclusions on the review of its work programme, its methods of work and the schedule of future sessions.<sup>8</sup> This provided a clear road map for the AWG to complete its work by 2009. The AWG had agreed on a series of activities that will allow an in-depth consideration of the elements identified within its work programme. During 2008, the AWG would devote its efforts to the means to achieve mitigation objectives of Annex I Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. The AWG would meet four times and organize a series of workshops and round tables to ensure that the amount of time given to technical discussions would be on a par with the level of complexity of the issues to be addressed.

24. The Vice-Chair also presented to the CMP the report on the third session of the AWG,<sup>9</sup> the report on the first part of the fourth session of the AWG<sup>10</sup> and the draft report on the resumed fourth session.<sup>11</sup>

25. The Vice-Chair recalled that, during 2007, the AWG had made enormous progress in understanding the mitigation potential and ranges of emission reduction objectives of Annex I Parties. The AWG made use of the best scientific knowledge available, notably the Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The AR4 indicates that achieving the lowest greenhouse gas stabilization levels assessed by the IPCC to date would require Annex I Parties as a group to reduce emissions in the range of 25–40 per cent below 1990 levels by 2020. The AWG noted the usefulness of the ranges referred to in the AR4 and agreed to review this information in the future.

26. The Vice-Chair also informed the CMP that the AWG had elected the members of its Bureau for the coming year as follows: Mr. Harald Dovland (Norway) as Chair, Mr. Mama Konate (Mali) as Vice-Chair and Mr. Boo-Nam Shin (Republic of Korea) as Rapporteur.

27. At the same meeting, the CMP, acting upon a proposal by the President, took note of the oral report of the Chair of the AWG, the draft report of the AWG at its resumed fourth session and the conclusions adopted by the AWG at the second part of its fourth session. The President thanked the Chair and Vice-Chair of the AWG for their diligence and skill in steering the work of the AWG during the past year and also congratulated Parties for the progress they had made.

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<sup>8</sup> FCCC/KP/AWG/2007/L.6/Rev.1.

<sup>9</sup> FCCC/KP/AWG/2007/2.

<sup>10</sup> FCCC/KP/AWG/2007/4.

<sup>11</sup> FCCC/KP/AWG/2007/L.5.

## V. Issues relating to the clean development mechanism

(Agenda item 5)

28. At its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, on 5 December, the CMP had before it document FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/3 (Parts I and II).

29. Introducing this item, the President recalled that the clean development mechanism (CDM) was a unique mechanism for global collaboration that sought to mitigate climate change while delivering sustainable development to the developing countries that hosted CDM projects. The CMP would be discussing many key elements of the CDM at its third session.

30. The Chair of the Executive Board of the CDM, Mr. Hans Jürgen Stehr, provided an overview of the Board's annual report to the CMP, contained in document FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/3 (Parts I and II), which covers activities in the period from 1 November 2006 to 19 October 2007 and contains the recommendations of the Executive Board in response to requests by the CMP.

31. The Chair noted that 2007 had been another year in which the CDM had grown beyond the expectations of the previous year. Referring to the report mentioned in paragraph 30 above, the UNFCCC CDM website and other sources, he described the magnitude of the CDM using figures from the paper prepared by the secretariat on investment and financial flows.<sup>12</sup> The paper indicated that the capital invested, or expected to be invested, in CDM projects registered in 2006 was estimated at USD 7 billion, whereas the capital invested, or expected to be invested, in projects entering the CDM pipeline in 2006 was estimated at over USD 25 billion. By comparison, the total leveraged investment in climate change projects made through the Global Environment Facility since its inception was USD 14 billion.

32. The present pipeline of close to 2,800 project activities, including the nearly 900 already registered, was expected to deliver more than 2.6 billion certified emission reductions (CERs) by 2012. This portfolio of project activities was diverse in type and size. About 60 per cent of the activities were below the small-scale limit of 60,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) per year. Since 2007, the share of proceeds from CERs had allowed the CDM administration to be self-financing and the Executive Board currently had the resources to conduct a thorough review of the projects submitted for registration and issuance. Although the number of review cases had increased, this was not to be interpreted as a sign of distrust in the designated operational entities (DOEs).

33. The Chair stated that it was a challenge to transform the supervision of cases by the Executive Board into a common understanding of methodologies, tools, their application and quality standards. Greater interaction, in new forms, with DOEs was therefore needed. The Executive Board had held meetings with the Chair of the AE/DOE Coordination Forum at meetings of the Executive Board, at the annual joint coordination workshop and in advance of CMP 3, and agreements had been reached on opportunities to intensify the dialogue between the Executive Board and the forum in 2008. This dialogue would be supported substantially by the CDM validation and verification manual, due to be launched at the beginning of 2008.

34. Noting that the success of the CDM was also a management challenge, the Chair stressed the need to balance resources between the immediate caseload and longer-term measures to address governance and system improvements. While the Executive Board had focused on operational capacity in its previous management plan, the current management plan would also need to ensure longer-term

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<sup>12</sup> *Investment and Financial Flows to Address Climate Change*, available at: [http://unfccc.int/files/essential\\_background/background\\_publications\\_htmlpdf/application/pdf/pub\\_07\\_financial\\_flows.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/background_publications_htmlpdf/application/pdf/pub_07_financial_flows.pdf).

management and support capacity. The Chair recalled that the CMP, at its second session, had requested the Executive Board to report on its ability to deal with an exponentially growing workload under the current governance structure. In response, the Executive Board had strengthened the substantive preparatory role of the secretariat and had implemented quality management and control. Alternate members participated fully in the work of the Executive Board and shared the common responsibilities.

35. Other measures such as the selection and conditions of work of Executive Board members and alternates were beyond the Board's prerogative. Members needed professional and regulatory competence to supervise the CDM as a market mechanism of substantial size, global spread and sectoral diversity. Members had invested, and would continue to invest, a considerable amount of time in their roles without remuneration or compensation. The Chair noted the continued responsibility of Parties to provide members of the Board with the framework necessary to provide professional services in a sustainable manner.

36. The Chair pointed out that addressing the regional balance of CDM project activities remained a complex challenge owing to factors beyond the control of the Executive Board. The Executive Board had nevertheless prepared a set of recommendations on this matter for consideration by the CMP. Furthermore, the Executive Board was closely following the progress of work relating to the Nairobi Framework.<sup>13</sup> In September 2007, the "CDM Bazaar", a Web-based facility for matching the information needs of project developers, experts and buyers of CERs, had been launched; resources were in place for regular improvements.

37. The Executive Board supported two meetings of the CDM Designated National Authorities Forum in 2007 and contributions from Annex I Parties supported a third such meeting. These provided a platform for knowledge exchange and opportunities for designated national authorities (DNAs) to interact with the Executive Board, DOEs, review experts and the private sector. The Executive Board expected more such opportunities for interaction in 2008.

38. The Executive Board had operationalized the programme of activities (PoA) mandated by the CMP at its second session under decision 1/CMP.2. The first such PoA, aimed at delivering solar-powered household lighting systems in Bangladesh, was at the validation stage. The PoA concept, if successful, would create a new challenge. The Chair noted that the Board had agreed to approach the microfinance community in order to explore opportunities for combining microfinance with the CDM PoA.

39. The Executive Board was committed to continuous improvement of its supervisory functions, in particular to enhance: (1) robustness and efficiency in the assessment of emission reductions; (2) general understanding by stakeholders of the CDM, its processes and standards; (3) transparency in decision-making processes; and (4) consistency and predictability. The Board looked forward to refining the system so as to allow the Parties to include the CDM in a post-2012 regime.

40. The Chair concluded by thanking members of the Executive Board, in particular the Vice-Chair and members acting as chairs and vice-chairs of panels and working groups, for their support and important contributions to the achievements of the Executive Board in the reporting period, as well as project participants, DNAs, DOEs and stakeholders for their continued support and constructive comments on the operation of the CDM.

41. Following the report by the Chair of the Executive Board, representatives of 34 Parties made statements, including representatives speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States, the Group of 77 and China, the Environmental Integrity Group and the least developed countries.

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<sup>13</sup> <[http://cdm.unfccc.int/Nairobi\\_Framework/index.html](http://cdm.unfccc.int/Nairobi_Framework/index.html)>.

Statements were also made by one observer State and by a representative of the International Emissions Trading Association (IETA) on behalf of business and industry non-governmental organizations.

42. The President said that, in order to acknowledge the work of the Executive Board and to guide future work, the CMP at its third session would need to adopt a decision. On his proposal, the CMP thus decided to establish a contact group on this agenda item, co-chaired by Mr. John Kilani (Qatar) and Mr. Georg Borsting (Norway).

43. The President also reminded Parties that several members and alternate members of the Executive Board needed to be elected by the CMP at the session. Mr. William Kojo Agyemang-Bonsu (Ghana) would continue to undertake consultations on the matter. The President reminded Parties that nominations should be submitted in writing by those constituencies that had not already done so.

44. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 14–15 December, the President reported that the contact group had produced a draft decision. At the same meeting, the CMP, acting upon a proposal by the President,<sup>14</sup> adopted decision 2/CMP.3 entitled “Further guidance to the clean development mechanism” (FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/9/Add.1).

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

<b>Member</b>	<b>Alternate</b>	
Ms. Natalia Berghi	Ms. Diana Harutyunyan	Eastern Europe
Mr. Clifford Mahlung	Mr. Tuiloma Neroni Slade	Small island developing States
Mr. Lex de Jonge	Mr. Pedro Martins Barata	Annex I Parties
Mr. Paulo Manso	Mr. Hussein Badarin	Non-Annex I Parties
Mr. Phillip M. Gwage	Mr. Xuedu Lu	Non-Annex I Parties
Mr. Hugh Sealy (replacement)		Latin America and the Caribbean

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

(Agenda item 6)

46. At its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, on 5 December, the CMP had before it document FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/4 (Parts I and II).

47. The President recalled that joint implementation (JI) under Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol provided the opportunity for Annex I Parties to acquire emission reduction units resulting from projects aimed at reducing emissions of greenhouse gases or enhancing removals hosted by other Annex I Parties.

48. Upon the invitation of the President, the Chair of the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee (JISC), Ms. Fatou Gaye, provided an overview of the report of the JISC to the CMP contained in document FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/4 (Parts I and II). In addition, she highlighted the tasks the JISC had undertaken up to and including its last meeting, which ended on 27 November 2007.

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<sup>14</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/L.3.

49. Over the past year, the JISC had focused on the handling of the project cycle and accreditation process. One hundred project design documents had been submitted and published on the UNFCCC JI website and two determinations regarding project design documents for consideration by the JISC had been submitted and published. Ms. Gaye noted that, during the reporting period, the JISC had treated the accreditation of independent entities as a high priority, recognizing that the beginning of the first commitment period was approaching. The first set of recommendations from the JI accreditation panel on accreditation of independent entities was expected in 2008.

50. Ms. Gaye stressed that Parties were contributing to the operation of JI. Thirty Annex I Parties had provided information to the secretariat on their designated focal points. Twenty-one of these Parties had also informed the secretariat on their national guidelines and procedures for approving JI projects. She invited those Parties wishing to be involved in JI projects that had not yet provided such information, to do so.

51. On the subject of the challenges ahead, the Chair said that the upcoming biennium would be marked by the continued advancement of the accreditation process and project-related operational work. The challenges would include: (1) a substantial workload with regard to accreditation of independent entities; (2) an increase in the work with regard to determinations; (3) the continued review of procedures for JI Track 2 and the accreditation process; (4) increased interaction with applicant and accredited independent entities; (5) continued interaction with the designated focal points of Parties; (6) provision of enhanced public information and awareness about JI; and (7) the further review of resources to ensure that the JISC and the secretariat could sustain the required level of support to the JI process.

52. While expressing the appreciation of the JISC to those Parties that had contributed to the funding of its activities, Ms. Gaye noted that the JISC operated in 2006–2007 without the full funding requested in the JI management plan, resulting in delays in the recruitment of secretariat staff for supporting the JISC. Stating that the management plan submitted to the CMP was modest and realistic, Ms. Gaye emphasized that it was very important to raise sufficient resources to fully implement the management plan and called for early contributions from Parties. She noted that even with the provision of fees, the JISC would not be self-financing until 2010 at the earliest. The JISC recommended that the CMP consider the funding situation carefully and take appropriate action.

53. In closing, the Chair thanked all project participants, stakeholders and Parties that had supported JI, and the members and alternate members of the JISC, particularly the Co-Chair, who had contributed substantially to the success of the JISC during the reporting period. She also thanked the secretariat for its hard work and support during the last year.

54. Following the report by the Chair of the JISC, the floor was given to the secretariat for a statement on broader issues related to JI. A representative of the secretariat noted that Parties hosting JI Track 1 projects were required to make information on their projects publicly available. The secretariat would need further guidance from the CMP on the means by which, and to what extent, it should facilitate the publication of such information. In this context, guidance on the effective communication of project information to the international transaction log could also be considered, taking into account the need for unique project identifiers. He indicated that Parties might wish to consider providing further guidance to the secretariat on these issues.

55. Representatives of four Parties made statements, including one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States. A representative of IETA made a statement on behalf of business and industry non-governmental organizations.

56. The President said that, in order to acknowledge the work accomplished and to guide further work, a decision would need to be adopted by the CMP at its third session. On his proposal, the CMP

decided to establish a contact group on this agenda item, co-chaired by Mr. József Feiler (Hungary) and Mr. Agyemang-Bonsu. The President also reminded Parties that several members and alternate members of the JISC needed to be elected by the CMP. Mr. Agyemang-Bonsu would undertake consultations on the matter. The President reminded Parties that nominations should be submitted in writing by those constituencies that had not already done so.

57. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 14–15 December, the President reported that the contact group had produced a draft decision. At the same meeting, the CMP, acting upon a proposal by the President,<sup>15</sup> adopted decision 3/CMP.3 entitled “Guidance on the implementation of Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol” (FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/9/Add.1).

58. At the same meeting, the President reported the results of consultations undertaken by Mr. Agyemang-Bonsu on the elections for the JISC. The CMP, acting upon a proposal by the President, elected the following members and alternates to the JISC:

<b>Member</b>	<b>Alternate</b>	
Mr. Derrick Oderson	Ms. Ngedikes Olai Uludong-Polloi	Small island developing States
Mr. Olle Björk	Mr. Franz-Josef Schafhausen	Annex I Parties
	Mr. Benoît Leguet (replacement)	Annex I Parties
Mr. Oleg Pluzhnikov	Ms. Agnieszka Gałań	Annex I Parties with economies in transition
	Mr. Georgiy Geletukha (replacement)	Annex I Parties with economies in transition
Mr. Muhammed Quamrul Chowdhury	Mr. Maosheng Duan	Non-Annex I Parties
Mr. Carlos Fuller	Mr. Javier Andrés Hubenthal	Non-Annex I Parties

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

(Agenda item 7)

59. At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, on 5 December, the CMP had before it document FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/6, containing the second annual report of the Compliance Committee, which provides information on activities of the Compliance Committee during its second year of operation, from 9 September 2006 to 7 September 2007. The President invited the Co-Chair of the Compliance Committee and Chair of its enforcement branch, Mr. Raúl Estrada Oyuela, to introduce the report.

60. Mr. Estrada noted that during the reporting period, the Compliance Committee, with the support of the secretariat, had consolidated its modalities and procedures in order: (1) to satisfy the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol; (2) to provide transparency to its operations through the webcasting of its meetings (live and on demand on the UNFCCC website); and (3) to limit its operating costs by using electronic means of communication and reducing the number of meetings held each year.

61. The Compliance Committee requested the CMP: (1) to adopt specific criteria to guide the work of the Compliance Committee in cases when Parties delay the submission of their fourth national communications and the supplementary information required under Article 7, paragraph 2, of the Kyoto

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<sup>15</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/L.2.

Protocol (fourth national communications and supplementary information); (2) to grant the necessary means to support experts who analyse the information and reports submitted by Parties under the Kyoto Protocol; (3) to arrange for resources to guarantee the independence of the members of the Compliance Committee; and (4) to advance measures to grant immunities to members of organs created under the Protocol.

62. In the fourth meeting of the plenary of the Compliance Committee, held on 5–7 September 2007, the members and alternate members had taken their oath of service, in accordance with the text approved at the second session of the CMP. They had taken on clear commitments with respect to the confidentiality of subjects that they would deal with and possible conflicts of interests. The plenary had also received information from the secretariat regarding delays in the submission of fourth national communications and supplementary information.

63. The plenary had received the review reports of the initial reports<sup>16</sup> of Austria, Hungary, Japan, New Zealand and Switzerland. The expert review teams had not indicated questions of implementation in these reports. In its discussions on this point, the enforcement branch had considered the question of early eligibility and the effects of provisions of the Kyoto Protocol relating to JI, the CDM and emissions trading based on decision 3/CMP.1, annex, paragraph 32, decision 9/CMP.1, annex, paragraph 22, and decision 11/CMP.1, annex, paragraph 3. Since none of the expert review teams had indicated questions of implementation and considering that systems for the transfer of credits created under the Protocol already existed, Mr. Estrada had proposed that the enforcement branch transmit to the secretariat information that it was not proceeding with any question of implementation. As this suggestion had not been accepted by the enforcement branch, 16 months would have to elapse before initial eligibility was achieved.

64. After the fourth meeting of the plenary, the secretariat had forwarded to the members and alternate members the review reports of the initial reports of the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Ireland, Lithuania, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, none of which had indicated questions of implementation.

65. On the subject of resources required for the work of the Compliance Committee, Mr. Estrada acknowledged contributions made by Belgium, Finland, Japan, Luxembourg, Norway, Spain, Switzerland and the Netherlands for the biennium 2006–2007.

66. In paragraphs 22–23 of the second annual report of the Compliance Committee referred to in paragraph 59 above, the plenary of the Compliance Committee had expressed its concern that some Parties with quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments had not yet submitted their fourth national communications and supplementary information. Mr. Estrada requested the CMP to indicate to the Compliance Committee whether it should take specific action on receiving advice from the secretariat of delays in the submission of the reports of Parties. Mr. Estrada recalled that the Compliance Committee relied on the quality of the reports of expert review teams and on their timely completion. The Compliance Committee, in its second annual report, had expressed concern that experts might not receive adequate support to participate in reviews in the future. Mr. Estrada stressed the need for resources to train new experts and noted that such experts would have a larger role in the future.

67. Mr. Estrada observed that there was a contradiction between the fact that members and alternate members of the Compliance Committee had been elected to serve in their individual capacities on the one hand, and the fact some of them are ineligible for funding under the current practices regarding financial

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<sup>16</sup> Reports to facilitate the calculation of the assigned amount of an Annex I Party pursuant to Article 3, paragraphs 7 and 8, of the Kyoto Protocol, and to demonstrate its capacity to account for emissions and the assigned amount.

support for participation in meetings of the Compliance Committee on the other. The Compliance Committee had submitted proposals to the CMP on this matter in paragraphs 26–27 of its second annual report.

68. Following the report by Mr. Estrada, a representative of one Party made a statement on behalf of the European Community and its member States.

69. The President said that a decision would need to be adopted by the CMP under this agenda item. On his proposal, the CMP decided to establish a contact group on this agenda item, co-chaired by Mr. Denis Langlois (Canada) and Mr. Eric Mugurusi (United Republic of Tanzania), with the aim of concluding discussions as early as possible in the second week of the session. The President reminded Parties that the CMP needed to elect members and alternate members of the Compliance Committee at the session to fill vacancies in the facilitative and enforcement branches. Mr. Agyemang-Bonsu would undertake consultations on the matter. The President reminded Parties that nominations should be submitted in writing during the consultations to be held for the purpose.

70. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 14–15 December, the President reported that the contact group had produced a draft decision. At the same meeting, the CMP, acting upon a proposal by the President,<sup>17</sup> adopted decision 5/CMP.3 entitled “Compliance under the Kyoto Protocol” (FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/9/Add.1).

71. At the same meeting, the President reported the results of the consultations undertaken by Mr. Agyemang-Bonsu on the elections for the facilitative and enforcement branches of the Compliance Committee. The CMP, acting upon a proposal by the President, elected the following members of the Compliance Committee:

#### **Facilitative Branch**

<b>Member</b>	<b>Alternate</b>	
Mr. Valeriy Sedyakin	Mr. Roman Shirma	Eastern Europe
Mr. Marc Pallemarts	Mr. Adrian Paul Roberts	Western Europe and Others
Mr. Pedro Luis Pedrosa Cuesta	Mr. António Monteiro Lima	Small island developing States
Ms. Anna Dixelius	Mr. Nicola Notaro	Annex I Parties
Mr. Isidore Nonga Zongo	Ms. Inar Ichsana Ishak	Non-Annex I Parties

#### **Enforcement Branch**

<b>Member</b>	<b>Alternate</b>	
Mr. Oleg Shamanov	Mr. Vladimir Tarasenko	Eastern Europe
Mr. René Lefebvre	Mr. Gerhard Loibl	Western Europe and Others
Mr. Amjad Abdulla	Ms. Mary Jane Mace	Small island developing States
Mr. Stephan Michel	Ms. Kirsten Jacobsen	Annex I Parties
Mr. Ilhomjon Rajabov	Mr. Ainun Nishat	Non-Annex I Parties

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<sup>17</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/L.4.



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

(Agenda item 8)

72. This item had been referred to the SBI for consideration.
73. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 14–15 December, the President recalled the report of the Chair of the SBI that the SBI could not reach agreement on this matter and would continue its consideration at its twenty-eighth session.

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

(Agenda item 9)

74. This item had been referred to the SBI for consideration.
75. At its 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 14–15 December, the CMP, acting upon a proposal by the President, took note of the conclusions adopted by the SBI on this item.<sup>18</sup>

## **X. National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention: reporting and review**

(Agenda item 10)

76. This item had been referred to the SBI for consideration.
77. At its 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 14–15 December, the CMP, acting upon a recommendation by the SBI,<sup>19</sup> adopted decision 8/CMP.3 entitled “Compilation and synthesis of supplementary information incorporated in fourth national communications submitted in accordance with Article 7, paragraph 2, of the Kyoto Protocol” (FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/9/Add.1).
78. At the same meeting, the CMP, acting upon a recommendation by the SBI,<sup>20</sup> adopted decision 7/CMP.3 entitled “Demonstration of progress in achieving commitments under the Kyoto Protocol by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention” (FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/9/Add.1).

## **XI. Second review of the Kyoto Protocol pursuant to its Article 9: scope and content**

(Agenda item 11)

79. For its consideration of this item at its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, on 5 December, the CMP had before it documents FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/MISC.1 and Add.1 and 2 and FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/INF.1.
80. The President recalled that pursuant to Article 9, paragraph 2, of the Kyoto Protocol, the first review of the Kyoto Protocol had taken place at the second session of the CMP. The President also recalled that the CMP, through its decision 7/CMP.2, had decided that the second review should take place at the fourth session of the CMP. It had also agreed to consider the scope and content for this review at this session.

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<sup>18</sup> FCCC/SBI/2007/L.21.

<sup>19</sup> FCCC/SBI/2007/L.25/Add.1.

<sup>20</sup> FCCC/SBI/2007/15/Add.1 and Corr.1.

81. Noting that a successful outcome on this agenda item would be essential to the overall success of the session, the President invited Parties to express their views.

82. Statements were made by representatives of 24 Parties, including representatives speaking on behalf of the African Group, the European Community and its member States and the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS). One observer State made a statement on behalf of the Umbrella Group.

83. On the proposal of the President, the CMP decided to establish a contact group on this agenda item, co-chaired by Mr. Adrian Macey (New Zealand) and Mr. Raphael de Azeredeo (Brazil), to continue discussion on the matter. The President asked the group to prepare a decision on the scope and content for the second review and to consider the preparations required during 2008 to undertake the review at the end of that year.

84. The President invited the group, in preparing this decision, to bear in mind work to be undertaken by the AWG, in particular, on the analysis of means to achieve mitigation objectives of Annex I Parties and ways to enhance their effectiveness and contribution to sustainable development. He asked the group to be strategic so as to avoid duplication of work.

85. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 14–15 December, the President reported that, following consideration by the contact group, this item had been taken up during the ministerial consultations convened by the President, as well as in further consultations conducted by Minister David Parker (New Zealand). These consultations had resulted in a draft decision for adoption by the CMP. At the same meeting, the CMP, acting upon a proposal by the President,<sup>21</sup> adopted decision 4/CMP.3 entitled “Scope and content of the second review of the Kyoto Protocol pursuant to its Article 9” (FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/9/Add.1).

86. Following the adoption of the decision, the representative of Ukraine stated that paragraph 6 (a) contradicts the interests of countries with economies in transition, in particular the interests of Ukraine. However, his delegation did not want to block consensus. He stated that the initiative as proposed would not facilitate the achievement of results by projects being implemented in the Ukraine, either under the mechanism of JI or otherwise. His delegation would insist on an active discussion of this issue in the future, taking into account the position of Ukraine.

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

(Agenda item 12)

### **1. Proceedings**

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

88. At its 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 14–15 December, the CMP, acting upon a proposal by the President, took note of the conclusions adopted by the SBI on this item.<sup>22</sup>

89. At the same meeting, the President recalled that the SBI had not been able to reach agreement on the issue of capacity-building for developing countries. The issue was therefore taken up during his ministerial consultations, which resulted in a set of draft conclusions for adoption by the CMP.

90. At the same meeting, the CMP, acting upon a recommendation by the President, adopted this set of conclusions entitled “Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol”.<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>21</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/L.8.

<sup>22</sup> FCCC/SBI/2007/L.28.

<sup>23</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/L.6.

## 2. Conclusions

91. The CMP welcomed the synthesis report<sup>24</sup> on the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries contained in the annex to decision 2/CP.7 (the capacity-building framework), and took note of the range of capacity-building activities being carried out by Parties.
92. The CMP welcomed the information from Parties and relevant organizations<sup>25</sup> on the implementation of the capacity-building framework submitted in accordance with decision 6/CMP.2, paragraph 1.
93. The CMP took note of the work on approaches to monitoring and evaluation in the context of the capacity-building framework under the Convention and agreed that it is also relevant for capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol. The CMP recognized that further work is needed to identify monitoring and evaluation approaches relevant at the national and global levels, and invited Parties to submit to the secretariat, by 15 August 2008, information on their experiences with monitoring and evaluation at the national level, for consideration by the SBI at its twenty-ninth session. It also requested the secretariat to prepare a technical paper containing approaches to monitoring and evaluation at different levels, taking into account the presentations given at the expert workshop on monitoring and evaluation held in St. John's, Antigua and Barbuda, from 5 to 6 November 2007,<sup>26</sup> the submissions from Parties mentioned above and other relevant information, for consideration by the SBI at its twenty-ninth session.
94. The CMP agreed that the technical paper referred to in paragraph 93 above should be presented jointly with the technical paper referred to in document FCCC/CP/2007/L.5, paragraph 5.
95. The CMP reiterated its request<sup>27</sup> to Parties to continue with measures to assist non-Annex I Parties, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, and bearing in mind the difficulties of Africa to attract CDM projects, to carry out capacity-building activities as defined in decision 29/CMP.1, in order to facilitate their participation in the CDM.
96. The CMP highlighted the important role of initiatives such as the Nairobi Framework,<sup>28</sup> and other multilateral and bilateral activities, in supporting concrete capacity-building activities on the ground and in facilitating broader participation of Parties in the CDM.

## **XIII. Adaptation Fund**

(Agenda item 13)

97. This item had been referred to the SBI for consideration.
98. At its 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 14–15 December, the CMP, acting upon a recommendation by the SBI,<sup>29</sup> adopted decision 1/CMP.3 entitled “Adaptation Fund” (FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/9/Add.1).
99. At the same meeting, the President reported on the results of the consultations undertaken by Mr. Agyemang-Bonsu on the elections for the Adaptation Fund Board. The CMP, acting upon a proposal

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<sup>24</sup> FCCC/SBI/2007/25.

<sup>25</sup> FCCC/SBI/2007/MISC.8 and Add.1.

<sup>26</sup> <<http://www.unfccc.int/4080.php>>.

<sup>27</sup> Decision 6/CMP.2, paragraph 3.

<sup>28</sup> See footnote 10 above.

<sup>29</sup> FCCC/SBI/2007/L.30.

by the President, elected the following members of the Adaptation Fund Board:

<b>Member</b>	<b>Alternate</b>	
Mr. Cheikh Ndiaye Sylla	Ms. Emily Ojoo-Massawa	Africa
Ms. Merlyn Van Voore	Mr. Elsayed Sabry Mansour	Africa
Mr. Mohammed Al-Maslamani	Mr. Damdin Davgadorj	Asia
Mr. Mahendra Siregar	Ms. Tatyana Ososkova	Asia
Mr. Janota Bzowski	Ms. Dinara Gershinkova	Eastern Europe
Ms. Ermira Fida	Ms. Iryna Trofimova	Eastern Europe
Mr. Jeffery Spooner	Mr. Luis Paz Castro	Latin America and the Caribbean
Mr. Luis Santos	Mr. Octavio Pérez Pardo	Latin America and the Caribbean
Mr. Anton Hilber	Mr. Hans Olav Ibrekk	Western European and Others
Ms. Marita Steinke	Mr. Markku Kanninen	Western European and Others
Mr. Richard Muyungi	Mr. Mohammad Qamar Munir	Least developed countries
Mr. Naoya Tsukamoto	Mr. Alejandro Nieto	Annex I Parties
Mr. Julien Rencki	Mr. Yvan Biot	Annex I Parties
Mr. Carlos Rufino Costa	Mr. William Kojo Agyemang-Bonsu	Non-Annex I Parties
Mr. Farrukh Iqbal Khan	Mr. Bruno Sekoli	Non-Annex I Parties
<i>Nomination pending</i>	<i>Nomination pending</i>	Small island developing States

100. At the same meeting, the President reported that he had been informed by the chairman of AOSIS that consultations were ongoing regarding the group's nominations for the representatives of the small island developing States for the Adaptation Fund Board. The CMP, acting upon a proposal by the President, urged the coordinator of AOSIS to continue consultations and submit nominations to the Presidency and the secretariat during the intersessional period and agreed that, once the names were received, the nominees would be deemed to have been elected at this meeting in accordance with international practice.<sup>30</sup>

#### **XIV. Matters relating to Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol** (Agenda item 14)

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

<sup>30</sup> During the intersessional period, the chairman of AOSIS nominated the following individuals to share the two-year membership term for the small island developing States: Mr. Enele Sopoaga (15 December 2007 to 14 December 2008) and Mr. Leonard Nurse (15 December 2008 to 14 December 2009). Mr. Amjad Abdulla was nominated as the alternate member.

102. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 14–15 December, the President recalled the report of the Chair of the SBI that the SBI could not reach agreement on this matter and would continue its consideration at its twenty-eighth session. The CMP, acting upon a proposal by the President, took note of this action by the SBI.

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

(Agenda item 15)

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

104. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 14–15 December, the President recalled the report of the Chair of the SBSTA that the SBSTA could not reach agreement on this matter. The CMP, acting upon a proposal by the President, took note of this action by the SBSTA.

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

(Agenda item 16)

### **A. Budget performance in the biennium 2006–2007**

(Agenda item 16 (a))

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

106. At its 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 14–15 December, the CMP, acting upon a recommendation by the SBI,<sup>31</sup> adopted decision 10/CMP.13 entitled “Budget performance for the biennium 2006–2007” (FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/9/Add.1).

### **B. Programme budget for the biennium 2008–2009**

(Agenda item 16 (b))

107. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 14–15 December, the President recalled that the SBI, at its twenty-sixth session, had recommended a draft decision on this item that invited the CMP to endorse the elements of the recommended budget that pertained to the Kyoto Protocol.<sup>32</sup> He proposed that the draft decision be amended to include the following text omitted at SBI 26: “Requests the secretariat to take steps necessary to establish a separate trust fund for the receipt of fees and shares of proceeds for the administration of the clean development mechanism”.<sup>33</sup>

108. At the same meeting, on 14–15 December, the CMP, acting upon that recommendation, adopted decision 11/CMP.3 entitled “Programme budget for the biennium 2008–2009” as amended (FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/9/Add.1).

## **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)

### **1. Proceedings**

109. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 14–15 December, the President recalled that the SBSTA had recommended a draft decision pertaining to good practice guidance for adoption by the CMP under this item.<sup>34</sup> He noted that the SBSTA, when it had recommended this draft decision, had also recommended some

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<sup>31</sup> FCCC/SBI/2007/L.23/Add.2.

<sup>32</sup> FCCC/SBI/2007/15/Add.1.

<sup>33</sup> This text was highlighted in the annotations to the provisional agenda (FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/1, para. 59).

<sup>34</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2007/L.21/Add.1.

technical amendments to be incorporated into the final version. At the same meeting, the CMP, acting upon that recommendation, adopted decision 6/CMP.3 entitled “Good practice guidance for land use, land-use change and forestry activities under Article 3, paragraph 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol” as amended (FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/9/Add.1).

110. At the same meeting, the CMP, acting upon a recommendation by the SBSTA,<sup>35</sup> adopted decision 9/CMP.3 entitled “Implications of possible changes to the limit for small-scale afforestation and reforestation clean development mechanism project activities” (FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/9/Add.1).

111. At the same meeting, the President recalled that the COP at its thirteenth session had adopted decision 14/CP.13 on the date and venue for its fourteenth and fifteenth sessions. He also recalled that, under Article 13, paragraph 6, of the Kyoto Protocol, sessions of the CMP are to be held in conjunction with those of the COP unless otherwise decided. The CMP, acting upon a proposal by the President, endorsed decision 14/CP.13.

112. At the same meeting, the CMP, acting upon a recommendation by the SBI,<sup>36</sup> adopted a set of draft conclusions entitled “Privileges and immunities for individuals serving on constituted bodies established under the Kyoto Protocol”.

## 2. Conclusions

113. The CMP took note with appreciation of the report of the Executive Secretary on actions taken in accordance with decision 9/CMP.2.<sup>37</sup>

114. The CMP took note of the need for an effective, legally sound and long-term solution to the issue of privileges and immunities for individuals serving on constituted bodies under the Kyoto Protocol.

115. The CMP agreed to address the issue of privileges and immunities for individuals serving on constituted bodies in the context of the second review of the Kyoto Protocol pursuant to its Article 9.

## **XVIII. High-level segment**

(Agenda item 18)

116. The joint high-level segment of the COP at its thirteenth session and the CMP at its third session was opened by the President of the COP and the CMP at the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the COP and the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting of the CMP on 12 December.

117. The President noted that the high number of Heads of State and Government present at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bali was a testament to the seriousness and urgency of climate change, and the sincerity of purpose with which the international community was addressing it.

### **A. Statement by the Secretary-General of the United Nations**

118. At the opening ceremony, the Conference heard a message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Ban Ki-moon. The text of this message is contained in annex I.

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<sup>35</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2007/L.18/Add.1.

<sup>36</sup> FCCC/SBI/2007/L.20.

<sup>37</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/2.

### **B. Statement by the President of Indonesia**

119. Welcoming all participants, the President of Indonesia, Mr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, said that delegates were gathered at this conference to fulfil the hopes of over 6 billion people living on Earth and on behalf of future generations. He noted that it would very much depend on what would be decided at this conference whether people would live in a world that was 2 °C warmer, or, catastrophically, 5 °C hotter. The challenge was to translate the simple formula “less emissions, more sinks” into a complex yet ambitious architecture of global cooperation on climate change.

120. The President of Indonesia noted that developed countries, owing to their historical responsibility for global warming, which they themselves had accepted, needed to continue to take leadership on climate change. They would need to significantly increase their efforts to cut their own greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and to enhance their financial and technological cooperation with developing countries, including in the area of forest protection. Developing countries, on their part, would need to commit to a path of sustainable development by mainstreaming environment issues into their national development plans, and those countries with forests would need to preserve and expand them. Developing countries with high economic growth would need to plan for long-term low-carbon development, taking advantage of a rapidly expanding carbon market. Both developed and developing countries could work together to mainstream mitigation and adaptation into their national development strategies and learn how to achieve higher economic growth without producing higher emissions.

121. Noting that policy changes would need to be driven by governments and the market, President Yudhoyono stressed the significance of the special meetings of trade and finance ministers held in Bali in parallel with the United Nations Climate Change Conference. He also highlighted efforts by Indonesia to mitigate climate change, including rainforest conservation programmes and policies to increase the share of renewable and alternative energy sources and promote efficient use of fossil fuels. Ultimately, all efforts from developed and developing countries would need to be part of a coherent multilateral framework and it was critical for this conference to produce a Bali Road Map that would chart the way to an agreement to be adopted by the end of 2009.

### **C. Statement by the Executive Secretary**

122. The Executive Secretary said that the heyday of the climate sceptic had been put to rest once and for all in 2007, and political momentum and global public awareness with regard to climate change had never been higher. The IPCC had delivered a message that no one could fail to understand, confirming that climate change was happening because of human activities; the impacts were serious and would be felt by everyone, with the poor bearing the largest burden; and there were affordable ways to deal with the problem – immediate concerted action could avoid some of the most catastrophic projections.

123. If no action was taken, the consequences of climate change could plunge the world into conflict. In 2010, there could be as many as 50 million environmentally displaced persons as a result of climate change, desertification and deforestation. Competing for water, energy and food could lead to ethnic rivalry and regional conflicts.

124. To meet the drastic increase in the world’s energy demands, an investment of USD 20 trillion would be needed up to 2030. The challenge was to change the course of this “investment supertanker” in a low-emissions direction. Otherwise global emissions would increase by 50 per cent by 2050 – instead of decreasing by 50 per cent, as required. In order to change the direction of the world’s future towards a low-emissions economy, Parties present at the conference would need to launch formal negotiations, agree on an ambitious agenda and set 2009 as the deadline for negotiations.

#### **D. Statement by the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change**

125. Mr. Rajendra Pachauri, Chairman of the IPCC, in a video statement delivered during the opening of the high-level segment, noted that the AR4 of the IPCC had been completed with the release of its Synthesis Report in Valencia, Spain, on 16 November 2007. The Synthesis Report presented the collective findings of the reports of the three working groups within an integrated framework and therefore was an extremely policy-relevant document. Mr. Pachauri highlighted some of the major findings of the AR4. He stressed the significance of changes in the climate system in the twentieth century, including a significant rise in average global temperatures, and large increases in precipitation in some parts of the globe and greater water scarcity in others.

126. The IPCC projected that, by the end of this century, average global temperatures would rise at least 2.5 °C above the levels at the beginning of the twentieth century. The increase would have worrying consequences for all parts of the world, including greater water scarcity, the impacts of sea level rise and a drastically increased threat of extinction of plant and animal species. Locations where coastal flooding and the impacts of sea level rise could make certain areas highly vulnerable were spread all over the world. This included cities in mega deltas, such as Shanghai, Kolkata and Dhaka.

127. Mr. Pachauri stressed that all adverse impacts of climate change could be avoided or minimized if effective actions for reducing emissions of GHGs were taken very soon. He also emphasized the fact that the cost of mitigation was not very high. In order to stabilize the temperature increase at a maximum of 2–2.4 °C the concentration levels of GHGs would need to be stabilized at 445–490 ppm of CO<sub>2</sub> eq. The cost of meeting this target by 2030 would amount to a 0.12 per cent decrease in global gross domestic product annually and could even be reduced significantly through the development of new technologies. Emission levels would need to begin to decline at the latest by 2015 and the sharper the decline, the less serious the impacts that followed over a period of time.

128. Mr. Pachauri expressed the view that prudence, wisdom and the future of human society clearly dictated that mitigation measures would need to be taken with a great sense of urgency. The IPCC had placed before the Parties the findings of the AR4 and Parties would need to decide how to use them.

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

129. Mr. Kevin Michael Rudd, Prime Minister of Australia, said that, in his first act as Prime Minister, he had signed the formal instrument for Australia to ratify the Kyoto Protocol and had handed this instrument to the Secretary-General. He described climate change as the defining challenge of our generation and said that Australia understood that development is a top priority. He recognized the responsibility of developed countries to assist developing countries. Mr. Rudd said his Government was committed to reducing Australia's GHG emissions by 60 per cent of 2000 levels by 2050. He expressed the expectation that all developed countries would embrace a further set of binding emission targets and said that developing countries needed to play their part with specific commitments to action.

130. Mr. Lee Hsien Loong, Prime Minister of Singapore, expressed the view that in the absence of action to address climate change, ecosystems and human societies could experience major disruptions over the next 50–100 years, and possibly sooner. He stressed the need to build on the Kyoto Protocol and to work out a practical and effective approach after the first commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol expired in 2012. Mr. Hsien Loong said that a post-2012 framework would need to have the commitment and participation of all countries, under the auspices of the UNFCCC. It should also recognize the importance of economic growth and take into account differences in national circumstances and constraints. He concluded by saying that Singapore, and all the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, would contribute to the global effort to combat climate change. They were committed to an ambitious Bali Road Map that would deliver an effective post-2012 regime.



131. Noting that Papua New Guinea was already suffering from the consequences of climate change, Mr. Michael Somare, Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea, called for immediate leadership. In order to address climate change, Parties needed to: (1) construct a shared objective for even lower atmospheric GHG concentrations; (2) greatly deepen reduction commitments by industrialized countries; (3) expand existing and add new frameworks of positive incentives for developing countries; (4) launch a global incentive system to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation; (5) scale up adaptation finance to protect future generations; and (6) mobilize sufficient, predictable and sustainable resources. He noted that developing countries were willing to contribute equitably towards a shared objective and said that Parties needed to capitalize on the political will to move beyond the Kyoto Protocol.

132. Mr. Thomas Remengesau Jr., President of Palau, stated that Parties collectively had failed to adequately address the issue of climate change. GHG levels continued to increase across the planet because Parties had not lived up to the original commitment of the Convention. He expressed the view that the international community needed to recognize the moral obligation to commit an appropriate level of funding to vulnerable and small developing States. He stressed the need to recognize the human rights implications of climate change. Referring to the Malé Declaration on the Human Dimension of Global Climate Change, he underscored the need to include the human dimension in the future climate change agenda. Mr. Remengesau highlighted efforts by SIDS to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change.

133. Mr. Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, President of Maldives, noted that climate change had become a daily reality in the Maldives and other small island States. For these States, with their meagre financial resources and a limited capacity to mitigate and adapt, climate change had become the defining issue of the twenty-first century. Mr. Gayoom stressed the need to focus on the human dimension of climate change, in particular human rights, security and well-being. He said that the Council of Ministers of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) had adopted the SAARC Declaration on Climate Change and entrusted him with the responsibility of presenting it at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bali. He noted that the Bali process would need to have a clear long-term target to stabilize the climate system and ensure that temperature rises were reined in to reasonable levels; even a 2 °C increase from pre-industrial levels would have devastating consequences for small island States.

#### **F. Statements by ministers and other heads of delegation**

134. At the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the COP and the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting of the CMP, on 12 December, and also at the two subsequent meetings of each body, national statements were made by 135 ministers and other heads of delegation. For the list of speakers, see annex III.

#### **G. Other statements**

135. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia (on behalf of the Umbrella Group), Grenada (on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States), Maldives (on behalf of the least developed countries), Nigeria (on behalf of the African group), Pakistan (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Portugal (on behalf of the European Community and its member states)

### **XIX. Statements by observer organizations**

(Agenda item 19)

#### **A. Statements by United Nations bodies and specialized agencies**

136. At the opening of the joint high-level segment of the COP and the CMP, on 12 December, statements were made by the President of the World Bank, the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (on behalf of FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the United Nations World Food Programme), the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Secretary-General of the United Nations World

Tourism Organization, the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, the United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, the Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, the Under-Secretary-General and Associate Administrator of UNDP and the Deputy Executive Director of the United Nations World Food Programme.

137. At the 7<sup>th</sup> meeting of the COP and the 8<sup>th</sup> meeting of the CMP, statements were made by the Deputy Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, the Sub-Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Deputy High Commissioner of Human Rights and the Director of the International Maritime Organization.

#### **B. Statements by intergovernmental organizations**

138. At the 7<sup>th</sup> meeting of the COP and the 8<sup>th</sup> meeting of the CMP, statements were made by the Secretary-General of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Secretary General of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, the Secretary General of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, the Executive Director of the International Energy Agency, the Secretary General of the General Secretariat of the Andean Community, the Secretary General of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention), the Director General of the World Conservation Union (IUCN), the Executive Secretary, Central African Forests Commission, the Executive Director of the International Tropical Timber Organization and the Director of the International Institute of Refrigeration.

#### **C. Statements by non-governmental organizations**

139. At the 7<sup>th</sup> meeting of the COP and the 8<sup>th</sup> meeting of the CMP, statements were made by representatives of the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives–Local Governments for Sustainability (on behalf of local governments), the International Chamber of Commerce and Business Europe (on behalf of business and industry organizations), Greenpeace and Équiterre (on behalf of Climate Action Network International), Yayasan Pelangi Indonesia (on behalf of research and independent non-governmental organizations), the Australian Council of Trade Unions (on behalf of trade unions), Life e.V. (on behalf of women for climate justice and gender present at the COP and CMP), Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara of the Indonesian Civil Society Forum (on behalf of indigenous peoples organizations), the Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development (nrg4SD) (on behalf of regional governments), the World Council of Churches, the World Mayors Council on Climate Change, the California Environmental Protection Agency (on behalf of subnational authorities), the International Federation of Agricultural Producers (on behalf of farmers), Global Legislators Organisation for a Balanced Environment (on behalf of parliamentarians) and representatives of youth organizations.

#### **D. Other statements**

140. At the 7<sup>th</sup> meeting of the COP and the 8<sup>th</sup> meeting of the CMP, the Minister of Finance of Indonesia, Ms. Sri Mulyani Indrawati, presented the results of the “High Level Event on Climate Change for Finance Ministers”, which was held on 11 December. The event drew together finance ministers and officials from 36 countries and 13 international financial institutions and multilateral organizations to focus their attention on climate change. The meeting resulted in agreement on a number of issues, such as the importance of ministers of finance taking a more active role and integrating climate change issues into development planning and economic policies. Ministers also proposed to carry their discussion

forward into other meetings in 2008. The Minister noted that Poland had invited finance ministers to a second high-level event on climate change on the occasion of COP 14 and CMP 4 in Poznan in 2008.

141. At the same meeting of the COP and the CMP, the Minister of Trade of Indonesia, Ms. Mari E. Pangestu, presented the results of the “Informal Trade Ministers Dialogue on Climate Change Issues” held from 8 to 9 December. The dialogue was attended by ministers and vice ministers of trade from 32 governments, as well as representatives of international organizations, and resulted in a number of concrete proposals for action. Participants also pointed out that international trade, development and climate change policy were mutually supportive.

## **XX. Other matters**

(Agenda item 20)

### **A. Report of the President of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its second session on the workshop on the proposal by the Russian Federation**

(Agenda item 20 (a))

#### 1. Proceedings

142. For its consideration of this sub-item at its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, on 5 December, the CMP had before it documents FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/MISC.2 and Add.1 and 2 and FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/INF.2.

143. Introducing this item, the President recalled that the CMP, at its second session, had requested its President to convene a workshop during the sessional period in May 2007 to clarify and explore the scope and implications of the Proposal by the Russian Federation for appropriate procedures to be developed to enable Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to adopt voluntary commitments. He further recalled that the President of the CMP at its second session had asked him to sincerely thank Mr. Zammit Cutajar for chairing the workshop and to convey his gratitude for the report on the workshop, which he had been pleased to approve. The President of the CMP at its second session had invited Mr. Zammit Cutajar to introduce the report when this sub-item was taken up by the CMP at its third session.

144. Mr. Zammit Cutajar noted that the workshop had been a welcome opportunity for a first substantive interaction on the proposal. He stated that the workshop had helped to clarify the intent and possible ramifications of the proposal and had stimulated a lively and informal exchange of views in which convergence and divergence could be discerned. Parties had expressed their views on two elements of the proposal: (1) the procedural component – simplifying procedures for accession to Annex I to the Convention and to Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol; and (2) the substantive component – exploring new forms of engagement for non-Annex I Parties. Parties had also explored how these elements of the proposal could be considered further, if appropriate.

145. While no objection in principle had been discerned in discussions at the workshop to the idea of simplifying procedures, there had been clear divergence of views regarding potential new forms of engagement for non-Annex I Parties. Whereas some Parties had expressed the view that there were merits in further consideration of this element of the proposal, others had stressed that further consideration was unnecessary. Views had been expressed on the ways in which consideration could be envisaged. This had been more articulated with regard to procedural aspects. One participant had commended to the consideration of Parties the precedent of the Gothenburg Protocol to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution,<sup>38</sup> which – like the Kyoto Protocol – contains an annex

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<sup>38</sup> The 1999 Gothenburg Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone.

listing Parties and their emission ceilings, but includes a simple procedure for adding new Parties to the listing.

146. Mr. Zammit Cutajar noted that since the workshop report had been issued in early August 2007, many Parties had submitted views, which were contained in documents FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/MISC.2 and Add.1 and 2. The summary of views expressed at the workshop as contained in the report of the workshop needed, therefore, to be read in conjunction with the views contained in the subsequent submissions by Parties.

147. Following the report by Mr. Zammit Cutajar, representatives of nine Parties made statements, including one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States. A representative of one observer State made a statement on behalf of the Umbrella Group. A statement was also made by a representative of Greenpeace on behalf of Climate Action Network.

148. Having listened to the statements, the CMP invited Mr. Djismun Kasri (Indonesia) to speak to Parties and advise the President on the matter as early as possible in the second week of the session.

149. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 14–15 December, the President reported that Mr. Kasri had spoken with Parties and continued his discussions during the ministerial consultations. This effort had resulted in a set of draft conclusions for adoption by the CMP. At the same meeting, the CMP, acting upon a proposal by the President,<sup>39</sup> adopted this set of conclusions entitled “Conclusions on the report of the President on consultations concerning the proposal of the Russian Federation”.

## 2. Conclusions

150. The CMP took note of the report on the workshop on the proposal by the Russian Federation.<sup>40</sup>

151. The CMP noted that the workshop had allowed the Russian Federation to distinguish between the procedural and substantive components of its proposal, as described in the workshop report.

152. The CMP further noted that the workshop has helped to clarify the intent and possible ramifications of the proposal.

153. The CMP invited the Russian Federation to introduce, as appropriate, relevant elements of its proposal during the second review of the Kyoto Protocol pursuant to its Article 9 and in the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention.

### **B. Proposal from Belarus to prepare for implementation of the amendment to Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol (decision 10/CMP.2) prior to its entry into force** (Agenda item 20 (b))

#### 1. Proceedings

154. For its consideration of this sub-item at its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, on 5 December, the CMP had before it document FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/7.

155. Upon the invitation of the President, a statement on this sub-item was made by a representative of Belarus, followed by statements from representatives of three Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States.

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<sup>39</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/L.9.

<sup>40</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/INF.2.

156. On the proposal of the President, the CMP invited Mr. Mark Berman (Canada) to undertake informal consultations on this issue and to report back to the CMP in the second week of the session.

157. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 14–15 December, the President reported that the informal consultations had resulted in a set of draft conclusions for adoption by the CMP. At the same meeting, the CMP, acting upon a proposal by the President,<sup>41</sup> adopted this set of draft conclusions entitled “Conclusions on the proposal from Belarus to prepare for the implementation of the amendment to Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol”.

## 2. Conclusions

158. The CMP took note of the proposal of the Republic of Belarus to prepare for the implementation of the amendment to Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol contained in the annex to decision 10/CMP.2 prior to its entry into force,<sup>42</sup> and welcomed the efforts undertaken and progress achieved by the Republic of Belarus to implement the provisions of the Kyoto Protocol.

159. The CMP agreed that the timely organization by the secretariat of a review, in accordance with decision 22/CMP.1, annex, paragraphs 11 and 12, of the report of the Republic of Belarus submitted in accordance with decision 13/CMP.1, annex, paragraph 6, could facilitate the timely initial eligibility of the Republic of Belarus, after the entry into force of the amendment. Accordingly, Parties agreed that this review could be implemented before the entry into force of the amendment, subject to the availability of resources.

160. The CMP decided to request the SBI to consider this matter at its first session following receipt by the Depositary of a simple majority of the instruments of acceptance required for the entry into force of the amendment referred to in paragraph 158 above, with a view to determining the modalities and conditions of the review of the report submitted by the Republic of Belarus referred to in paragraph 159 above.

161. The CMP reiterated its invitation to Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to ratify, accept or approve the amendment contained in the annex to decision 10/CMP.2.

### **C. Any other matters** (Agenda item 20 (c))

162. There were no other matters considered by the CMP under this sub-item.

## **XXI. Conclusion of the session** (Agenda item 21)

### **A. Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol on its third session** (Agenda item 21 (a))

163. At its 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 14–15 December, the CMP considered the draft report on its third session<sup>43</sup> and adopted the text, authorizing the Rapporteur to complete the report, under the guidance of the President and with the assistance of the secretariat.

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<sup>41</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/L.5.

<sup>42</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/7.

<sup>43</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/L.1 and FCCC/CP/2007/L.1/Add.1–FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/L.1/Add.1.

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

164. At the 8<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 14–15 December, a representative of Poland introduced a draft resolution entitled “Expression of gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the people of the province of Bali”.<sup>44</sup> At the same meeting, the CMP adopted resolution 1/CMP.3 by acclamation (FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/9/Add.1).

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

(Agenda item 21 (b))

165. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 14–15 December, a number of Parties made statements paying tribute to the work of the President and to the chair and co-chairs of the different groups and subsidiary bodies.

166. In his closing remarks,<sup>45</sup> the President stated that the Conference had finally achieved the breakthrough the world had been waiting for – the Bali Road Map. Governments had responded decisively in the face of new scientific evidence and advanced in collectively charting a new climate-secure course for humanity. He noted that the Bali Road Map consisted of a number of forward-looking decisions that represented the various tracks essential to reaching a secure climate future. At this conference, governments had launched a new negotiation process under the Bali Action Plan designed to tackle climate change with the aim of completing the work by 2009. They had also addressed the AWG negotiations and set a 2009 deadline, launched the Adaptation Fund, and defined the scope and content of the review under Article 9 of the Kyoto Protocol – all of these on the Kyoto track. Similarly, a course had been charted on reducing emissions from deforestation and on technology transfer, including a new strategic programme. The President also highlighted the significance of the many other issues considered and the ongoing work to implement existing commitments. He noted that, as work began on the future, governments should not forget that the first commitment period would begin in only a few weeks. While an excellent start had been made in Bali, the existing commitments must be fully implemented. The road from Bali to Poznan and Copenhagen must be paved not with good intentions but with concrete actions and rigorous implementation. He said that the Bali Road Map was a testament to the remarkable spirit of cooperation that Parties had displayed and a tribute to the solidarity with which they had come together to address climate change – the defining human development challenge of the twenty-first century.

167. The President then declared the third session of the CMP closed.

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<sup>44</sup> FCCC/CP/2007/L.6–FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/L.7.

<sup>45</sup> The closing remarks of the President were made at the closing of the CMP. As they pertain to both the COP and CMP, they are included in both the COP and CMP reports.

Annex I**Statement by the Secretary-General of the United Nations**

President Yudhoyono, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Let me thank the Government and people of Indonesia for hosting us, and all of you for being here.

Before I speak to the reason we all came here today – to address climate change – let me say a word about the outrageous attacks perpetrated against the UN and innocent civilians yesterday in Algiers. These cowardly attacks cannot be justified under any circumstances. The sacrifice of UN officials – who serve the highest ideals of humanity – and innocent civilians who died alongside them, cannot and will not be forgotten. The perpetrators of these crimes cannot escape the strongest possible condemnation of the entire international community.

As we convene here in Bali the eyes of the world are upon us. This is a historic moment, long in the making. Decades of careful study by the planet's leading scientists. Years of heated argument among the world's policy makers. Countless media stories debating the linkage between observed natural disasters and global warming.

Now, finally, we are gathered together in Bali to address the defining challenge of our age. We gather because the time for equivocation is over. The science is clear. Climate change is happening. The impact is real. The time to act is now.

The latest report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change tells us that, unless we act, there will be serious consequences: rising sea levels; more frequent and less predictable floods and severe droughts; famine around the world, particularly in Africa and Central Asia; and the loss of up to a third of our plant and animal species.

They emphasize that the costs of inaction – in ecological, human and financial terms – far exceed the costs of action now.

But the scientists also stress a silver lining: that we can still address the problem, in ways that are both affordable and promote prosperity. By being creative, we can reduce greenhouse gas emissions while promoting economic growth.

In this sense, climate change is as much an opportunity as it is a threat. It is our chance to usher in a new age of green economics and truly sustainable development. New economies can and must grow with reduced carbon intensity even as they create new jobs and alleviate poverty.

Excellencies,

This shift toward a greener future is in its infancy and needs urgent nurturing. The multilateral agreement that will emerge from the UNFCCC negotiations needs to make the necessary changes possible. We must ensure an incentive structure for countries, businesses and individuals. There is no trade-off between fighting climate change and pursuing development. In the long run, we can prosper only by doing both.

Already, there is an emerging consensus on the building blocks of a climate agreement, including adaptation, mitigation, technology and financing. It must also be comprehensive and involve all nations, developed and developing. Our atmosphere can't tell the difference between emissions from an Asian factory, the exhaust from a North American SUV, or deforestation in South America or Africa. And it must be fair, reflecting the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.

The issue of equity is crucial. Climate change affects us all, but it does not affect us all equally. Those who are least able to cope are being hit hardest. Those who have done the least to cause the problem bear the gravest consequences.

We have an ethical obligation to right this injustice. We have a duty to protect the most vulnerable.

That is why any agreement should look to developed countries to continue taking the lead on curbing emissions. And developing nations need to be given incentives to limit the growth of their emissions. Together, we can spur a new era of green economics, an era of truly sustainable development based on clean technology and a low-emission economy.

But we must also take action on the immediate challenges. It is critical that we follow through on existing commitments and ensure the resilience of populations that are or will be the hardest hit by climate change impacts.

Distinguished delegates,

What the world expects from Bali – from all of you – is an agreement to launch negotiations towards a comprehensive climate change agreement. You need to set an agenda – a road map to a more secure climate future, coupled with a tight timeline that produces a deal by 2009. The date is crucial not only to ensure continuity after 2012, when the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol expires – but equally, to address the desperate urgency of the situation itself.

I am encouraged by progress in the negotiation on both the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol. The implementation and enhancement of agreements on adaptation, deforestation and technology will be important both now and in the period after 2012.

I also note with satisfaction the movements within Annex I countries toward the enactment of serious climate mitigation measures. I recognize the actions in non-Annex I countries through new national climate plans, policies and measures for sustainable development. I welcome these actions and urge that, as indicated in statements made during these negotiations, they pursue their expressed intentions to do still more.

Reaching a comprehensive climate agreement will not be easy. Having the right tools for such an agreement will help us to implement it in a cost-effective way. And the United Nations will assist you in every way possible. We stand ready to deliver on the mandates that you have already entrusted to us, to support you throughout the negotiating period and to help implement the agreements reached.

Every UN agency, fund and programme is committed. We are determined to be a part of the answer to climate change. Indeed, as the summary paper distributed to all delegations explains, the Chief Executives of the UN system have already begun to define a joint UN contribution on this issue.

As this work progresses, we will continue to provide a credible, coherent scientific foundation for understanding what is happening to our planet and how we might best address it. We will continue to



expand support for global, regional and national action on climate change, drawing on the agenda you set. And we will lead by example, by moving towards carbon neutrality throughout the UN system.

Excellencies,

You have come here with a clear charge. At the High-Level Event on Climate Change in New York in September,<sup>1</sup> world leaders called for a breakthrough in Bali. This is your chance to live up to what the leaders have been calling for. If we leave Bali without such a breakthrough, we will not only have failed our leaders, but also those who look to us to find solutions, namely, the peoples of this world.

This is the moral challenge of our generation. Not only are the eyes of the world upon us. More important, succeeding generations depend on us. We cannot rob our children of their future.

We are all part of the problem of global warming. Let us all be part of the solution that begins in Bali. Let us turn the climate crisis into a climate compact.

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<sup>1</sup> “The Future in Our Hands: Addressing the Leadership Challenge of Climate Change”, United Nations Headquarters, New York, 24 September 2007.

Annex II

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

**A. Parties to the Kyoto Protocol**

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

Paraguay	Singapore	Tunisia
Peru	Slovakia	Turkmenistan
Philippines	Slovenia	Tuvalu
Poland	Solomon Islands	Uganda
Portugal	South Africa	Ukraine
Qatar	Spain	United Arab Emirates
Republic of Korea	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Romania	Sudan	United Republic of Tanzania
Russian Federation	Suriname	Uruguay
Rwanda	Swaziland	Uzbekistan
Saint Lucia	Sweden	Vanuatu
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Switzerland	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Samoa	Syrian Arab Republic	Viet Nam
Saudi Arabia	Thailand	Yemen
Senegal	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Zambia
Serbia	Togo	
Seychelles	Trinidad and Tobago	
Sierra Leone		

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

Afghanistan	Holy See	Tajikistan
Australia*	Iraq	Timor-Leste
Brunei Darussalam	Kazakhstan	Tonga
Central African Republic	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Turkey
Chad	Sao Tome and Principe	United States of America
Comoros	Somalia	Zimbabwe

*\* Indicates States that had ratified or acceded to the Kyoto Protocol at the time of CMP 3, but for whom the Protocol had not yet entered into force.*

#### **C. Entities having received a standing invitation to participate as observers in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly and maintaining permanent observer missions at Headquarters**

Palestine

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

United Nations  
 United Nations Children's Fund  
 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development  
 United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs  
 United Nations Development Programme  
 United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific  
 United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia  
 United Nations Economic Commission for Africa  
 United Nations Economic Commission for Europe  
 United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean  
 United Nations Environment Programme  
 United Nations Forum on Forests  
 United Nations Human Settlements Programme

United Nations Institute for Training and Research  
UN/International Strategy for Disaster Reduction  
United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights/Centre for Human Rights  
United Nations Population Fund  
United Nations University

**E. Convention secretariats**

Convention on Biological Diversity  
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification  
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and its Montreal Protocol  
Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

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

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization  
International Civil Aviation Organization  
International Maritime Organization  
World Bank/International Finance Corporation  
Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission  
International Fund for Agricultural Development  
International Labour Organization  
International Monetary Fund  
International Telecommunication Union  
United Nations Industrial Development Organization  
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change  
Global Environment Facility

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

International Atomic Energy Agency  
World Trade Organization

Annex III

**List of representatives who made statements at the high-level segment under agenda item 10 of the Conference of the Parties and agenda item 18 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol**

[ENGLISH/FRENCH/SPANISH ONLY]

**Afghanistan**

Mr. Dad Mohammad Baheer  
Executive Director-General, National Environment Protection Agency

**Albania**

H.E. Mr. Lufter Xhuveli  
Minister of Environment, Forests and Water Administration

**Algeria**

H.E. Mr. Chérif Rahmani  
Minister of Land Planning, Environment and Tourism

**Angola**

H.E. Mr. Diekumpuna Sita José  
Minister of Urban Affairs and Environment

**Argentina**

Mr. Miguel E. Pellerano  
Undersecretary of Environmental Policy, Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development

**Austria**

H.E. Mr. Josef Pröll  
Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management

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

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

**Bangladesh**

H.E. Ms. Ismat Jahan  
Ambassador/Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to the United Nations in New York

**Bahamas**

H.E. Mr. Earl Deveaux  
Minister of Works and Utilities

**Barbados**

H.E. Ms. Elizabeth Thompson  
Minister of Energy and the Environment

**Belarus**

Mr. Alexander Nikolaevitch Apatsky  
First Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection

**Belgium**

H.E. Ms. Evelyne Huytebroeck  
Minister for Environment and Energy

**Belize**

H.E. Ms. Lisa Shoman  
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade

**Benin**

S.E. Mme. Juliette Biao Koudenoukpo  
Ministre de l'Environnement et de la Protection de la Nature

**Bhutan**

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

**Botswana**

H.E. Mr. Onkokame Kitso Mokaila  
Minister of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism

**Brazil**

H.E. Mr. Celso Amorim  
Minister of External Relations

**Brunei Darussalam**

H.E. Mr. Pehin Dato HJ. Abdullah Bakar  
Minister of Development

**Burkina Faso**

M. Alain Edouard Traore  
Secrétaire Général du Ministère de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie

**Cambodia**

H.E. Mr. Mok Mareth  
Senior Minister and Minister of Environment

**Cameroon**

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

**Canada**

H.E. Mr. John Baird  
Minister of the Environment

**Cape Verde**

H.E. Mr. Antonio Monteiro Lima  
Ambassador/Permanent Representative of Cape Verde to the United Nations in New York

**Chad**

M. Sandjima Dounia  
Secrétaire Général, Ministère de l'Environnement de la Qualité de Vie et des Parcs Nationaux

**Chile**

H.E. Ms. Ana Lya Uriarte  
Minister of the Environment

**China**

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

**Colombia**

H.E. Mr. Juan Lozano-Ramirez  
Minister of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development

**Congo**

H.E. Mr. Andre Okombi-Salissa  
Minister of Tourism and Environment

**Cook Islands**

H.E. Mr. Kete Ioane  
Minister for Environment

**Croatia**

Ms. Jasenka Nécak  
Head of Sector for Atmosphere, Sea and Soil  
Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction

**Cuba**

S.E. Sr. José Antonio Diaz-Duque  
Viceministro, Ministerio de Ciencia, Tecnología y Medio Ambiente

**Democratic Republic of the Congo**

H.E. Mr. José Endundo Bononge  
Minister of Environment

**Denmark**

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

**Dominican Republic**

H.E. Mr. Omar Ramirez Tejada  
Secretary of State, Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources

**Ecuador**

H.E. Mr. Rodrigo Yepes-Enriquez  
Ambassador of Ecuador to the Republic of Indonesia

**Egypt**

H.E. Mr. Maged George Elias Ghattas  
Minister of State for Environmental Affairs

**El Salvador**

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

**Estonia**

H.E. Mr. Jaanus Tamkivi  
Minister of the Environment

**European Community**

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

**Fiji**

H.E. Ms. Lavinia Bernadette Rounds Ganilau  
Minister for Tourism and Environment

**Finland**

H.E. Mr. Kimmo Kalevi Tiilikainen  
Minister of the Environment

**France**

H.E. Mr. Jean-Louis Borloo  
State Minister, Ministry for Ecology, Sustainable Development and Spatial Planning

**Gabon**

H.E. Ms. Georgette Koko  
Deputy Prime Minister

**Gambia**

H.E. Mr. Momodou A. Cham  
Secretary of State, Department of State for Forestry and the Environment

**Georgia**

Ms. Nona Karalashvili  
Head, Sustainable Development Department  
Ministry of Environment, Protection and Natural Resources



**Germany**

H.E. Mr. Sigmar Gabriel

Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety

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

H.E. Mr. Angus Friday

Ambassador/Permanent Representative of Grenada to the United Nations in New York

**Ghana**

H.E. Mr. Maxwell Kofi Jumah

Deputy Minister of Local Government, Rural Development and the Environment

**Greece**

H.E. Mr. Stavros Kaloyannis

Deputy Minister for the Environment

**Guatemala**

H.E. Mr. Juan Mario Dary

Minister of Environment and Natural Resources

**Guinea**

S.E. M. Mahmoud Camara

Ministre de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage, de l'Environnement, des Eaux et Forêts

**Guyana**

H.E. Mr. Robert M. Persaud

Minister of Agriculture

**Honduras**

H.E. Ms. Mayra Janeth Mejía del Cid

Minister of Natural Resources and Environment

**Hungary**

H.E. Mr. Gábor Fodor

Minister of Environment and Water

**Iceland**

H.E. Ms. Thorunn Sveinbjarnardottir

Minister for the Environment

**India**

H.E. Mr. Kapil Sibal

Minister of Science, Technology and Earth Sciences

**Indonesia**

H.E. Mr. Emil Salim

Special Envoy of the President of Indonesia

Member of the Presidential Advisory Council

**Iran (Islamic Republic of)**

H.E. Ms. Fatemeh Vaez Javadi  
Vice-President and Head of the Department of Environment

**Ireland**

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

**Italy**

H.E. Mr. Alfonso Pecoraro Scanio  
Minister for Environment, Land and Sea

**Jamaica**

Mr. Aundré Franklin  
Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health and Environment

**Japan**

H.E. Mr. Ichiro Kamoshita  
Minister of the Environment

**Jordan**

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

**Kazakhstan**

H.E. Mr. Nurlan A. Iskakov  
Minister of Environmental Protection

**Kiribati**

H.E. Mr. Tetabo Nakara  
Minister of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development

**Kuwait**

Mr. Abbas Ali Naqi  
Under-Secretary, Ministry of Oil

**Lesotho**

H.E. Mr. Monyane Moleleki  
Minister of Natural Resources

**Liberia**

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

**Libyan Arab Jamahiriya**

H.E. Mr. Salaheddin M. El Bishari  
Ambassador of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Republic of Indonesia

**Lithuania**

H.E. Mr. Arunas Kundrotas  
Minister of Environment

**Luxembourg**

H.E. Mr. Lucien Lux  
Minister of Environment

**Madagascar**

Mr. Rakotobe Tovondriaka  
Secretary General, Ministry of Environment, Water, Forest and Tourism

**Malawi**

H.E. Mr. John Khumbo Chirwa  
Minister of Lands and Natural Resources

**Malaysia**

H.E. Mr. Dato' Seri Azmi Khalid  
Minister of Natural Resources and Environment

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

H.E. Mr. Ahmed Abdulla  
Minister of Environment, Energy and Water

**Mali**

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

**Mauritania**

H.E. Ms. Aicha Mint Sidi Bouna  
Minister of Environment

**Mauritius**

H.E. Mr. Anil Kumar Bachoo  
Minister of Environment and National Development Unit

**Mexico**

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

**Micronesia (Federated States of)**

Mr. Andrew Yatilman  
Director, Office of Environment and Emergency Management

**Monaco**

M. Patrick van Klaveren  
Ministre conseiller/Délégué permanent auprès des organismes internationaux à caractère scientifique, environnemental et humanitaire

**Mongolia**

H.E. Mr. Baldan Enkhmandakh  
Vice-Minister, Ministry of Nature and Environment

**Morocco**

Mr. Abdelhay Zerouali  
Secretary of State for Water and Environment

**Mozambique**

H.E. Mr. Luciano André de Castro  
Minister of Coordination for Environmental Action

**Namibia**

H.E. Mr. Willem Konjore  
Minister of Environment and Tourism

**Nepal**

Mr. Narayan Prasad Silwal  
Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology

**Netherlands**

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

**New Zealand**

H.E. Mr. David Parker  
Minister Responsible for Climate Change Issues

**Nicaragua**

Mr. Lautaro Sandino Montes  
Director of Multilateral Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

**Niger**

H.E. Mr. Mohamed Akotey  
Minister of the Environment and the fight against Desertification

**Nigeria** (*speaking on behalf of the African group*)

H.E. Ms. Halima Tayo Alao  
Minister of Environment, Housing and Urban Development

**Niue**

Mr. Pokotoa Sipeli  
Associate Minister, Niue Meteorological Service, Niue Climate Change Project

**Norway**

H.E. Mr. Erik Solheim  
Minister of the Environment and International Development

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

H.E. Mr. Munir Akram

Ambassador/Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations in New York

**Panama**

Ms. Ligia Castro de Doens

General Administrator, National Environmental Authority of Panama

**Peru**

Mr. Manuel Bernales

President of the National Council on Environment

**Philippines**

H.E. Mr. Jose L. Atienza, Jr.

Secretary, Department of Environment and Natural Resources

**Poland**

H.E. Mr. Maciej Nowicki

Minister of the Environment

**Portugal** (*speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States*)

H.E. Mr. Francisco Nunes Correia

Minister for the Environment, Spatial Planning and Regional Development

**Republic of Korea**

H.E. Mr. Kyoo-Yong Lee

Minister of Environment

**Romania**

H.E. Mr. Silviu Stoica

Secretary of State, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development

**Russian Federation**

H.E. Mr. Alexander Bedritsky

Head of the Russian Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring (Roshydromet)

**Rwanda**

H.E. Ms. Patricia Hajabakiga

Minister of State in charge of Lands and Environment

**Samoa**

H.E. Mr. Aliioaiga Feturi Elisaia

Ambassador/Permanent Representative of Samoa to the United Nations in New York

**Saudi Arabia**

H.E. Mr. Ali Bin Ibrahim Al-Naimi

Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources

**Senegal**

S.E. M. Djibo Leyti Ka

Ministre d'Etat, Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Protection de la Nature,  
des Bassins de Rétention et des Lacs Artificiels

**Serbia**

H.E. Mr. Sasa Dragin

Minister of Environmental Protection

**Seychelles**

H.E. Mr. Joel Morgan

Minister of Environment, Natural Resources and Transport

**Slovenia**

H.E. Mr. Janez Podobnik

Minister of the Environment and Spatial Planning

**Solomon Islands**

H.E. Mr. Collin Beck

Ambassador/Permanent Representative of the Solomon Islands to the United Nations in New York

**South Africa**

H.E. Mr. Marthinus van Schalkwyk

Minister of Environment and Tourism

**Spain**

H.E. Ms. Cristina Narbona Ruiz

Minister of Environment

**Sri Lanka**

Mr. Udaya Prabath Gammanpila

Chairman, Central Environmental Authority, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

**Sudan**

H.E. Mr. Sulieman Mohamed Mustafa

Ambassador of Sudan to the Republic of Indonesia

**Suriname**

H.E. Ms. Angelic Alihusain-del Castilho

Ambassador of the Republic of Suriname to the Republic of Indonesia

**Sweden**

H.E. Mr. Andreas Carlgren

Minister of the Environment

**Switzerland**

H.E. Mr. Moritz Leuenberger

Minister for the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communication

**Thailand**

H.E. Mr. Yongyuth Yuthavong  
Minister of Natural Resources and Environment

**Timor-Leste**

H.E. Mr. José Luis Guterres  
Deputy Prime Minister

**Tonga**

H.E. Lord Tuita  
Minister for Lands, Survey, Natural Resources and Environment

**Tunisia**

S.E. M. Nadhir Hamada  
Ministre de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable

**Turkey**

Mr. Hasan Z. Sarikaya  
Undersecretary, Ministry of Environment and Forestry

**Tuvalu**

H.E. Mr. Tavau Teii  
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Natural Resources and Environment

**Uganda**

H.E. Ms. Maria Mutagamba  
Minister of Water and Environment

**Ukraine**

Mr. Vitaliy Nakhlopun  
Head of the National Environmental Investment Agency

**United Arab Emirates**

H.E. Mr. Yousef Rashid Al Sharhan  
Ambassador of the United Arab Emirates to the Republic of Indonesia

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

H.E. Mr. Hilary Benn  
Secretary of State, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

**United Republic of Tanzania**

H.E. Mr. Mark James Mwandosya  
Minister of State for Environment, Vice-President's Office

**United States of America**

H.E. Ms. Paula Dobriansky  
Under Secretary of State for Democracy and Global Affairs

**Uruguay**

Mr. Gerardo Ariel Rusiñol  
Environment Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

**Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)**

H.E. Ms. Maria Jacqueline Mendoza  
Ambassador, Permanent Mission of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the United Nations  
Environment Programme

**Viet Nam**

H.E. Mr. Khoi Nguyen Pham  
Minister of Natural Resources and Environment

**Yemen**

H.E. Mr. Abdul-Rahman F. Al-Eryani  
Minister of Water and the Environment

**Zambia**

H.E. Mr. Michael L. Kaingu  
Minister of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources

**Zimbabwe**

Ms. Margaret Sangarwe  
Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Tourism



Annex IV

**Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies, 2008–2012**

- First sessional period in 2008: 2–13 June
- Second sessional period in 2008: 1–12 December
- First sessional period in 2009: 1–12 June
- Second sessional period in 2009: 30 November to 11 December
- First sessional period in 2010: 31 May to 11 June
- Second sessional period in 2010: 8–19 November
- First sessional period in 2011: 6–17 June
- Second sessional period in 2011: 28 November to 9 December
- First sessional period in 2012: 14–25 May
- Second sessional period in 2012: 26 November to 7 December

Annex V**Documents before the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its third session**

FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/1	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary
FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/2	Privileges and immunities for individuals serving on constituted bodies under the Kyoto Protocol: implementation of decision 9/CMP.2. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/3 (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. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/4 (Parts I and II)	Annual report of the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/5	Annual report of the administrator of the international transaction log under the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/6	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/2007/7	Proposal from Belarus to prepare for implementation of the amendment to Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol (decision 10/CMP.2) prior to its entry into force. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/CP/2007/5– FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/8	Report on credentials. Report of the Bureau
FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/INF.1	Synthesis of submissions on the scope and content of the second review under Article 9 of the Kyoto Protocol and the preparations required for conducting the review. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/INF.2	Workshop on the proposal of the Russian Federation to develop appropriate procedures for the approval of voluntary commitments. Report by the Chair of the Workshop
FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/MISC.1 and Add.1 and 2	Scope and content of the second review under Article 9 of the Kyoto Protocol and the preparations required for conducting the review. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/MISC.2 and Add.1 and 2	Views on the proposal by the Russian Federation for the development of appropriate procedures to enable Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to adopt voluntary commitments. Submissions from Parties and a Party/observer State

FCCC/CP/2007/MISC.2– FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/MISC.3	International blueprint on adaptation. Submission from Tuvalu
FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/L.1	Draft report of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol on its third session
FCCC/CP/2007/L.1/Add.1– FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/L.1/Add.1	Draft report of the Conference of the Parties on its thirteenth session. Draft report of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol on its third session. Addendum
FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/L.2	Guidance on the implementation of Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol. Proposal by the President
FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/L.3	Further guidance relating to the clean development mechanism. Proposal by the President
FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/L.4	Report of the Compliance Committee. Proposal by the President
FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/L.5	Conclusions on the proposal from Belarus to prepare for implementation of the amendment to Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol (decision 10/CMP.2) prior to its entry into force. Proposal by the President
FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/L.6	Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol. Draft conclusions proposed by the President
FCCC/CP/2007/L.6– FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/L.7	Expression of gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the people of the province of Bali. Draft resolution submitted by the Republic of Poland
FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/L.8	Review of the Kyoto Protocol pursuant to its Article 9. Proposal by the President
FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/L.9	Conclusions on the report of the President on consultations concerning the proposal of the Russian Federation. Proposal by the President
FCCC/SBSTA/2007/4	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its twenty-sixth session, held at Bonn from 7 to 18 May 2007
FCCC/SBSTA/2007/L.11	Draft report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its twenty-seventh session
FCCC/SBSTA/2007/L.18/Add.1	Implications of possible changes to the limit for small-scale afforestation and reforestation clean development mechanism project activities. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair. Addendum

FCCC/SBSTA/2007/L.21/Add.1	Good practice guidance for land use, land-use change and forestry activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBI/2007/15 and Corr.1 and Add.1/Corr.1	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its twenty-sixth session, held at Bonn from 7 to 18 May 2007
FCCC/SBI/2007/L.19	Draft report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its twenty-seventh session
FCCC/SBI/2007/L.20	Privileges and immunities for individuals serving on constituted bodies established under the Kyoto Protocol. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBI/2007/L.21	Report of the administrator of the international transaction log under the Kyoto Protocol. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBI/2007/L.23/Add.1	Administrative, financial and institutional matters. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair. Addendum
FCCC/SBI/2007/L.30	Adaptation Fund. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/KP/AWG/2007/2	Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol on its third session, held at Bonn from 14 to 18 May 2007
FCCC/KP/AWG/2007/4	Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol on the first part of its fourth session, held at Vienna from 27 to 31 August 2007
FCCC/KP/AWG/2007/L.5	Draft report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol on the second part of its fourth session

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