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**CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES**

**Eleventh session**

**Montreal, 28 November to 9 December 2005**

**Agenda item 12 (a)**

**Conclusion of the session**

**Adoption of the report of the Conference on its eleventh session**

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

**First session**

**Montreal, 28 November to 9 December 2005**

**Agenda item 19 (a)**

**Conclusion of the session**

**Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties  
serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol  
on its first session**

**Draft report of the Conference of the Parties on its eleventh session**

Rapporteur: Ms. Sylvia McGill (Jamaica)

**Draft report of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the  
Parties to the Kyoto Protocol on its first session**

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**Addendum**

## **I. High-level segment**

(Agenda item 9 of the Conference of the Parties)  
(Agenda item 15 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting  
of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol)

1. The joint high-level segment of the Conference of the Parties (COP) at its eleventh session and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (COP/MOP) at its first session was opened by the President of the COP and the COP/MOP at the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the COP and the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting of the COP/MOP, on 7 December. In welcoming ministers and heads of delegation, the President recalled the three objectives of the conference that he had proposed in his statement at the opening of the COP: implementation of the Kyoto Protocol, improvement of the workings of the Protocol and the Convention, and innovation for the future.

2. The President said that with regard to the first objective, the COP/MOP, by adopting the decisions of the Marrakesh Accords, had paved the way for full implementation of the Kyoto Protocol. With the first binding global agreement to combat climate change thus coming to life, Parties now needed to adopt the compliance procedures in order to complete the institutional framework of the Protocol. As for the second objective, Parties were putting together a number of major initiatives relating to adaptation and were working to strengthen the clean development mechanism (CDM). The latter required the provision of the necessary resources and capacity to render this instrument effective. Turning to the concept of innovation, the President stressed that there was an urgent need to send a signal to the world about future measures to protect the climate. The Montreal conference had to show that Parties were ready to initiate meaningful discussions on commitments beyond 2012 under Article 3, paragraph 9, of the Protocol. At the same time, there was a need for an open and innovative process of discussion on long-term cooperative action on climate change which involved all Parties to the Convention. In closing, the President reminded Parties that no country was immune to the impacts of climate change. There was no victory in winning a negotiation point if the world lost the fight against climate change.

3. The opening statement of the President was followed by musical performances by Canadian artists.

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

4. Noting the widespread recent extreme weather events and other climate phenomena, the Deputy Secretary-General said that the evidence for climate change could no longer be explained away as random. Scientists generally agreed that the future picture was disconcerting, not only for developing countries, who were most vulnerable, but for all countries. The data compiled by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) suggested that human activities were among the main contributing factors. Parties therefore had an obligation to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions dramatically, and to fulfil the other promises they had made. Yet, the international community had failed to meet the challenge. The entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol was a reason to celebrate, but Parties needed to sustain the momentum and look to the future. World leaders at the United Nations World Summit in September 2005 had stressed the importance of the Montreal conference to advance the global discussion on long-term cooperative action to address climate change. Building on what had been achieved, Parties should explore ways to strengthen tools, such as the CDM, and to take measures to adapt to climate change and soften its impact. At the same time, there was a need for a framework beyond the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol which would embrace action by all countries.

5. Climate change was a challenge to all countries, the Deputy Secretary-General said, but it also offered an opportunity. Thus, the right mix of policies and incentives could galvanize the development of greener technologies and inspire important changes in corporate and consumer habits. Although the private sector had a vital part to play, responding to climate change was first and foremost the task of governments, with industrialized countries taking the lead as they were responsible for most of the world's current GHG emissions and were best placed to make the necessary changes and assist others to do the same. In closing, the Deputy Secretary-General urged Parties to be bold and creative in order to help shape a different, more hopeful, more secure future.

#### **B. Statement by the Officer-in-Charge of the secretariat**

6. The Officer-in-Charge noted that the Montreal conference, the largest in the history of the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol, was convened against a backdrop of rising GHG emissions. With climate change emerging as one of the most serious threats to humanity, the entry into force of the Protocol and the adoption of the Marrakesh Accords by the COP/MOP had provided renewed momentum to the process. The finalization of the establishment of the compliance regime would complete the institutional infrastructure of the Protocol, which was now fully operational. Together with emissions trading, joint implementation had formally been launched as the Protocol's second flexible mechanism. The CDM, as the first instrument in history to fund sustainable development projects in developing countries on the basis of market incentives, was working, with almost 40 project activities registered and some 500 more in the pipeline. The Officer-in-Charge thanked all governments that had made contributions in support of the CDM. Further supplementary resources would be required as well as a forward-looking decision in Montreal that would continue to strengthen the CDM and give it economic stability, while fully ensuring its environmental integrity.

7. Work under the Convention was also progressing well, with a more ambitious framework for technology cooperation and a meaningful work programme on adaptation being under way. The Officer-in-Charge emphasized that the world would be able to adequately address climate change only if industrialized and developing countries cooperated. An effort was needed to increase the financial support to assist developing countries to address the climate change challenge. This included support to those countries that are most vulnerable to its impacts. In closing, the Officer-in-Charge thanked the Government of Canada, the Province of Quebec, and the City and people of Montreal for the warm welcome and the hospitality extended to participants of the conference.

#### **C. Statement by the Prime Minister of Canada**

8. Welcoming all delegates, the Prime Minister stressed the importance that the Government of Canada attached to the issue of climate change and thanked the President for his efforts in preparing the conference. As the effects of global warming became ever more evident, there was now a growing awareness, including among business leaders, that urgent action was necessary. The principal cause of climate change was human activity and, in particular, the ways in which societies produced and used energy. While some emphasized the costs of bringing about change to traditional patterns of production and consumption, many now realized that a failure to act would be even more costly. The Montreal conference should therefore be seen as an opportunity to make measurable progress in the fight against climate change and to send a clear signal that the international community was addressing the challenge over the long term.

9. The Prime Minister acknowledged that developed countries had a particular responsibility in this global effort given their share of past and current GHG emissions. There could be no hiding from the fact that the developing world, which was so vulnerable, would suffer most if the effects of climate change set off a serious decline in local living conditions or a global economic slowdown. These nations

did not have the luxury of a margin of error. Recognizing its particular responsibility and the need for a more efficient and sustainable economy, the Government of Canada had developed a comprehensive climate change agenda and was investing increasingly in progressive and effective initiatives with the aim of fulfilling its commitments under the Kyoto Protocol. Together with the governments of Canadian provinces, territories and municipalities, and in cooperation with major emitters, it was promoting cleaner and renewable energy sources, energy efficiency and conservation, as well as the development of innovative technologies.

10. Recalling the successes achieved under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, the Prime Minister said the example showed that concerted action by the international community could lead to real and lasting results. In closing, he underlined that climate change was a global challenge that demanded a global response. The time was past to seek comfort in denial or to pretend that any nation could stand alone, isolated from the global community, as no country could escape from the consequences of inaction.

**D. Statements by heads of state and by ministers and other heads of delegation**

[to be completed]

**E. Other statements**

11. Statements were also made by the representatives of Jamaica (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf of the European Community and its member States), Bangladesh (on behalf of the least developed countries), and Mauritius (on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States).

**II. Statements by observer organizations**

(Agenda item 10 of the COP)

(Agenda item 16 of the COP/MOP)

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

12. During the opening of the joint high-level segment of the COP and the COP/MOP, on 7 December, statements were made by the Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization; the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs; the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme; the President of the International Civil Aviation Organization; the Chairman of the IPCC; the Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Global Environment Facility; the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity; and the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.

**B. Statements by intergovernmental organizations**

[to be completed]

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

[to be completed]

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