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CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES
ON ITS EIGHTH SESSION, HELD AT NEW DELHI
FROM 23 OCTOBER TO 1 NOVEMBER 2002

PART ONE: PROCEEDINGS

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AT ITS EIGHTH SESSION**

*For practical reasons, Part Two of the present report is being issued in three addenda
(FCCC/CP/2002/7/Add.1-3)*

FCCC/CP/2002/7/Add.1

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I. OPENING OF THE SESSION

(Agenda item 1)

1. The eighth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (hereinafter referred to as the Conference), convened pursuant to Article 7.4 of the Convention, was opened at the Vigyan Bhawan conference centre, New Delhi, India, on 23 October 2002, by the President of the Conference at its seventh session, Mr. Mohamed Elyazghi, Minister of Territorial Planning, Urban Management, Housing and Environment of Morocco.

A. Statement by the President of the Conference at its seventh session

(Agenda item 1 (a))

2. Recalling the successful outcome of the seventh session of the Conference held in Morocco in 2001, the President of the Conference at its seventh session said that the international community had demonstrated its ability to find consensus on concrete solutions to complex problems. Delegates should continue along this path with determination. However, while delegates had reason to be satisfied with the progress achieved, there was also reason for continued concern. With developed and developing countries alike affected almost daily by climate-related natural disasters, climate change was an undeniable reality. The Marrakesh Accords, comprising 23 decisions focusing on topics of concern particularly to developing countries, were a major step in responding to the challenge of climate change. They had set the final seal on the Buenos Aires Plan of Action and had restored confidence in the climate change negotiating process.

3. Since the conference in Marrakesh, important progress had been made towards the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol following its ratification by a large number of Parties. The Marrakesh Accords symbolized the transition from theory to practice, that is, from the elaboration of the rules of the Kyoto Protocol to its implementation.

4. Another result of the Marrakesh conference had been the ministerial declaration looking forward to the Johannesburg Summit, an event which forged new links between climate change and other areas relating to the battle against poverty and for sustainable development. The summit had also recognized the important role which private investment played in pursuing the objectives of Agenda 21. The flexible mechanisms contained in the Kyoto Protocol constituted concrete examples of such public-private partnership. In this context, the clean development mechanism (CDM) represented an extraordinary opportunity for cooperation because it allowed developed and developing countries, and public and private sectors, to work together towards the reduction of greenhouse gases while pursuing the goal of sustainable development. The Executive Board of the CDM was to be congratulated on having accomplished an immense programme of work since its election at Marrakesh, bringing effective implementation within reach. Committed to fulfil all its obligations and encouraged by the Marrakesh Accords, Morocco had now established its own national authority for the CDM and intended to make the most of that mechanism, together with all countries and institutions which wished to collaborate with Morocco in the context of its strategy for sustainable development.

5. In conclusion, Mr. Elyazghi expressed his appreciation to the UNFCCC secretariat for its support during his term of office and wished its Executive Secretary every success in carrying out her new function and for her first Conference of the Parties.

B. Election of the President of the Conference at its eighth session

(Agenda item 1 (b))

6. At its 1st meeting,⁴ on 23 October, on the proposal of the outgoing President, the Conference elected by acclamation Mr. T. R. Baalu, Minister of Environment and Forests of India, as its President. The outgoing President congratulated Mr. Baalu on his election and wished him every success in guiding the work of the Conference at its eighth session.

C. Statements and addresses of welcome

(Agenda item 1 (c), (d) and (e))

1. Statement by the President

7. On assuming office, the President welcomed all delegates and thanked them for electing him as the President of the Conference at its eighth session, thus acknowledging India's commitment to addressing climate change and promoting sustainable development. The leadership provided by his predecessors, Mr. Jan Pronk and Mr. Mohamed Elyazghi as Presidents of the Conference at the resumed sixth session and the seventh session, respectively, had helped to bring the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol within reach. Now it was time to finalize this process without delay. As the institutional issues had by and large been settled, the New Delhi conference could become a milestone in the implementation of the Convention and the promotion of sustainable development.

8. With the negative impacts of climate change beginning to affect physical and biological systems, global grain yields are projected to decrease, and that, in turn, would lead to an increase in hunger and poverty. As those with the least resources are the most vulnerable to the effects of climate change, higher priority should be given to adaptation as a means to promote sustainable development. The World Summit on Sustainable Development and its Plan of Implementation had provided guidance in that regard. The links between climate change and sustainable development had highlighted the problems of poverty, land degradation, access to water and food, human health, and the use of energy. The latter played a central role in alleviating poverty, and action for the dissemination of innovative technologies in this and in other areas was called for. India, together with many other countries, had undertaken initiatives in a wide range of domains in order to promote the development of sustainable technologies. However, developed countries were required to demonstrate their leading role in modifying longer-term emission trends and were committed specifically to adopting mitigation policies and measures. The key to the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol lay with the developed countries.

9. Climate change in the context of sustainable development would be addressed in the envisaged Delhi Declaration, which was seen as an important outcome of the present session of the Conference, with high-level round-table discussions providing guidance to the negotiation process. The President stressed that the declaration had to be based on consensus and that he would seek the guidance of all Parties in preparing a draft of this document. The present session of the Conference should be remembered as one that addressed the concerns of the most vulnerable stakeholders – small farmers, fishermen, livestock owners and others, including the indigenous communities.

2. Statement by the Executive Secretary

10. The Executive Secretary welcomed all delegates to the Conference at its eighth session and congratulated Minister Baalu on his election as President. She also paid tribute to the President of the

⁴ Meetings of the Conference of the Parties referred to in this report are plenary meetings.

Conference at its seventh session for his personal commitment and vision, which had been essential for a successful outcome of the conference held in Marrakesh in 2001.

11. This conference was the first gathering of one of the Rio conventions since the Johannesburg Summit, which has broadened the understanding of sustainable development to include especially the links between poverty, the environment and the use of natural resources. Such links also existed with regard to climate change and were embedded in the Marrakesh Ministerial Declaration. In that context, contributions by developing countries to the management of the risks of climate change should not be seen as a burden but as flowing out of internationally supported development activities from which climate change action could be derived. The current session also marks a transition from negotiations towards implementation. The Declaration adopted recently by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Assembly underlined the importance of capacity-building for achieving results and improving performance at country level. Identifying and addressing needs and priorities was a challenge for the Convention. Sharing experiences and information was key to achieving further progress, and the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol would only increase the demand for reliable and accessible information. If the CDM was to be successful, information on its rules and procedures must be easily accessible and straightforward so that all parties interested in engaging in CDM projects would be able to do so.

12. Items on the agenda for the current session included issues that were awaiting finalization, such as those relating to Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol and the guidelines for national communications from non-Annex I Parties. The Conference would also take stock of what had been achieved, including the performance of the GEF as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention, good practices in policies and measures and progress in capacity-building. Furthermore, it would look forward by defining the modalities of the first Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, and by considering further methodological requirements, particularly with regard to the issues of vulnerability and adaptation. It was in that area that synergies among the conventions could be strengthened, as changes in the climate system would have an impact on land and aquatic resources and the biodiversity that they held, a message that had been reinforced by the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

3. Other statements

13. At the 1st plenary meeting, on 23 October, statements were made by the representatives of Denmark (on behalf of the European Community and its member States); Switzerland (on behalf of the Environmental Integrity Group); Saudi Arabia; Canada; Venezuela (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China); Australia (on behalf of the Umbrella Group); China; Zimbabwe (on behalf of the African Group); and Tonga.

II. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

(Agenda item 2)

A. Status of ratification of the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol

(Agenda item 2 (a))

14. For its consideration of this sub-item at its 1st meeting, on 23 October, the Conference had before it an information document on the status of ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol (FCCC/CP/2002/INF.1).

15. The Conference was informed that, as at 23 October, 185 States and one regional economic integration organization were Parties to the Convention and therefore eligible to participate in decision-making at the session. It was further announced that Afghanistan had deposited its instrument of ratification on 19 September 2002 and that the Convention would enter into force for that State on

18 December 2002. The President took the opportunity to offer a special welcome to Afghanistan as it resumed its place in the international community after a long and difficult period.

16. The Conference took note that, as at 23 October 2002, 96 States had ratified, acceded to, approved or accepted the Kyoto Protocol. This includes Annex I Parties accounting for approximately 37.4 per cent of the carbon dioxide emissions of Annex I Parties for 1990. The Conference was further informed that on 31 May 2002 the European Community and its member States had notified the secretariat of their intention to fulfil their commitments under the Kyoto Protocol jointly in accordance with Article 4 of the Protocol. The Conference was referred to document FCCC/CP/2002/2 notifying Parties and signatories to the Convention of the terms of the agreement by the European Community and its member States. The President invited Parties intending to ratify or accede to the Kyoto Protocol to expedite the process so that the Protocol could enter into force early in 2003.

B. Adoption of the rules of procedure

(Agenda item 2 (b))

17. At the 1st meeting, on 23 October, the President informed the Conference that the President of the Conference at its seventh session had undertaken consultations with Parties on the draft rules of procedure but that no consensus had been reached. The President announced that he intended to undertake further consultations and to report back to the Conference at its ninth session.

18. On the proposal of the President, the Conference decided that, in the meantime, as at previous sessions, the draft rules of procedure as contained in document FCCC/CP/1996/2 should continue to be applied, with the exception of draft rule 42.

C. Adoption of the agenda

(Agenda item 2 (c))

19. For its consideration of this sub-item at its 1st meeting, on 23 October, the Conference had before it a note by the Executive Secretary containing the provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/CP/2002/1 and Add.1 and 2). The provisional agenda had been prepared in agreement with the President of the Conference at its seventh session, taking into account views expressed by Parties during the sixteenth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and by members of the Bureau.

20. The President recalled that item 6 of the provisional agenda, "Second review of the adequacy of Article 4, paragraph 2 (a) and (b), of the Convention", which had been held in abeyance at the seventh session of the Conference, had been included in the agenda in accordance with rules 10 (c) and 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied. He also stated that the President of the Conference at its seventh session had consulted with Parties on this issue but that no consensus had been reached on how to include it in the agenda. The President announced that he would consider how to proceed in this matter and report to a future meeting.

21. Sub-item 8 (b) of the provisional agenda, "Implementation of Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol", had been included at the request of Saudi Arabia, and sub-item 8 (c), "Proposal by Canada for a decision on modalities for the accounting of assigned amounts under Article 7, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol in relation to cleaner energy exports", had been included at the request of Canada. In this connection, statements were made by representatives of the Parties proposing those items and by representatives speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, and on behalf of the European Community and its member States. Noting that there was no consensus on the inclusion of sub-items 8 (b) and 8 (c) in the agenda and that it was important to use the limited time available in an efficient manner, the President proposed that the provisional agenda as contained in document FCCC/CP/2002/1 be adopted with item 6, and sub-items 8 (b) and 8 (c) held in abeyance. Although holding items in

abeyance was not the ideal way to proceed, it would allow Parties to move forward in their work. He would consider how to proceed with regard to those items and report back to the Conference at a future meeting.

22. Following the proposal of the President, the Conference adopted the provisional agenda contained in document FCCC/CP/2002/1, on the understanding that item 6, 8 (b) and 8 (c) would be held in abeyance. The agenda as adopted at the eighth session of the Conference of the Parties thus read as follows:

1. Opening of the session:
 - (a) Statement by the President of the Conference at its seventh session;
 - (b) Election of the President of the Conference at its eighth session;
 - (c) Statement by the President;
 - (d) Addresses of welcome;
 - (e) Statement by the Executive Secretary.
2. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Status of ratification of the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol;
 - (b) Adoption of the rules of procedure;
 - (c) Adoption of the agenda;
 - (d) Election of officers other than the President;
 - (e) Admission of organizations as observers;
 - (f) Organization of work, including the sessions of the subsidiary bodies;
 - (g) Date and venue of the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties;
 - (h) Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies, 2003–2007;
 - (i) Adoption of the report on credentials.
3. Reports of the subsidiary bodies and decisions and conclusions arising therefrom:
 - (a) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice;
 - (b) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation.
4. Review of the implementation of commitments and of other provisions of the Convention:
 - (a) Financial mechanism:
 - (i) Report of the Global Environment Facility;
 - (ii) Funding under the Convention;
 - (iii) Review of the financial mechanism;
 - (iv) Additional guidance to an operating entity of the financial mechanism.
 - (b) National communications:
 - (i) National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
 - (ii) Greenhouse gas inventories from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
 - (iii) National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention.
 - (c) Capacity-building;
 - (d) Development and transfer of technologies;

- (e) Implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention;
 - (f) Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase.
5. Follow-up to the World Summit on Sustainable Development.
 6. *Agenda item held in abeyance.*
 7. Request from a group of countries of Central Asia and the Caucasus, Albania and the Republic of Moldova regarding their status under the Convention.
 8. Preparations for the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol:
 - (a) Arrangements for the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol;
 - (b) *Agenda item held in abeyance.*
 - (c) *Agenda item held in abeyance.*
 - (d) Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties by the subsidiary bodies.
 9. Report of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism.
 10. Administrative and financial matters:
 - (a) Audited financial statements for the biennium 2000–2001;
 - (b) Income and budget performance in the biennium 2002–2003;
 - (c) Procedure for the appointment of an Executive Secretary.
 11. High-level segment attended by ministers and senior officials.
 12. Other matters.
 13. Conclusion of the session:
 - (a) Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties on its eighth session;
 - (b) Closure of the session.

23. At the 8th meeting, on 1 November 2002, the President informed the Conference that his consultations on item 6, and sub-items 8 (b) and 8 (c) had not produced a consensus. The representative of Canada noted that sub-item 8 (c) of the provisional agenda concerning cleaner energy exports, having been held in abeyance for this conference, will be placed on the provisional agenda for the Conference at its ninth session. He stated that the global environmental benefits created by such exports should be taken into consideration when negotiating second commitment period targets. The representative of Saudi Arabia stated that sub-item 8 (b) of the provisional agenda on implementation of Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol should continue to be an agenda item of the Conference as well as an agenda item of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA).

24. At this same meeting, on the proposal of the President, the Conference agreed to include the items in the provisional agenda for the ninth session, accompanied by the appropriate explanatory footnotes.

D. Election of officers other than the President

(Agenda item 2 (d))

25. At the 1st meeting, on 23 October, the President informed the Conference that Mr. Andrej Kranjc, Vice-President of the Conference at its seventh session, had undertaken consultations on this item during the sixteenth sessions of the subsidiary bodies held in June 2002. However, nominations had not yet been received from the Group of Eastern European States and the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States. Furthermore, nominations were pending for the posts of the Chair and the Rapporteur of the SBI. The President encouraged all Parties concerned to reach agreement on all outstanding Bureau posts in time for the high-level segment, to be held from 30 October to 1 November.

26. On the proposal of the President, the Conference decided to postpone the election of the Bureau of the Conference at its eighth session until all nominations were finalized. Mr. Kranjc was invited to continue consultations during the session. Confirmed nominees were invited to attend the meetings of the Bureau pending the election of the Bureau of the Conference at its eighth session at a later stage.

27. At the 8th meeting, on 1 November 2002, on the proposal of the President, the Conference elected by acclamation seven Vice-Presidents, the Rapporteur of the Conference, and the Chairs of the two subsidiary bodies. The Bureau of the Conference at its eighth session was thus constituted as follows:

President

Mr. T.R. Baalu (India)

Vice-Presidents

Mr. José Manuel Ovalle (Chile)
Mr. Karsten Sach (Germany)
Mr. Taha Balafrej (Morocco)
Mr. Mohamed Al-Maslamani (Qatar)
Mr. Nikolai Pomoshnikov (Russian Federation)
Mr. Mamadou Honadia (Senegal)
Mr. Enele Sopoaga (Tuvalu)

Rapporteur

Mr. Gonzalo Menéndez (Panama)

Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

Mr. Halldor Thorgeirsson (Iceland)

Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Ms. Daniela Stoytcheva (Bulgaria)

E. Admission of organizations as observers

(Agenda item 2 (e))

28. For its consideration of this sub-item at its 1st meeting, on 23 October, the Conference had before it a note by the secretariat on the admission of organizations as observers (FCCC/CP/2002/5), listing one intergovernmental organization and 34 non-governmental organizations that had requested to be admitted as observers. Pursuant to Article 7, paragraph 6, of the Convention, and following a recommendation by the Bureau of the Conference, which had reviewed the list of applicant organizations, the Conference decided to admit those organizations as observers.

29. The President welcomed the newly admitted intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to the Conference at its eighth session and invited them to play an active role in the Convention process.

F. Organization of work, including the sessions of the subsidiary bodies

(Agenda item 2 (f))

30. In introducing this sub-item at the 1st meeting, on 23 October, the President drew the attention of the Conference to the provisional agenda and annotations contained in documents FCCC/CP/2002/1 and Add.1 and 2. He noted that the subsidiary bodies would be convened following the opening plenary meeting with the aim of developing draft decisions and conclusions for submission to the Conference before the sessions of the subsidiary bodies ended on 29 October. No joint meetings of the subsidiary bodies were planned.

31. On the proposal of the President, the Conference 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 (SBI)

- Item 2 (g) Date and venue of the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties
- Item 2 (h) Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies, 2003–2007
- Item 4 (a) Financial mechanism
- Item 4 (b) (i) National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention
- Item 4 (b) (iii) National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention
- Item 4 (c) Capacity-building
- Item 4 (e) Implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention
- Item 7 Request from a group of countries of Central Asia and the Caucasus, Albania and the Republic of Moldova regarding their status under the Convention
- Item 8 (a) Arrangements for the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
- Item 10 Administrative and financial matters

Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA)

- Item 4 (b) (ii) Greenhouse gas inventories from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention
- Item 4 (d) Development and transfer of technologies
- Item 4 (f) Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase

32. The President announced that, at the 2nd meeting, scheduled for 25 October, the Conference would take up item 5 of the agenda, “Follow-up to the World Summit on Sustainable Development”, and item 9 of the agenda, “Report of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism”.

33. The President informed the Conference that he had consulted with the members of the Bureau on arrangements for the high-level segment of the Conference at its eighth session. In that context, he recalled that the SBI, at its sixteenth session, had endorsed the dates of 30 October to 1 November for the high-level segment. Round-table discussions open to all ministers and heads of delegation had been scheduled to begin in the afternoon of 30 October and conclude in the afternoon of 31 October.

34. The President noted that the general theme of the round-table discussions would be the implementation of the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol. That theme was to be explored in three separate round-table discussions to be held sequentially and focusing on the following topics:

- (a) Taking stock
- (b) Climate change and sustainable development
- (c) Wrap-up.

35. The President announced that he would invite ministers to chair the sessions and request some ministers to lead the discussions. He also recalled that the round-table discussions were to provide the vehicle for ministers to exchange views and engage in a real dialogue. He therefore invited participants to provide short and focused comments and refrain from delivering prepared statements.

36. The President further said that the Bureau had noted that a Delhi Declaration would be prepared as an important outcome of the present conference. He would consult with Parties on such a declaration. In addition, Parties would have an opportunity to exchange views and provide inputs in an informal meeting on 25 October. Following those consultations and inputs, the President would make a text available early in the second week of the session.

37. In conclusion, the President emphasized the need to move forward as quickly as possible given the limited time available for discussion and negotiation, and encouraged delegates to make their best efforts to conclude discussions on all outstanding issues.

38. At the same meeting, the Conference endorsed the proposals of the President outlined above.

G. Date and venue of the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties

(Agenda item 2 (g))

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

40. At the 8th meeting, on 1 November 2002, the President invited the Conference to consider a draft decision recommended by the SBI (FCCC/SBI/2002/L.10/Add.1), which noted an offer from the Government of Italy to host the ninth session of the Conference. The Conference, acting upon a proposal of the President, adopted this text as decision 15/CP.8 entitled "Date and venue of the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties" (FCCC/CP/2002/7/Add.1).

H. Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies, 2003–2007

(Agenda item 2 (h))

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

42. At the 8th meeting, on 1 November 2002, the President recalled that the Conference at its seventh session had agreed on the calendar of meetings of Convention bodies for the period 2003–2007. The Conference at its eighth session, acting upon the proposal of the President, took note that there were no changes to the calendar of meetings of Convention bodies for 2003–2007 (FCCC/CP/2002/7/Add.3).

I. Adoption of the report on credentials

(Agenda item 2 (i))

43. At the 8th meeting, on 1 November 2002, the President drew attention to the report of the Bureau on credentials (FCCC/CP/2002/6), which indicated that the Bureau had approved the credentials of representatives of Parties.

44. At the same meeting, the Conference, upon the proposal of the President, adopted the report of the Bureau on credentials.

J. Attendance

45. The eighth session of the Conference and the concurrent sessions of the subsidiary bodies were attended by representatives of the following 167 Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change:

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

Myanmar	Romania	Togo
Namibia	Russian Federation	Tonga
Nauru	Rwanda	Trinidad and Tobago
Nepal	Saint Lucia	Tunisia
Netherlands	Samoa	Tuvalu
New Zealand	São Tome and Principe	Uganda
Nicaragua	Saudi Arabia	Ukraine
Niger	Senegal	United Arab Emirates
Nigeria	Seychelles	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern
Niue	Sierra Leone	Ireland
Norway	Singapore	United Republic of
Oman	Slovakia	Tanzania
Pakistan	Slovenia	United States of America
Palau	South Africa	Uruguay
Panama	Spain	Uzbekistan
Papua New Guinea	Sri Lanka	Vanuatu
Peru	Sudan	Venezuela
Philippines	Suriname	Viet Nam
Poland	Sweden	Yemen
Portugal	Switzerland	Yugoslavia
Qatar	Syrian Arab Republic	Zambia
Republic of Korea	Tajikistan	Zimbabwe
Republic of Moldova	Thailand	

46. The session was also attended by observers from the following three States: Holy See, Iraq, Turkey.

47. The following United Nations bodies and programmes were represented:

United Nations
 United Nations Children's Fund
 United Nations Information Centre
 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
 United Nations Institute for Training and Research
 United Nations Development Programme
 United Nations Population Fund
 United Nations Environment Programme
 United Nations University
 International Strategy for Disaster and Reduction

48. The secretariats of the following conventions were represented:

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

49. The following specialized agencies and institutions of the United Nations system were represented:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

World Health Organization
World Bank
World Meteorological Organization
United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WMO/UNEP Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
Global Environment Facility

50. The following related organization of the UN system was represented:

International Atomic Energy Agency

51. For a list of the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations attending the eighth session of the Conference, see annex I.

K. Documentation

52. The documents before the Conference at its eighth session are listed in annex II.

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))

53. The Conference had before it the report of the SBSTA on its sixteenth session, held at Bonn from 5 to 14 June 2002 (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/6).

54. At the 7th meeting, on 1 November 2002, the Chair of the SBSTA, Mr. Halldor Thorgeirsson (Iceland), introduced the draft report of the SBSTA on its seventeenth session (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.13) and gave an oral report on the results of that session.

55. During its sixteenth and seventeenth sessions, the SBSTA concluded discussion on nine draft decisions to be recommended for adoption by the Conference under agenda items 4 (b) (ii), 4 (b) (iii), 4 (d), 4 (f), and 8 (d).

56. The SBSTA also recommended the adoption of three draft decisions by the Conference under this agenda item (see paragraphs 58–60 below).

57. Mr. Thorgeirsson reported that the SBSTA, at its seventeenth session, had elected Mr. Arthur Rolle (Bahamas) as Vice-President and re-elected Ms. Tatyana Ososkova (Uzbekistan) as Rapporteur.

58. At its 7th meeting, the Conference, acting upon the recommendation of the SBSTA (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.19/Add.1), adopted decision 12/CP.8, entitled “Relationship between efforts to protect the stratospheric ozone layer and efforts to safeguard the global climate system: issues relating to hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons” (FCCC/CP/2002/7/Add.1).

59. At the same meeting, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation of the SBSTA (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.18/Add.1), adopted decision 13/CP.8, entitled “Cooperation with other conventions” (FCCC/CP/2002/7/Add.1).

60. At the same meeting, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation of the SBSTA (FCCC/CP/2002/L.3 and the annex contained in FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.23/Add.1), adopted decision 11/CP.8, entitled "New Delhi work programme on Article 6 of the Convention" (FCCC/CP/2002/7/Add.1).

61. At the same meeting, the Conference, on the proposal of the President, took note of the report of the SBSTA on its sixteenth session (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/6) and the draft report of the seventeenth session (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.13).

62. Upon the proposal of the President, the Conference expressed its appreciation to Mr. Thorgeirsson for his work as the Chair of the SBSTA.

B. Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

(Agenda item 3 (b))

63. The Conference had before it the report of the SBI on its sixteenth session, held at Bonn from 5 to 14 June 2002 (FCCC/SBI/2002/6).

64. At the 8th meeting, on 1 November 2002, the Chair of the SBI, Mr. Raúl Estrada-Oyuela (Argentina), introduced the draft report of the SBI on its seventeenth session (FCCC/SBI/2002/L.6) and gave an oral report on that session.

65. During its seventeenth session, the SBI concluded discussion on 11 draft decisions to be recommended for adoption by the Conference under agenda items 2 (g), 4 (a) (ii), 4 (a) (iii), 4 (a) (iv), 4 (b) (i), 4 (b) (iii), 4 (e), 10 (a) and 10 (b).

66. The SBI also reached agreement on four sets of conclusions to be noted by the Conference:

- a) Report of the Global Environment Facility (see paragraph 72 below);
- b) Provision of financial and technical support (see paragraph 89 below);
- c) Capacity-building (see paragraph 91 below);
- d) Progress on the implementation of activities under decision 5/CP.7 (see paragraph 95 below).

67. Mr. Estrada-Oyuela reported that the SBI had elected Mr. Fadhel Lari (Kuwait) as Vice-Chair and re-elected Ms. Emily Ojoo-Massawa (Kenya) as Rapporteur.

68. In conclusion, Mr. Estrada-Oyuela expressed his gratitude to all the colleagues who had participated in the deliberations of the SBI during his tenure as Chair.

69. At its 8th meeting, the Conference took note of the report of the SBI on its sixteenth session (see FCCC/SBI/2002/6), and the draft report of the seventeenth session (FCCC/SBI/2002/L.6).

70. Upon the proposal of the President, the Conference expressed its appreciation to Mr. Estrada-Oyuela for his diligence and determination as the Chair of the SBI, and for his service to the Convention over the years as Chair of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, Chair of the Ad Hoc Group on the Berlin Mandate and Chair of the Committee of the Whole.

IV. REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMITMENTS AND OF OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION

(Agenda item 4)

A. Financial mechanism

(Agenda item 4 (a))

1. Report of the Global Environment Facility

(Agenda item 4 (a) (i))

71. Under this sub-item, the Conference had before it the report of the Global Environment Facility prepared for the eighth session of the Conference under cover of a note by the secretariat (FCCC/CP/2002/4). This sub-item had been referred to the SBI for consideration.

72. At its 8th meeting, on 1 November 2002, the Conference took note of the above-mentioned report of the Global Environment Facility (FCCC/CP/2002/7/Add.3), and also endorsed the conclusions of the SBI on this matter (FCCC/SBI/2002/17, para. 24).

2. Funding under the Convention

(Agenda item 4 (a) (ii))

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

74. At its 8th meeting, on 1 November 2002, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation of the SBI (FCCC/SBI/2002/L.22 as amended by the SBI), adopted decision 7/CP.8 entitled "Initial guidance to an entity entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism of the Convention, for the operation of the Special Climate Change Fund" (FCCC/CP/2002/7/Add.1).

75. At the same meeting, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation of the SBI (FCCC/SBI/2002/L.21 as amended by the SBI), adopted decision 8/CP.8 entitled "Guidance to an entity entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism of the Convention, for the operation of the Least Developed Countries Fund" (FCCC/CP/2002/7/Add.1).

3. Review of the financial mechanism

(Agenda item 4 (a) (iii))

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

77. At its 8th meeting, on 1 November 2002, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation of the SBI (FCCC/SBI/2002/L.18), adopted decision 5/CP.8 entitled "Review of the financial mechanism" (FCCC/CP/2002/7/Add.1).

4. Additional guidance to an operating entity of the financial mechanism

(Agenda item 4 (a) (iv))

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

79. At its 8th meeting, on 1 November 2002, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation of the SBI (FCCC/SBI/2002/L.20 as amended by the SBI), adopted decision 6/CP.8 entitled "Additional guidance to an operating entity of the financial mechanism" (FCCC/CP/2002/7/Add.1).

B. National communications

(Agenda item 4 (b))

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

(Agenda item 4 (b) (i))

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

81. At its 8th meeting, on 1 November 2002, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation of the SBI (FCCC/SBI/2002/L.9/Add.1), adopted decision 4/CP.8 entitled "National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention" (FCCC/CP/2002/7/Add.1).

2. Greenhouse gas inventories from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention

(Agenda item 4 (b) (ii))

82. This sub-item had been referred to the SBSTA for consideration.

83. At its 7th meeting, on 1 November 2002, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation of the SBSTA (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.5/Add.1 as amended by the SBSTA), adopted decision 18/CP.8 entitled "Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part I: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories" (FCCC/CP/2002/7/Add.2 and FCCC/CP/2002/8).

84. At this same meeting, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation of the SBSTA (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.5/Add.2), adopted decision 19/CP.8 entitled "UNFCCC guidelines for the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention" (FCCC/CP/2002/7/Add.2 and FCCC/CP/2002/8).

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

(Agenda item 4 (b) (iii))

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

86. At its 8th meeting, on 1 November 2002, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation of the SBI (FCCC/SBI/2002/L.23), adopted decision 2/CP.8 entitled "Fourth compilation and synthesis of initial national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention" (FCCC/CP/2002/7/Add.1).

87. At the same meeting, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation of the SBI (FCCC/SBI/2002/L.26 and Add.1 as amended by the SBI), adopted decision 17/CP.8 entitled "Guidelines for the preparation of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention" (FCCC/CP/2002/7/Add.2).

88. At the same meeting, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation of the SBI (FCCC/SBI/2002/L.25), adopted decision 3/CP.8 entitled "Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention" (FCCC/CP/2002/7/Add.1).

89. At the same meeting, the Conference took note of conclusions adopted by the SBI (FCCC/SBI/2002/L.24) entitled "Provision of financial and technical support" (FCCC/SBI/2002/17, para. 17).

C. Capacity-building

(Agenda item 4 (c))

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

91. At its 8th meeting, on 1 November 2002, the Conference took note of amended conclusions adopted by the SBI (FCCC/SBI/2002/L.15 as amended by the SBI) entitled "Capacity-building" (FCCC/SBI/2002/17, para. 31).

D. Development and transfer of technologies

(Agenda item 4 (d))

92. This sub-item had been referred to the SBSTA for consideration.

93. At its 7th meeting, on 1 November 2002, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation of the SBSTA (FCCC/CP/2002/L.4), adopted decision 10/CP.8 entitled "Development and transfer of technologies" (FCCC/CP/2002/7/Add.1).

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

(Agenda item 4 (e))

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

95. At its 8th meeting, on 1 November 2002, the Conference took note of conclusions adopted by the SBI (FCCC/SBI/2002/L.17) entitled "Progress on the implementation of activities under decision 5/CP.7" (FCCC/SBI/2002/17, para. 35).

96. At the same meeting, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation of the SBI (FCCC/SBI/2002/L.8), adopted decision 9/CP.8 entitled "Review of the guidelines for the preparation of national adaptation programmes of action" (FCCC/CP/2002/7/Add.1).

F. Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase

(Agenda item 4 (f))

97. The Conference, by its decision 13/CP.5, had requested the secretariat to prepare a further draft revision of the uniform reporting format and a set of guidelines for its use. The SBSTA at its sixteenth session recommended a draft decision on the revised uniform reporting format for adoption by the Conference (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.2/Add.1).

98. At its 7th meeting, on 1 November 2002, the Conference adopted this text as decision 20/CP.8, entitled "Revised uniform reporting format for activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase" (FCCC/CP/2002/7/Add.2).

99. At this same meeting, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation of the SBSTA (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.21/Add.1), adopted decision 14/CP.8 entitled "Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase" (FCCC/CP/2002/7/Add.1).

V. FOLLOW-UP TO THE WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

(Agenda item 5)

100. In introducing this item at the 2nd meeting, on 25 October, the President recalled that the Conference at its seventh session had adopted the Marrakesh Ministerial Declaration (decision 1/CP.7) as its input to the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD). The Declaration had requested the President of the Conference at its seventh session and the Executive Secretary to continue to participate

actively in the preparatory process for the WSSD, and in the Summit itself, and to report thereon to the Conference at its eighth session.

101. In her oral report, the Executive Secretary highlighted activities undertaken by the secretariat as well as some of the outcomes of the Summit that had direct or indirect links to the Convention. Activities undertaken included: plenary statements delivered by the Executive Secretary and her counterparts of the other two Rio conventions; a joint exhibit of the Rio conventions and a side event on the clean development mechanism (CDM) organized by the secretariat together with the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD); and secretariat participation in a high-level round-table discussion and in various side events and panels.

102. The main outcomes of the WSSD were a reaffirmation of sustainable development as a central element of the international agenda and a broadening of the links between poverty, the environment and the use of natural resources. The Plan of Implementation agreed at the Summit recognized climate change and its adverse effects as a development issue and supported the ratification of the Kyoto Protocol in a timely manner. It also addressed the need for technical and financial support and capacity-building; actions to disseminate innovative technologies, particularly in the energy sector; exchange of scientific data; and promotion of systematic observation of the Earth's atmosphere, land and oceans. In addition, the Plan of Implementation touched on a number of issues that did not directly address climate change but are highly relevant, such as the development of a 10-year framework of programmes to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production; issues relating to access to affordable energy, the global increase of renewable energy, and energy efficiency; adaptation and vulnerability; synergy between the three Rio conventions; and corporate responsibility. The concept of public-private partnerships so prominent in Johannesburg was consistent with approaches taken under the Convention and the Protocol.

103. In conclusion, the Executive Secretary expressed her confidence that implementation of the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol would contribute to the implementation of the WSSD agreements.

104. The President congratulated the Executive Secretary and the secretariat on their successful efforts to bring the important message of climate change, and its links to sustainable development, to the WSSD. He further highlighted her participation in joint efforts to promote synergies between the three Rio conventions in Johannesburg.

105. Statements were made under this item by the representatives of two Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States.

106. At the same meeting, the Conference took note of the oral report of the Executive Secretary.

VI. AGENDA ITEM HELD IN ABEYANCE

(Agenda item 6 *in abeyance*)

VII. REQUEST FROM A GROUP OF COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, ALBANIA AND THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA REGARDING THEIR STATUS UNDER THE CONVENTION

(Agenda item 7)

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

108. At its 8th meeting, on 1 November 2002, the Conference noted that the SBI had agreed to continue its discussion on this agenda item at its eighteenth session.

**VIII. PREPARATIONS FOR THE FIRST SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE
OF THE PARTIES SERVING AS THE MEETING OF THE PARTIES
TO THE KYOTO PROTOCOL**

(Agenda item 8)

**A. Arrangements for the first session of the Conference of the Parties
serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol**

(Agenda item 8 (a))

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

110. At its 8th meeting, on 1 November 2002, the Conference noted that the SBI had agreed to continue its discussion on this agenda sub-item at its eighteenth session.

B. Agenda item held in abeyance

(Agenda item 8 (b) *in abeyance*)

C. Agenda item held in abeyance

(Agenda item 8 (c) *in abeyance*)

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

(Agenda item 8 (d))

111. The Conference, by its decisions 22/CP.7 and 23/CP.7, had invited the SBSTA to complete the guidelines under Articles 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol, and to elaborate different aspects of their implementation, with a view to recommending to the eighth session of the Conference any draft decisions on this matter for adoption by the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol.

112. At its 7th meeting, on 1 November 2002, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation of the SBSTA (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.15/Add.1 as amended by the SBSTA), adopted decision 22/CP.8 entitled "Additional sections to be incorporated in the guidelines for the preparation of the information required under Article 7, and in the guidelines for the review of information under Article 8, of the Kyoto Protocol" (FCCC/CP/2002/7/Add.3).

113. At the same meeting, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation of the SBSTA (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.15/Add.2), adopted decision 23/CP.8 entitled "Terms of service for lead reviewers" (FCCC/CP/2002/7/Add.3).

114. At the same meeting, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation of the SBSTA (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.15/Add.3 as amended by the SBSTA), adopted decision 24/CP.8 entitled "Technical standards for data exchange between registry systems under the Kyoto Protocol" (FCCC/CP/2002/7/Add.3).

115. The Conference, by its decision 22/CP.7, had invited the SBSTA to consider how information on demonstrable progress under Article 3, paragraph 2, of the Kyoto Protocol will be presented and evaluated.

116. At its 7th meeting, on 1 November 2002, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation of the SBSTA (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.6/Add.1), adopted decision 25/CP.8 entitled "Demonstrable progress under Article 3, paragraph 2, of the Kyoto Protocol" (FCCC/CP/2002/7/Add.3).

IX. REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM
(Agenda item 9)

117. For its consideration of this item at its 2nd meeting, on 25 October, the Conference had before it document FCCC/CP/2002/3, which contained the report of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism (CDM), including draft rules of procedure of the Executive Board (annex I) and recommendations for simplified modalities and procedures for small-scale CDM project activities (annex II). It also had before it document FCCC/CP/2002/3/Add.1, which contained amendments to the draft rules of procedure made by the Executive Board at its sixth meeting.

118. The President recalled that the Conference at its seventh session had decided to facilitate the prompt start of the CDM by adopting decision 17/CP.7. In accordance with this decision, the Executive Board, until the entry into force of the Protocol, shall report on its activities to each session of the Conference and the Conference shall review the annual reports of the Executive Board.

119. In introducing the report, the Chair of the Executive Board, Mr. John Ashe, drew attention to the fact that the accreditation process for the operational entities under the CDM had been launched in August 2002 and that, as of 24 October 2002, submissions by seven applicant operational entities had been received. In this context, he said that the Executive Board was asking the Conference for a mandate to designate, on a provisional basis, accredited operational entities pending their designation by the Conference at its next session. The Chair invited the Conference to adopt the revised draft rules of procedure as contained in document FCCC/CP/2002/3/Add.1, and the Board's recommendations for simplified modalities and procedures for small-scale CDM project activities as contained in document FCCC/CP/2002/3. The Chair informed the Conference of the resignation from the Executive Board of Mr. Mohammad Reza Salamat, effective 24 October 2002. In concluding his report, the Chair acknowledged with appreciation the efforts undertaken by the Board and members of panels established by the Board, as well as contributions by stakeholders during its first year of operations.

120. Following the report by the Chair, statements were made by the representatives of 15 Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States.

121. The President asked Mr. Mohammed Barkindo (Nigeria), Vice-President of the Conference at its seventh session, to hold consultations on this item and report back to the Conference.

122. At its 7th meeting, on 1 November 2002, the President reported that the consultations undertaken by Mr. Barkindo had resulted in a draft decision (FCCC/CP/2002/L.5), with annexes containing draft rules of procedure for the Executive Board (FCCC/CP/2002/L.5/Add.1) and an annex containing draft simplified modalities and procedures for small-scale CDM projects activities (FCCC/CP/2002/3, annex II). At this same meeting, the Conference adopted decision 21/CP.8 entitled "Guidance to the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism", including the annexes (FCCC/CP/2002/7/Add.3). The President expressed his appreciation to Mr. Barkindo for his work in arriving at a consensus on this important item.

123. At the same meeting, the President reported to the Conference on the outcome of consultations on the replacement for Mr. Salamat, former member of the Executive Board. The Conference, on the proposal of the President, elected Mr. Hassan Tajik as a new member of the CDM Executive Board.

X. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL MATTERS

(Agenda item 10)

A. Audited financial statements for the biennium 2000–2001

B. Income and budget performance in the biennium 2002–2003

(Agenda item 10 (a) and (b))

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

125. At its 8th meeting, on 1 November 2002, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation of the SBI (FCCC/SBI/2002/L.7), adopted decision 16/CP.8 entitled “Administrative and financial matters” (FCCC/CP/2002/7/Add.1).

C. Procedure for the appointment of an Executive Secretary

(Agenda item 10 (c))

126. At the 1st meeting, on 23 October 2002, the President informed the Conference that he would undertake consultations on this matter and report back to a future meeting.

127. At the 8th meeting, the President reported to the Conference that time constraints at the present session had prevented him from concluding his consultations. At this same meeting, the Conference, acting upon a proposal of the President, noted that the issue would be considered at a future session.

XI. HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT ATTENDED BY MINISTERS AND SENIOR OFFICIALS

(Agenda item 11)

A. Opening of the high-level segment

128. The inaugural ceremony of the high-level segment was preceded by a musical and dance performance to welcome His Excellency Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Prime Minister of India. The Prime Minister also participated in a lamp lighting ceremony, a traditional Indian way of inaugurating an auspicious event in order to wish the event every success. The inaugural ceremony of the high-level segment of the eighth session of the Conference was opened by the President at the 3rd meeting, on 30 October 2002.

129. The President welcomed the Prime Minister of India and all participants, especially newly arrived ministers, to the ceremony. Recalling the lamp lighting ceremony, he said the lamp had been lit in full realization that the world cannot be indifferent to the needs of the next generation. He noted that the conference followed the recent World Summit on Sustainable Development, which stressed that the world community must continue the march towards sustainable development and strive to further address the challenge of supplying food and water to its less blessed brothers. He said the fight against climate change was in fact a fight against poverty. He noted that sustainable development would never be possible if the world could not combat climate change. In the same way, without following the path of sustainable development, the world would not be able to fight global warming. This inextricable link was the focus of this conference. All across the globe, hopes had been raised that this conference would enable the world to forge ahead and achieve the ultimate objective enshrined in the UNFCCC. In concluding, he thanked the Prime Minister for his support and encouragement.

1. Address by His Excellency Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Prime Minister of India

130. The Conference was addressed by His Excellency Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Prime Minister of India, who welcomed all guests to his country, a land of rich cultural and natural heritage. He noted that climate change, a global phenomenon with diverse local impacts, had emerged as one of the most serious environmental concerns of our times. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change reflected the consensus that addressing the challenge of climate change was an integral part of the need to achieve sustainable development to create a better world for all our peoples and a world free of hunger, poverty and disease. He recalled the Millennium Summit, which adopted a plan of implementation that set the goal of reducing global poverty by half by 2015. He also recalled the World Summit on Sustainable Development, which recognized that poverty eradication, changing consumption and production patterns, and protecting and managing the natural resource base for economic and social development, were essential requirements for sustainable development.

131. The Prime Minister noted that India had always argued that strengthening of global cooperation was central to any effort to address global environmental problems. He recalled that India had ratified the Convention in 1993 and in 2002 had taken a step further by acceding to the Kyoto Protocol. India was deeply committed to the goal of sustainable development and had one of the most active renewable energy programmes in the world. He noted that India was also promoting various energy efficiency measures in the industrialized, commercial, governmental and domestic sectors and, in this regard, welcomed the operationalization of the clean development mechanism. Although coal would continue to be its most important source of energy in the foreseeable future, India had been promoting many technological innovations in this sector to enhance efficiency and reduce environmental impacts. The economy of India had been among the fastest growing in the world in the past two decades, but the major part of this growth had been due to the service sectors, including information technology, bio-technology, and media and entertainment. The cumulative effect of all these policies and measures had been that the energy intensity of India's GDP had been declining steadily.

132. Like all developing countries, India's contribution to greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere was very small, compared to industrialized countries. He said this would be the case for several decades to come. However, developing countries would bear a disproportionate share of the burden of adverse impacts of climate change. He noted recent suggestions that a process should commence to enhance commitments of developing countries on mitigating climate change beyond that included in the Convention; these suggestions he characterized as misplaced for several reasons. First, the per capita greenhouse gas emissions of developing countries were only a fraction of the world total, and an order of magnitude below those of many developed countries. Second, per capita incomes in developing countries were a small fraction of those in industrialized countries. Third, the greenhouse gas intensities of developing countries' economies at purchasing power parity were low and, in any case, not higher than those of industrialized countries. In conclusion, he noted that India's culture enjoined the Conference to look at the whole world and all that sustained it, living and non-living, as a family coexisting in a symbiotic manner. He expressed hope that this essential principle would inform the deliberations of this conference.

2. Message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations

133. Also at the inaugural ceremony, the Conference heard a message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations delivered by his representative, Mr. Nitin Desai, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs. The Secretary-General noted that the eighth session of the Conference was the first to take place since the WSSD held recently in Johannesburg. The consensus of the Johannesburg Summit had significant implications for efforts to address climate change and its adverse effects. Apart from its statements on the stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations, there were other commitments

relevant to the agenda of the eighth session of the Conference, including financial and technical support, capacity-building, dissemination of innovative technologies, systematic observation and the exchange of scientific data. The Johannesburg meeting also advanced the policy consensus beyond that agreed at Rio in the area of sustainable consumption and production, which would have a major impact on energy, including renewable energy, energy markets, energy efficiency and access to energy. The eighth session of the Conference, like the WSSD, marked a transition in which the focus was increasingly on implementation. This encompassed many things: clear commitments by governments to goals, targets and, where relevant, the provision of financial and technical resources; mechanisms to ensure accountability; and the constructive use of partnerships between the public and private sectors. The Kyoto Protocol involved innovative methods in all these areas and should, when it enters into force, make a key contribution.

3. Statement by the Executive Secretary

134. Also at the inaugural ceremony, the Executive Secretary noted that the world community had been confronted recently with the negative consequences of development patterns that do not adhere to the principles of sustainability. The world had seen an unprecedented number of extreme weather events, which were consistent with model projections by the scientific community. These events underlined the urgency of national and international action, taking into account the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. They also underscored the need to reduce vulnerability and enhance the resilience of societies in the face of a changing climate, and pointed to the need to develop a common methodological approach to address adaptation. She highlighted the clean development mechanism (CDM) as an important vehicle for implementation and international cooperation. The CDM links sustainable development and climate change, and provides an additional channel for investments in technology transfer to developing countries, directly involving the private sector. It also embodies the partnership concept that was a trademark of the WSSD. In concluding, the Executive Secretary said she looked forward to the round-table discussions and ensuing Delhi Declaration as a milestone for implementation of the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol.

4. Statements by United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

135. At the 3rd meeting, on 30 October 2002, statements were made by the Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization; the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme; the Chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change; the Assistant Chief Executive Officer of the Global Environment Facility; and the Director of the Environment Department of the World Bank.

5. Statements by intergovernmental organizations

136. At the same meeting, statements were made the Secretary General of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries; the Secretary General of the Asian–African Legal Consultative Organization; and the Director of the Infrastructure Division, Asian Development Bank.

6. Statements by non-governmental organizations

137. Also at that meeting, statements were made by the Climate Action Network South Asia (on behalf of the Climate Action Network) and Powergen UK (on behalf of the business and industry groups).

138. At the 7th meeting, on 1 November 2002, statements were made by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry; the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (on behalf of local governments and municipal authorities); Institute of Cultural Affairs (on behalf of the

indigenous peoples organizations); Confederación Sindical de Comisiones Obreras – Confederación Europea de Sindicatos (on behalf of the Global Union Federations); Tata Energy Research Institute (on behalf of research and other independent organizations); the Business Councils for Sustainable Energy of Australia, the United Kingdom and the United States of America and the European Business Council for a Sustainable Energy Future (e5); and the Presbyterian Church, USA (on behalf of faith groups, in collaboration with the World Council of Churches).

7. Statements by representatives of youth

139. At the inaugural ceremony, on 30 October 2002, two youth representatives, Jaswin and Shikhar Kumar, addressed the Conference of the Parties and presented the President with the “Children’s Charter”, which was prepared with the assistance of the Tata Energy Research Institute.

B. Round-table discussions of the high-level segment

140. At the 4th meeting, on 30 October 2002, the President opened the first of the round-table discussions of the high-level segment, with the theme of “Taking stock”. The first discussion was co-chaired by Ms. Margaret Beckett, Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs of the United Kingdom. Ministers or other heads of delegations from 37 Parties intervened in this discussion, as did representatives of two non-governmental organizations.

141. The second round-table discussion of the high-level segment, with the theme of “Climate change and sustainable development”, was convened during the 5th meeting, on 31 October 2002. This discussion was co-chaired by Mr. Mohammed Valli Moosa, Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism of South Africa. Ministers or other heads of delegations from 27 Parties intervened in this discussion, as did a representative of one non-governmental organization.

142. The third round-table discussion of the high-level segment, with the theme of “Wrap-up”, was convened during the 6th meeting, on 31 October 2002, and was chaired by the President. The President began with a summary of the previous two discussions. He noted that participants in the first discussion, “Taking stock”, had provided concrete evidence of the actual impact of climate change and confirmed that the world is moving well out of the realm of theory and scientific hypothesis and into the field of actual impacts. He said there were many calls to reflect on how far governments still must go to meet the ultimate objective of the Convention. He underscored that many speakers had emphasized how much is already being done by Annex I and non-Annex I Parties to address climate change, and to share experience of the steps already taken.

143. In summarizing the second round-table discussion, “Climate change and sustainable development”, the President recalled that many speakers had stressed the relationship between economic development and growth, and sustainable development. Some noted that without economic development, there will be no sustainable development. Many also stated that in the near future climate change would be one of the biggest obstacles to economic development. The President said many speakers had expressed a sense of urgency regarding the need to operationalize the Kyoto Protocol. Adaptation was highlighted by a number of countries, the implications of which must be taken into account, and the link between the clean development mechanism and sustainable development was clearly made. He recalled a valuable exchange of views on renewable energy, with many speakers noting that the emphasis on renewable energy must go side by side with a correct balance between adaptation and mitigation measures.

144. Ministers or other heads of delegations from 30 Parties intervened at the third round-table discussion. Upon its conclusion, the President thanked all participants for their valuable inputs to all the round-table discussions.

C. Delhi Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change and Sustainable Development

145. At the 8th meeting, on 1 November 2002, the President presented the text of the Delhi Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change and Sustainable Development (FCCC/CP/2002/L.6/Rev.1). At this same meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted by consensus the text proposed by the President. The President noted that, to give the declaration appropriate recognition, it would be designated as decision 1/CP.8 (FCCC/CP/2002/7/Add.1). The President thanked the group coordinators for their intensive work to find consensus.

146. Many delegations expressed appreciation to the President for his leadership in developing the Delhi Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change and Sustainable Development. Some Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, expressed support for the declaration. Some other Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the Central Group of 11 and one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States, expressed disappointment that a more meaningful or forward-looking declaration had not been agreed.

XII. OTHER MATTERS

(Agenda item 12)

147. At its 7th meeting, on 1 November 2002, the Conference noted that two Parties, Iceland and Monaco, had submitted, prior to the eighth session, notifications (FCCC/CP/2002/MISC.2) of their intention to avail themselves of the provisions of decision 14/CP.7. This decision states that, for the first commitment period, industrial process carbon dioxide emissions from a single project which add in any one year of that period more than 5 per cent to the total carbon dioxide emissions in 1990 of a Party listed in Annex B to the Protocol shall be reported separately and shall not be included in national totals to the extent that it would cause the Party to exceed its assigned amount. By the same decision, the Conference identified conditions that must be fulfilled in order for the emissions from such projects to be excluded from national totals. The President also noted that, in accordance with decision 14/CP.7, the secretariat will report to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol on information submitted by Annex I Parties on projects reported as part of the greenhouse gas inventories during the commitment period.

XIII. CONCLUSION OF THE SESSION

(Agenda item 13)

A. Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties on its eighth session

(Agenda item 13 (a))

148. At its 8th meeting, on 1 November 2002, the Conference considered the draft report on its eighth session (FCCC/CP/2002/L.1 and Add.1), and adopted the text, authorizing the Rapporteur, under the guidance of the President and with the assistance of the secretariat, to complete the report.

B. Expression of gratitude to the host country

149. At the 8th meeting, on 1 November 2002, the representative of the United Kingdom introduced a draft resolution entitled "Expression of gratitude to the Government of the Republic of India and people of the city of New Delhi" (FCCC/CP/2001/L.7), and expressed the appreciation of the Conference to His Excellency Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Prime Minister of India, for his address during the inaugural ceremony of the high-level segment.

150. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted the above draft resolution by acclamation as resolution 1/CP.8 (FCCC/CP/2002/7/Add.3).

C. Closure of the session
(Agenda item 13 (b))

151. At the 8th meeting, on 1 November 2002, a number of Parties made statements paying tribute to the work of the President of the eighth session and to the co-facilitators and chairs of the different groups and subsidiary bodies, and also expressing appreciation to the Executive Secretary.

152. In his closing remarks, the President expressed his gratitude to the Parties and the members of the Bureau for their diligence and dedication to ensuring the best possible outcome for the conference, as well as to the Executive Secretary for her support during the session. He noted that the dedication of delegations sent a strong signal to all the world of their commitment to combating climate change through continued cooperation. He also offered his thanks to the delegation of India for their tireless dedication and unwavering support during the session.

153. In conclusion, he noted that together their noteworthy efforts had culminated in agreement on the Delhi Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change and Sustainable Development, which would make this meeting a major milestone in the international negotiating process to combat climate change.

154. The President then declared the eighth session of the Conference of the Parties closed.

Annex I

Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations attending the eighth session of the Conference of the Parties

I. Intergovernmental organizations

1. Agence intergouvernementale de la francophonie
2. Asian Development Bank
3. Asian–African Legal Consultative Committee
4. Caribbean Community Secretariat
5. Center for International Forestry Research
6. Comité inter-etats permanent de lutte contre la sécheresse au sahel
7. Corporación andina de fomento
8. Council of Europe
9. European Space Agency
10. Institut international du froid
11. International Centre for Research in Agroforestry
12. International Energy Agency
13. International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
14. IUCN – The World Conservation Union
15. League of Arab States
16. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
17. Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries
18. Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
19. Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
20. Permanent Court of Arbitration
21. Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe
22. South Centre
23. South Pacific Regional Environment Programme

II. Non-governmental organizations

1. Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy
2. American Society of International Law
3. AQUADEV
4. Arctic Athabaskan Council
5. Asian Institute of Technology
6. Association pour la recherche sur le climat et l'environnement
7. Australian Aluminium Council
8. Australian Conservation Foundation
9. Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies
10. Birdlife International/Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
11. Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie e.V.
12. Business Council for Sustainable Energy
13. Business Council of Australia
14. Business South Africa
15. Center for Clean Air Policy
16. Center for International Climate and Environmental Research

17. Center for International Environmental Law
18. Center for Sustainable Development in the Americas
19. Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry
20. Centre for Science and Environment
21. Centro de Derecho Ambiental y de los Recursos Naturales
22. Church of the Brethren
23. Citizens Alliance for Saving the Atmosphere and the Earth
24. Clean Air Foundation
25. Climate Action Network – France
26. Climate Action Network Australia
27. Climate Action Network – Europe
28. Climate Action Network – Southeast Asia
29. Climate Institute
30. Climate Network Africa
31. Community Forestry International
32. David Suzuki Foundation
33. Development Alternatives
34. E & Co
35. E7 Fund for Sustainable Energy Development
36. Earth Council
37. Ecologica Institute
38. Edison Electric Institute
39. Energy Carbon Fund
40. Energy Research Centre of the Netherlands
41. Environmental Defense
42. Environmental Quality Protection Foundation
43. Environnement et développement du tiers monde
44. European Business Council for a Sustainable Energy Future
45. European Federation For Transport and Environment
46. European Federation of Regional Energy and Environment Agencies/fédération européenne des agences régionales de l'énergie et de l'environnement
47. European Science and Environment Forum
48. European Wind Energy Association
49. Federation of Electric Power Companies
50. Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry
51. FERN
52. Forum for Climate and Global Change
53. Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development
54. Free University Amsterdam, Institute for Environmental Studies
55. Fridtjof Nansen Institute
56. Friends of the Earth International
57. Fundación Bariloche
58. German Emissions Trading Association
59. German NGO Forum on Environment & Development
60. GERMANWATCH
61. Global Commons Institute
62. Global Environment and Energy in the 21st Century
63. Global Environment Centre
64. Global Environmental Forum – Kansai

65. Global Industrial and Social Progress Research Institute
66. Greenpeace International
67. Groupe d'etudes et de recherches sur les energies renouvelables et l'environnement
68. Hadley Centre for Climate Protection and Research
69. Hamburg Institute of International Economics
70. HELIO International
71. Imperial College, Centre for Environment Technology
72. Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research
73. Industrial Technology Research Institute
74. Institute for Global Environmental Strategies
75. Institute for Solid Waste Research and Ecological Balance
76. Institute of Cultural Affairs
77. Institute of Energy Economics, Japan
78. Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazonia
79. Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas
80. Insurance Initiative in association with UNEP
81. International Alliance of Indigenous–Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests
82. International Aluminium Institute
83. International Chamber of Commerce
84. International Climate Change Partnership
85. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
86. International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives
87. International Council of Women
88. International Emissions Trading Association
89. International Gas Union
90. International Institute for Sustainable Development
91. International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association
92. International Rivers Network
93. Japan Atomic Industrial Forum, Inc.
94. Japan Center for Climate Change Actions
95. Japan Economic Research Institute
96. Japan Electrical Manufacturers' Association
97. Japan Environmental Council
98. Japan Fluorocarbon Manufacturers Association
99. Japan Industrial Conference for Ozone Layer Protection
100. Japan International Forestry Promotion and Cooperation Center
101. Keidanren
102. Kiko Network
103. Klima-Bündnis/Alianza del Clima e.V.
104. Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry
105. Korean Federation for Environmental Movement
106. Kyoto University, Institute of Economic Research
107. Leland Stanford Junior University
108. Lloyd's Register of Shipping
109. Midwest Research Institute/National Renewable Energy Laboratory
110. Minerals and Energy Policy Centre
111. National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners
112. National Environmental Trust
113. National Institute for Public Health and the Environment

114. Natural Resources Defense Council
115. New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization
116. Oeko-Institut (Institute for Applied Ecology e.V.)
117. Organisation internationale des constructeurs d'automobiles
118. PELANGI
119. Pembina Institute
120. Peoples' Forum 2001 GWRG
121. Pew Center on Global Climate Change
122. Portland Cement Association
123. Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research
124. Railway Technical Research Institute
125. RainForest ReGeneration Institute
126. Responding to Climate Change
127. Royal Institute of International Affairs
128. Samata
129. Sierra Club of Canada
130. Southern Centre for Energy and Environment
131. State and Territorial Air Pollution Program Administrators/Association of Local Air Pollution Control Officials
132. Stockholm Environment Institute
133. Tata Energy Research Institute
134. Tellus Institute
135. The Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India
136. The Climate Council
137. The Corner House
138. The Nature Conservancy
139. The Other Media
140. Third World Network
141. Tides Center
142. TOXICS LINK
143. Tsinghua University, Global Climate Change Institute
144. U.S. Climate Action Network
145. Union for Jobs and Environment
146. Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe
147. Union of the Electricity Industry – EURELECTRIC
148. United Mine Workers of America
149. University of California, Revelle Program on Climate Science and Policy
150. University of Cape Town, Energy and Development Research Centre
151. University of Delaware, Center for Energy and Environmental Policy
152. University of East Anglia
153. University of Oxford, Environmental Change Institute
154. University of Stuttgart, Institute of Energy Economics and the Rational Use of Energy
155. University of Tampere
156. Verification Research, Training and Information Centre
157. Vitae Civilis – Institute for Development, Environment and Peace
158. Winrock International India
159. Woods Hole Research Center
160. World Alliance for Decentralized Energy
161. World Business Council for Sustainable Development

162. World Council of Churches
163. World LP Gas Association
164. World Nuclear Association
165. World Resources Institute
166. World Watch Institute
167. Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy
168. WWF

Annex II**Documents before the Conference of the Parties at its eighth session**

FCCC/CP/2002/1	Provisional agenda. Note by the Executive Secretary
FCCC/CP/2002/1/Add.1 and 2	Annotations to the provisional agenda
FCCC/CP/2002/2	Agreement between the European Community and its member States under Article 4 of the Kyoto Protocol
FCCC/CP/2002/3	First report of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism (2001–2002)
FCCC/CP/2002/3/Add.1	Amendments to annex I to the report of the Executive Board
FCCC/CP/2002/4	Review of the implementation of commitments and of other provisions of the Convention. Financial mechanism. Report of the Global Environment Facility
FCCC/CP/2002/5	Organizational matters. Admission of organizations as observers. Admission of observers: intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations
FCCC/CP/2002/6	Organizational matters. Adoption of the report on credentials. Report of the Bureau
FCCC/CP/2002/INF.1	Status of ratification of the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol
FCCC/CP/2002/INF.2	List of participants
FCCC/CP/2002/MISC.1	Provisional list of participants
FCCC/CP/2002/MISC.2	Other matters. Notifications from Parties
FCCC/CP/2002/L.1 and Add.1	Draft report of the Conference of the Parties on its eighth session
FCCC/CP/2002/L.2	Preparations for the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. Proposal by Canada for a decision on modalities for the accounting of assigned amounts under Article 7, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol in relation to cleaner energy exports. Draft decision proposed by Canada

FCCC/CP/2002/L.3	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice. Draft decision -/CP.8. Work programme on Article 6 of the Convention
FCCC/CP/2002/L.4	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice. Draft decision -/CP.8. Development and transfer of technologies
FCCC/CP/2002/L.5 and Add.1	Report of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism. Draft decision -/CP.8. Guidance to the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism
FCCC/CP/2002/L.6/Rev.1	The Delhi Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change and Sustainable Development. Proposal by the President
FCCC/CP/2002/L.7	Expression of gratitude to the Government of the Republic of India and people of the city of New Delhi. Draft resolution submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/6	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its sixteenth session, held at Bonn, from 5 to 14 June 2002
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.2/Add.1	Methodological issues. Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase: Uniform reporting format. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair. Addendum. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.5/Add.1	Methodological issues. Guidelines on reporting and review of greenhouse gas inventories from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (implementing decisions 3/CP.5 and 6/CP.5). Addendum. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice. Draft decision -/CP.8. Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, part I: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.5/Add.2	Methodological issues. Guidelines on reporting and review of greenhouse gas inventories from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (implementing decisions 3/CP.5 and 6/CP.5). Addendum. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice. Draft decision -/CP.8. UNFCCC guidelines for the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention

FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.6/Add.1	Methodological issues. Guidelines under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. Addendum. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice. Draft decision -/CP.8. Demonstrable progress under Article 3, paragraph 2, of the Kyoto Protocol
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.13	Report on the session. Draft report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its seventeenth session
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.15/Add.1	Methodological issues. Guidelines under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. Addendum. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice. Draft decision -/CP.8. Additional sections to be incorporated in the guidelines for the preparation of the information required under Article 7, and in the guidelines for the review of information under Article 8, of the Kyoto Protocol
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.15/Add.2	Methodological issues. Guidelines under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. Addendum. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice. Draft decision -/CP.8. Terms of service for lead reviewers
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.15/Add.3	Methodological issues. Guidelines under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. Addendum. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice. Draft decision -/CP.8. Technical standards for data exchange between registry systems under the Kyoto Protocol
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.18/Add.1	Cooperation with relevant international organizations. Addendum. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.19/Add.1	Relationship between efforts to protect the stratospheric ozone layer and efforts to safeguard the global climate system: issues relating to hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons. Addendum. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice. Draft decision -/CP.8. Relationship between efforts to protect the stratospheric ozone layer and efforts to safeguard the global climate system: issues relating to hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.21/Add.1	Methodological issues. Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice. Draft decision -/CP.8. Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.23/Add.1	Article 6 of the Convention. Addendum. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice. Draft decision -/CP.8. Work programme on Article 6 of the Convention

FCCC/SBI/2002/6	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its sixteenth session
FCCC/SBI/2002/L.6	Report on the session. Draft report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its seventeenth session
FCCC/SBI/2002/L.7	Administrative and financial matters. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation. Draft decision -/CP.8. Administrative and financial matters
FCCC/SBI/2002/L.8	Implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention. Matters relating to the least developed countries. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation. Draft decision -/CP.8. Review of the guidelines for the preparation of national adaptation programmes of action
FCCC/SBI/2002/L.9/Add.1	National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention. Addendum. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation. Draft decision -/CP.8. National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention
FCCC/SBI/2002/L.10/Add.1	Arrangements for intergovernmental meetings. Date and venue of the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties. Addendum. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation. Draft decision -/CP.8. Date and venue of the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties
FCCC/SBI/2002/L.15	Capacity-building. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBI/2002/L.17	Implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention. Progress on the implementation of activities under decision 5/CP.7. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBI/2002/L.18	Financial mechanism. Review of the financial mechanism. Draft decision -/CP.8. Review of the financial mechanism. Draft decision -/CP.8. Cooperation with other conventions
FCCC/SBI/2002/L.20	Financial mechanism. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation. Draft decision --/CP.8. Additional guidance to an operating entity of the financial mechanism
FCCC/SBI/2002/L.21	Financial mechanism. Funding under the Convention. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation. Draft decision --/CP.8. Guidance to an entity entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism of the Convention, for the Least Developed Countries Fund

- FCCC/SBI/2002/L.22 Financial mechanism. Funding under the Convention. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation. Draft decision --/CP.8. Initial guidance to an entity entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism of the Convention, for the operation of the Special Climate Change Fund
- FCCC/SBI/2002/L.23 National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention. Consideration of the fourth compilation and synthesis of initial national communications. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation. Draft decision --/CP.8. Fourth compilation and synthesis of initial national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention
- FCCC/SBI/2002/L.24 National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention. Provision of financial and technical support. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
- FCCC/SBI/2002/L.25 National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention. Work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation. Draft decision -/CP.8. Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE)
- FCCC/SBI/2002/L.26 National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention. Improvement of the guidelines for the preparation of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention. Draft decision -/CP.8. Improvement of the guidelines for the preparation of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention
- FCCC/SBI/2002/L.26/Add.1 National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention. Improvement of the guidelines for the preparation of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention. Addendum. Annex
