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CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

**Report of the Conference of the Parties on its eleventh session,  
held at Montreal from 28 November to 10 December 2005**

**Part One: Proceedings**

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

*For practical reasons, Part Two of the present report is being issued in two addenda  
(FCCC/CP/2005/5/Add.1 and 2)*

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

#### **FCCC/CP/2005/5/Add.1**

##### *Decision*

- 1/CP.11 Dialogue on long-term cooperative action to address climate change by enhancing implementation of the Convention
- 2/CP.11 Five-year programme of work of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change
- 3/CP.11 Further guidance for the operation of the Least Developed Countries Fund
- 4/CP.11 Extension of the mandate of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group
- 5/CP.11 Additional guidance to an operating entity of the financial mechanism
- 6/CP.11 Development and transfer of technologies
- 7/CP.11 Review processes during the period 2006–2007 for Parties included in Annex I to the Convention
- 8/CP.11 Submission of second and, where appropriate, third national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention
- 9/CP.11 Research needs relating to the Convention
- 10/CP.11 Flexibility for Croatia under Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Convention
- 11/CP.11 Institutional linkage of the Convention secretariat to the United Nations
- 12/CP.11 Programme budget for the biennium 2006–2007
- 13/CP.11 Budget performance in the biennium 2004–2005 as at 30 June 2005

##### *Resolution*

- 1/CP.11 Expression of gratitude to the Government of Canada and the people of the city of Montreal

#### **FCCC/CP/2005/5/Add.2**

- 14/CP.11 Tables of the common reporting format for land use, land-use change and forestry
- 15/CP.11 Issues relating to adjustments under Article 5, paragraph 2, of the Kyoto Protocol

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

(Agenda items 1 and 2 (a))

### **A. Host Government welcoming ceremony**

1. The formal opening was preceded by a welcoming ceremony organized by the Government of Canada to mark the opening of the eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) and the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (COP/MOP). At the ceremony Mr. Gérald Tremblay, Mayor of Montreal, and Mr. Jean Charest, Premier of Quebec, addressed the delegates.

2. Welcoming all participants, the Premier of Quebec underlined the commitment of the Government of Quebec to actively contribute to achieving the objective of the Convention. Following the negotiations culminating in the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol, the Government of Quebec had initiated a plan of action for the period 2000–2002, aimed at further reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and stemming the rise in emissions relating to the transport sector. In 2001, Quebec had acceded to the climate change action plan of the Conference of New England Governors and Eastern Canadian Premiers, whose aim was to cut regional GHG emissions by 10 per cent by 2020. The province had also played a leading role in promoting clean energy, such as wind energy and hydroelectricity, with the latter accounting for more than 90 per cent of the province's electrical output. Referring to the Climate Leaders Summit of heads of government of federal states and regions and heads of major corporations from around the world, co-hosted by the Government of Quebec on 5 and 6 December 2005, the Premier stressed the importance of involving actors at federal, regional and business levels.

3. In his address of welcome, the Mayor of Montreal underlined the crucial role that cities played in combating climate change. More than half of the world's population now lived in urban areas and their lifestyles and consumption patterns had a major impact on the environment. Given the challenges that cities faced in reconciling economic, social and environmental needs, he called upon governments to support the efforts undertaken at the municipal level. Committed to promote the objectives of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals, the City of Montreal had recently undertaken various measures, including the adoption of a resolution to reduce GHG emissions by 20 per cent by 2012. In conclusion, the Mayor underlined that every small gesture counted and called upon citizens to do their part to reduce GHG emissions.

4. Following the addresses of welcome, delegates saw a dramatic multimedia production reflecting on the impact of human actions on the environment, performed by Canadian artists.

### **B. Opening of the session**

5. The eleventh session of the COP, convened pursuant to Article 7, paragraph 4, of the Convention,<sup>2</sup> was opened at the Palais des congrès de Montréal, Montreal, Canada, on 28 November 2005, by Mr. Ginés González García, Minister of Health and Environment of Argentina, President of the COP at its tenth session.

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<sup>2</sup> The COP was held in conjunction with the first session of the COP/MOP. The proceedings of COP/MOP 1 are contained in a separate report (FCCC/KP/CMP/2005/8 and Add.1–4). Joint elements, such as the welcoming ceremony and proceedings of the joint meetings of the COP and the COP/MOP convened during the high-level segment of the sessions, are reported in both reports.

### **C. Statement by the President of the Conference of the Parties at its tenth session**

6. The President recalled the passing away, on 14 October 2005, of the Executive Secretary, Ms. Joke Waller-Hunter, who had led the secretariat since May 2002. In honour of her memory, the President invited all delegates to observe a minute of silence.

7. Recalling the tireless dedication and enthusiasm of the late Executive Secretary, the President of the COP at its tenth session said that the best tribute that delegates could pay to her work was to redouble their efforts to reach consensus and make further progress in combating global warming. The world had a solid and broad scientific basis on which to take immediate action to eliminate the causes of climate change. The absence of full certainty regarding some of its aspects was no reason to delay action.

8. An international programme of action which was both equitable and efficient required that the world's biggest economies accepted their responsibility and undertook effective measures to substantially reduce their emissions of GHGs. Although each country had different visions, interests and priorities, it was essential that all Parties maintained a constructive dialogue leading to consensus and effective decisions. Fundamental values such as democracy, security, economic growth and equity might be in peril in the future if the foundations of human life, the environment and the climate system, were damaged irreversibly. The way forward towards a shared and sustainable future was to ensure that the burden of mitigation was borne according to each country's responsibility and that the necessary resources were shared so that all countries were prepared to face the effects of climate change. Those affected disproportionately were the poorest countries, especially developing countries, who had the least capacity to adapt to the effects of climate change and bore no responsibility for its root causes. Developing countries were hoping that industrialized nations would meet their obligations. The Buenos Aires programme of work on adaptation and response measures had to be rendered effective and provided with sufficient resources.

9. The seminar of governmental experts which was held in Bonn, Germany, in May 2005 had shown that it was possible to maintain a creative and open dialogue about the future. The basis for such dialogue had to be broadened and consolidated by involving relevant actors at all levels, including governments, businesses and civil society.

### **D. Election of the President of the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh session**

(Agenda item 2 (a))

10. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting,<sup>3</sup> on 28 November, on a proposal of the outgoing President, the COP elected by acclamation Mr. Stéphane Dion, Minister of the Environment of Canada, as its President. The outgoing President congratulated Mr. Dion on his election and wished him every success in guiding the work of the COP at its eleventh session.

### **E. Statement by the President**

11. On assuming office, the President thanked his predecessor for the work undertaken under his leadership. There was now growing awareness that climate change constituted the single most important environmental issue facing the world in this century. The scientific evidence on climate change that the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and others had compiled was more compelling than ever. That evidence had led to a broad consensus that more action was required now, and citizens around the world therefore expected the COP to make real progress.

12. The Convention remained the cornerstone of international efforts to combat climate change. It had formed the foundation for important steps taken over the past five years, including the elaboration of

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

the Kyoto rule book in the Marrakesh Accords; the enhanced focus on adaptation, technology transfer and sustainable development encapsulated in the Delhi Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change and Sustainable Development; the Buenos Aires programme of work on adaptation and response measures; and the seminar of governmental experts. More recently, at the 2005 United Nations World Summit, world leaders had reiterated the importance of international efforts to combat climate change. They had acknowledged that the global nature of climate change called for the widest possible cooperation and participation in order for agreement to be reached on an appropriate and effective international response in accordance with the principles of the Convention.

13. Based on the consultations the President had undertaken in preparation for the COP, he suggested that the objectives of the COP and of the COP/MOP, to be held in parallel, might be summarized in three key notions: implementation, improvement and innovation. Implementation referred to the need to make the Kyoto Protocol fully operational and render it an effective tool for curbing emissions. At the same time, there was room for improvement in several key areas of operationalization of the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol. Thus, the clean development mechanism should be strengthened, and measures on adaptation and the transfer and development of technologies had to be enhanced. Finally, innovative thinking was required in looking beyond the first commitment period of the Protocol and in exploring options for future international cooperation on climate change that reflected the full range of interests of Parties while bearing in mind the ultimate objective of the Convention.

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

14. The Officer-in-Charge of the secretariat, Mr. Richard Kinley, extended his thanks to the Government of Canada for hosting the COP and expressed his appreciation that it had made special efforts to render this event climate-neutral. He congratulated Mr. Dion on his election as President and thanked Mr. González García for his able presidency of the COP at its tenth session. The Buenos Aires conference had produced important results, in particular the programme of work on adaptation and response measures, and the seminar of governmental experts held in Bonn in May 2005.

15. The Officer-in-Charge noted that 2005 had emerged as a remarkable year for international climate change policy. The entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol had launched a new phase in international efforts to protect the global climate. International business leaders at the World Economic Forum had identified climate change as one of the three most critical issues facing the world, and world leaders at the United Nations World Summit had placed climate change at the top of the political agenda, reconfirming their commitment to action under the Convention. Those signals provided guidance and a strong positive momentum upon which to build and thereby to close 2005 with a major achievement in Montreal.

16. Highlighting recent developments, the Officer-in-Charge said that 127 Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) had now submitted their initial national communications. Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties) were to submit their fourth national communications by 1 January 2006. A new publication, *Key GHG data*, had been issued covering emissions from 40 Annex I and 121 non-Annex I Parties. The data confirmed that additional actions were clearly required to curb emissions. It was essential to step up action on technology, including investment in new technologies such as carbon capture, and on technology transfer. There was an urgent need for adaptation. The adoption of the five-year programme of work of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) had to be one of the highest priorities for the COP. It would also be important for the COP to finalize guidance on the Special Climate Change Fund in order to provide developing countries with additional support to build capacity for adaptation and for limiting the growth of their GHG emissions.



## **G. Other statements**

17. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, on 28 November, general statements were made by the representatives of Jamaica (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf of the European Community and its member States and in association with three other Parties), Kenya (on behalf of the African Group), Bangladesh (on behalf of the least developed countries), Australia (on behalf of members of the Umbrella Group), Venezuela (on behalf of the Andean countries), and Switzerland (on behalf of the Environmental Integrity Group).

## **II. Organizational matters**

(Agenda item 2)

### **A. Status of ratification of the Convention**

(Agenda item 2 (b))

18. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, on 28 November, the COP was informed that, as at that date, the number of Parties to the Convention totalled 189 (FCCC/CP/2005/INF.1–FCCC/KP/CMP/2005/INF.1). All of those Parties were eligible to participate in decision-making at the session.

### **B. Adoption of the rules of procedure**

(Agenda item 2 (c))

19. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, on 28 November, the President informed the COP that the President of the COP at its tenth session had undertaken consultations with Parties on the draft rules of procedure but that no consensus had been reached.

20. On the proposal of the President, the COP 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. The President announced that he would report back to the COP in the event of any new developments in this matter.

### **C. Adoption of the agenda**

(Agenda item 2 (d))

21. For its consideration of this sub-item at its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, on 28 November, the COP had before it a note by the Executive Secretary containing the provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/CP/2005/1). The provisional agenda had been prepared in agreement with the President of the COP at its tenth session, taking into account views expressed by Parties during the twenty-second session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and by members of the Bureau of the COP.

22. The President recalled that item 5, “Second review of the adequacy of Article 4, paragraph 2 (a) and (b), of the Convention”, which had been held in abeyance at the tenth session, was included in the provisional agenda in accordance with rules 10 (c) and 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied. The President of the COP at its tenth session had consulted with Parties on this item but no consensus had been reached on how to include it in the agenda. He therefore proposed that the agenda be adopted as contained in document FCCC/CP/2005/1, with the exception of item 5 which would be held in abeyance. He said that he would consider how to deal with this item and report back at a future meeting.

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

1. Opening of the session
2. Organizational matters:
  - (a) Election of the President of the Conference at its eleventh session

- (b) Status of ratification of the Convention
  - (c) Adoption of the rules of procedure
  - (d) Adoption of the agenda
  - (e) Election of officers other than the President
  - (f) Admission of organizations as observers
  - (g) Organization of work, including the sessions of the subsidiary bodies
  - (h) Date and venue of the twelfth session of the Conference of the Parties
  - (i) Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies, 2006–2010
  - (j) 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 implementation of commitments and of other provisions of the Convention:
- (a) Financial mechanism of the Convention
  - (b) National communications:
    - (i) National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention
    - (ii) National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention
  - (c) Development and transfer of technologies
  - (d) Capacity-building under the Convention
  - (e) Implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention:
    - (i) Implementation of the Buenos Aires programme of work on adaptation and response measures (decision 1/CP.10)
    - (ii) Matters relating to the least developed countries
5. *Agenda item held in abeyance*
6. Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries: approaches to stimulate action
7. Administrative, financial and institutional matters:
- (a) Income and budget performance in the biennium 2004–2005
  - (b) Programme budget for the biennium 2006–2007
  - (c) Institutional linkage of the secretariat to the United Nations
  - (d) Internal review of the activities of the secretariat
  - (e) Procedure for the appointment of an Executive Secretary
8. Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties by the subsidiary bodies
9. High-level segment
10. Statements by observer organizations
11. Other matters
12. Conclusion of the session:
- (a) Adoption of the report of the Conference on its eleventh session
  - (b) Closure of the session.

24. At the 8<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 9–10 December, the President reported that his consultations on the item held in abeyance had not produced a consensus. The COP, acting on a proposal by the President, followed the procedure established at previous sessions, whereby items held in abeyance are included in the provisional agenda of the next session with appropriate explanatory footnotes.

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

(Agenda item 2 (e))

25. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, on 28 November, the President informed the COP that Ms. Marcia Levaggi (Argentina) had undertaken consultations on this matter during the twenty-second sessions of the subsidiary bodies held in May 2005. However, nominations had not yet been received from all regional groups. 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 7 to 9 December. On a proposal of the President, the COP decided to postpone the election of the Bureau until all nominations were finalized. Ms. Levaggi was invited to continue consultations during the session.

26. At its 8<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 9–10 December, the COP, acting upon a proposal by the President, elected by acclamation seven Vice-Presidents, the Rapporteur of the COP, and the chairs of the two subsidiary bodies. The Bureau of the COP at its eleventh session was constituted as follows:

##### President

Mr. Stéphane Dion (Canada)

##### Vice-Presidents

Mr. Heorhiy Veremiychyk (Ukraine)  
Mr. Atilio Savino (Argentina)  
Mr. Bruno T. Sekoli (Lesotho)  
Mr. Ibrahim Ahmed Ali Al-Ajmi (Oman)  
Ms. Fariba Darvishi (Iran)  
Mr. Jacek Mizak (Poland)  
Mr. Enele Sopoaga (Tuvalu)

##### Rapporteur

Mr. William Agyemang-Bonsu (Ghana)

##### Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA)

Mr. Kishan Kumarsingh (Trinidad and Tobago)

##### Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI)

Mr. Thomas Becker (Denmark)

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

(Agenda item 2 (f))

27. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, on 28 November, the COP considered a note by the secretariat on the admission of organizations as observers (FCCC/CP/2005/2 and Add.1), listing five intergovernmental

organizations and 102 non-governmental organizations that had asked to be admitted as observers. Pursuant to Article 7, paragraph 6, of the Convention, and following a recommendation by the Bureau of the COP, which had reviewed the list of applicant organizations, the COP decided to admit those organizations as observers.

28. Emphasizing the importance of the involvement of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the Convention process, the President welcomed the organizations newly admitted to the eleventh session of the COP and invited them to play an active role.

**F. Organization of work, including the sessions of the subsidiary bodies**  
(Agenda item 2 (g))

29. In introducing this sub-item at the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, on 28 November, the President drew the attention of the COP to the provisional agenda and annotations contained in document FCCC/CP/2005/1. He noted that the subsidiary bodies would be convened with the aim of developing, before their sessions ended on 6 December, draft decisions and conclusions for submission to the COP.

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

Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI)

- Item 4 (a) Financial mechanism of the Convention
- Item 4 (b) (i) National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention
- Item 4 (b) (ii) National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention
- Item 4 (d) Capacity-building under the Convention
- Item 4 (e) (i) Implementation of the Buenos Aires programme of work on adaptation and response measures (decision 1/CP.10)
- Item 4 (e) (ii) Matters relating to the least developed countries
- Item 7 (a) Income and budget performance in the biennium 2004–2005
- Item 7 (c) Institutional linkage of the secretariat to the United Nations

Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA)

- Item 4 (c) Development and transfer of technologies
- Item 4 (e) (i) Implementation of the Buenos Aires programme of work on adaptation and response measures (decision 1/CP.10)

31. Delegates were reminded that the SBI and the SBSTA would consider different aspects of agenda item 4 (e) (i). The SBSTA, pursuant to paragraph 23 of decision 1/CP.10, would address issues relating to the five-year programme of work of the SBSTA on the scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change. The SBI would address issues relating to expert meetings and workshops.

32. The President further proposed that the COP take up agenda item 6, “Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries: approaches to stimulate action” at its meeting scheduled for 30 November. At the same meeting, he would report to the COP on item 7 (e), “Procedure for the appointment of an Executive Secretary”, after having undertaken consultations.

33. With regard to agenda item 9, “High-level segment”, the President recalled that the SBI, at its twenty-second session, had endorsed the dates of 7 to 9 December for the high-level segment. The high-level segment would be convened on the understanding that there would be one speakers’ list and each

Party, including Parties to the Convention that are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, would speak only once. No decisions would be taken in the joint meetings. The President, with the endorsement of the Bureau of the COP, proposed a time limit of three minutes for the statements at the high-level segment.

34. A statement was made by the representative of one Party.

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

#### **G. Date and venue of the twelfth session of the Conference of the Parties**

(Agenda item 2 (h))

36. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, on 28 November, the President proposed that he would undertake consultations on this sub-item and to report back to a future meeting.

37. At its 8<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 9–10 December, the COP, acting on a proposal by the President, noted with appreciation an expression of interest from the Government of Kenya to host COP 12 and COP/MOP 2 and requested the Government of Kenya to provide further information by 31 January 2006. The COP also invited the secretariat to initiate a fact-finding mission to Kenya and to report to the Bureau not later than 15 February 2006 on whether COP 12 and COP/MOP 2 could be held in Kenya, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 40/243. In addition, the COP requested the Bureau to decide on the venue of COP 12 and COP/MOP 2 by 28 February 2006.

#### **H. Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies, 2006–2010**

(Agenda item 2 (i))

38. At the 8<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 9–10 December, the President recalled that the COP had agreed on the calendar of meetings of Convention bodies for 2005–2009 (FCCC/CP/2004/10, annex V). The COP, acting upon a recommendation by the SBI at its twenty-second session,<sup>4</sup> adopted the following dates for the 2010 sessional period: 31 May to 11 June and 8–19 November.

39. At the same meeting, the COP, acting on a recommendation by the SBI at its twenty-second session,<sup>5</sup> accepted the request of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to postpone the dates for COP 13 and COP/MOP 3 by four weeks to 3–14 December 2007.

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

(Agenda item 2 (j))

40. At the 8<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 9–10 December, the President drew attention to the report on credentials (FCCC/CP/2005/4–FCCC/KP/CMP/2005/7), which indicated that the Bureau had approved the credentials of representatives of Parties.

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

#### **J. Attendance**

42. The eleventh session of the COP and the concurrent sessions of the subsidiary bodies were attended by representatives of 180 Parties to the UNFCCC, as well as observer States, representatives of United Nations bodies and programmes, convention secretariats, and specialized agencies and institutions and related organizations of the United Nations system. For a complete list, see annex I.

43. For a list of the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that attended the eleventh session of the COP, see annex IV.

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<sup>4</sup> FCCC/SBI/2005/10, paragraph 57.

<sup>5</sup> FCCC/SBI/2005/10, paragraph 59.

## K. Documentation

44. The documents before the COP at its eleventh session are listed in annex V.

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

(Agenda item 3)

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

(Agenda item 3 (a))

45. The COP had before it the report of the SBSTA on its twenty-second session, held at Bonn from 19 to 27 May 2005 (FCCC/SBSTA/2005/4 and Add.1 and Amend.1).

46. At the 8<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 9–10 December, the Chair of the SBSTA, Mr. Abdullatif S. Benragreb (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), introduced the draft report of the SBSTA on its twenty-third session<sup>6</sup> and gave an oral report on the results that pertain to the COP.

47. During its twenty-second and twenty-third sessions, the SBSTA had recommended four draft decisions for adoption by the COP. At its twenty-third session, the SBSTA had also forwarded a draft decision on the five-year programme of work of the SBSTA on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change to the COP for further action by the Presidency. The SBSTA, at its twenty-third session, had elected Mr. Amjad Abdulla (Maldives) as Vice-Chair and Mr. Jawed Ali Khan (Pakistan) as Rapporteur.

48. At the same meeting, the COP, on a proposal by the President, took note of the oral report of the Chair of the SBSTA, the report of the SBSTA on its twenty-second session and the draft report of the twenty-third session.

49. The COP, upon a proposal by the President, expressed its appreciation to Mr. Benragreb for his diligence and leadership in guiding the work of the SBSTA over the past two years, during which the SBSTA had made outstanding progress.

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

(Agenda item 3 (b))

50. The COP had before it the report of the SBI on its twenty-second session, held at Bonn from 20 to 27 May 2005 (FCCC/SBI/2005/10 and Add.1).

51. At the 8<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 9–10 December, the Chair of the SBI, Mr. Thomas Becker (Denmark), introduced the draft report of the SBI on its twenty-third session<sup>7</sup> and gave an oral report on the results that pertain to COP.

52. During its twenty-second and twenty-third sessions, the SBI had recommended two sets of draft conclusions and nine draft decisions for adoption by the COP. The Vice-Chair elected by the SBI at its twenty-third session, Mr. Heorhiy Veremiychyk (Ukraine), will now serve as a COP Vice-President and Mr. József Feiler (Hungary) was nominated for the post of Vice-Chair of the SBI. Mr. Feiler will be proposed for election by the SBI at its twenty-fourth session. The SBI had also elected Ms. Gladys K. Ramothwa (Botswana) as Rapporteur.

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<sup>6</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2005/L.15.

<sup>7</sup> FCCC/SBI/2005/L.16.

53. At the same meeting, the COP, on a proposal by the President, took note of the oral report of the Chair of the SBI, the report of the SBI on its twenty-second session and the draft report of the twenty-third session.

54. The COP, upon a proposal by the President, expressed its appreciation to Mr. Becker for his hard work and leadership in guiding the work of the SBI.

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

(Agenda item 4)

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

(Agenda item 4 (a))

###### 1. Proceedings

55. Under this sub-item, the COP had before it the report of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) (FCCC/CP/2005/3). This sub-item had been referred to the SBI for consideration.

56. At its 8<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 9–10 December, the COP, acting upon a recommendation by the SBI,<sup>8</sup> adopted decision 5/CP.11 entitled “Additional guidance to an operating entity of the financial mechanism” (FCCC/CP/2005/5/Add.1).

57. At the same meeting, the COP considered and adopted conclusions recommended by the SBI.<sup>9</sup>

###### 2. Conclusions

58. The COP considered the report of the GEF containing information on its major activities in the period 1 July 2004 to 30 August 2005, the results of the Third Overall Performance Study of the Global Environment Facility (OPS 3), and the Climate Change Program Study and information on the fourth replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund, and noted that the GEF should continue to report on its efforts to implement decisions of the COP, and to address in its future reports the specific follow-up actions to each guidance.

59. The COP took note of the information on the current level of funding for medium-sized, full-sized and enabling activity projects, the GEF small grants programme, and funding that was pledged to the Special Climate Change Fund and the Least Developed Countries Fund.

60. The COP noted information provided by the GEF on its support for activities relating to project activities in the climate change focal area, activities to address adverse effects of climate change, the national communication support programme, capacity-building, the Resource Allocation Framework, its monitoring and evaluation activities, and progress on the fourth replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund.

61. The COP urged the GEF to continue its efforts to mobilize resources additional to those already pledged, and to support the implementation of project activities under the Special Climate Change Fund and the Least Developed Countries Fund, while continuing to ensure financial separation of the special funds and the other funds with which the GEF is entrusted.

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<sup>8</sup> FCCC/SBI/2005/L.29.

<sup>9</sup> FCCC/SBI/2005/L.30.

## **B. National communications**

(Agenda item 4 (b))

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

(Agenda item 4 (b) (i))

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

63. At its 8<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 9–10 December, the COP, acting upon a recommendation by the SBI,<sup>10</sup> adopted decision 7/CP.11 entitled “Review processes during the period 2006–2007 for Parties included in Annex I to the Convention” (FCCC/CP/2005/5/Add.1).

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

(Agenda item 4 (b) (ii))

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

65. At its 8<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 9–10 December, the COP, acting upon a proposal by the President, took note of the conclusions adopted by the SBI on this item<sup>11</sup> and invited the SBI to continue its consideration.

66. At the same meeting, the President recalled that the SBI, at its twenty-second session, had recommended a draft decision on this issue for adoption by the COP at its eleventh session.<sup>12</sup> The COP, acting upon that recommendation, adopted decision 8/CP.11 entitled “Submission of second and, where appropriate, third national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention” (FCCC/CP/2005/5/Add.1).

## **C. Development and transfer of technologies**

(Agenda item 4 (c))

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

68. At its 8<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 9–10 December, the COP, acting upon a recommendation by the SBSTA,<sup>13</sup> adopted decision 6/CP.11 entitled “Development and transfer of technologies” (FCCC/CP/2005/5/Add.1).

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

(Agenda item 4 (d))

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

70. At its 8<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 9–10 December, the COP, acting upon a proposal by the President, took note of the conclusions adopted by the SBI on this issue<sup>14</sup> and invited the SBI to continue its consideration.

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<sup>10</sup> FCCC/SBI/2005/L.23.

<sup>11</sup> FCCC/SBI/2005/23, paragraphs 22–33, 36–41, 44–47.

<sup>12</sup> FCCC/SBI/2005/10/Add.1, pp. 2–3.

<sup>13</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2005/L.24/Add.1.

<sup>14</sup> FCCC/SBI/2005/23, paragraphs 84–89.



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

(Agenda item 4 (e))

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

(Agenda item 4 (e) (i))

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

72. At the 8<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 9–10 December, the President recalled that the SBSTA did not conclude its consideration of this sub-item and had forwarded it to the COP. He noted that further consultations had resulted in agreement. The COP, acting upon a proposal by the President,<sup>15</sup> adopted decision 2/CP.11 entitled “Five-year programme of work of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change” (FCCC/CP/2005/5/Add.1).

**2. Matters relating to the least developed countries**

(Agenda item 4 (e) (ii))

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

74. At its 8<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 9–10 December, the COP, acting upon a recommendation by the SBI,<sup>16</sup> adopted decision 4/CP.11 entitled “Extension of the mandate of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group” (FCCC/CP/2005/5/Add.1).

75. At the same meeting, the President recalled that the SBI at its twenty-second session, had recommended a draft decision on this issue for adoption by the COP at its eleventh session.<sup>17</sup> The COP, acting upon that recommendation, adopted decision 3/CP.11 entitled “Further guidance for the operation of the Least Developed Countries Fund” (FCCC/CP/2005/5/Add.1).

**V. Agenda item held in abeyance**

(Agenda item 5 held in abeyance)

**VI. Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries: approaches to stimulate action**

(Agenda item 6)

**1. Proceedings**

76. In introducing this item at the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, on 30 November, the President drew the attention of the COP to document FCCC/CP/2005/MISC.1 containing a submission from the Governments of Papua New Guinea and Costa Rica.

77. Statements were made by representatives of 25 Parties, including representatives speaking on behalf of the Central American countries, the Alliance of Small Island States, the European Community and its member States and in association with three other Parties, the African Group, and the Group of 77 and China.

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<sup>15</sup> FCCC/CP/2005/L.3.

<sup>16</sup> FCCC/SBI/2005/L.17.

<sup>17</sup> FCCC/SBI/2005/10/Add.1, pp. 4–5.

78. On a proposal of the President, the COP decided to establish a contact group, chaired by Mr. Hernán Carlino (Argentina), to prepare draft conclusions or a draft decision on this item for consideration by the COP at a future meeting.

79. At the 8<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 9–10 December, Mr. Carlino reported that the contact group's consultations had resulted in a set of draft conclusions for adoption by the COP. On a proposal by the President, the COP considered and adopted these conclusions.<sup>18</sup>

## 2. Conclusions

80. The COP took note of the submission by the Governments of Papua New Guinea and Costa Rica contained in document FCCC/CP/2005/MISC.1, and the statements made by Parties on this issue at its eleventh session.

81. The COP invited Parties and accredited observers to submit to the secretariat, by 31 March 2006, their views on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries, focusing on relevant scientific, technical and methodological issues, and the exchange of relevant information and experiences, including policy approaches and positive incentives. The COP invited Parties also to submit recommendations on any further process to consider the issues. It requested the secretariat to compile the submissions from Parties in a miscellaneous document and to post those from accredited observers on the UNFCCC website.

82. The COP requested the SBSTA to consider the information in the submissions referred to in paragraph 81, beginning at its twenty-fourth session (May 2006).

83. The SBSTA will report at its twenty-seventh session (December 2007) on issues referred to in paragraph 81, including any recommendations.

84. The COP requested the secretariat to organize, subject to the availability of supplementary funding, a workshop on this item before the twenty-fifth session of the SBSTA (November 2006), and to prepare a report of the workshop for consideration by the SBSTA at that session. The COP requested the SBSTA to consider the scope of the workshop at its twenty-fourth session, taking into consideration the submissions by Parties referred to in paragraph 81.

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

(Agenda item 7)

### **A. Income and budget performance in the biennium 2004–2005**

(Agenda item 7 (a))

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

86. At its 8<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 9–10 December, the COP, acting upon a recommendation by the SBI,<sup>19</sup> adopted decision 13/CP.11 entitled "Budget performance in the biennium 2004–2005 as at 30 June 2005" (FCCC/CP/2005/5/Add.1).

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<sup>18</sup> FCCC/CP/2005/L.2.

<sup>19</sup> FCCC/SBI/2005/L.21/Add.1.

**B. Programme budget for the biennium 2006–2007**

(Agenda item 7 (b))

87. At its 8<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 9–10 December, the President recalled that the SBI, at its twenty-second session, had recommended a draft decision on this issue for adoption by the COP at its eleventh session.<sup>20</sup> The COP, acting upon that recommendation, adopted decision 12/CP.11 entitled “Programme budget for the biennium 2006–2007” (FCCC/CP/2005/5/Add.1).

**C. Institutional linkage of the secretariat to the United Nations**

(Agenda item 7 (c))

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

89. At its 8<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 9–10 December, the COP, acting upon a recommendation by the SBI,<sup>21</sup> adopted decision 11/CP.11 entitled “Institutional linkage of the Convention secretariat to the United Nations” (FCCC/CP/2005/5/Add.1).

**D. Internal review of the activities of the secretariat**

(Agenda item 7 (d))

**1. Proceedings**

90. At the 8<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 9–10 December, the President recalled that the SBI, at its twenty-second session, had recommended a set of draft conclusions on this issue for adoption by the COP at its eleventh session.<sup>22</sup> The COP, acting upon that recommendation, considered and adopted those conclusions.

**2. Conclusions**

91. The COP, acting upon the recommendation of the SBI, took note of the report by the Executive Secretary on the findings of the internal review of the activities of the secretariat (FCCC/SBI/2005/6), prepared in response to decision 16/CP.9. It noted the importance of the exercise in framing the work programme and proposed programme budget of the secretariat for the 2006–2007 biennium (FCCC/SBI/2005/8 and Add.1).

92. The COP welcomed the initiatives undertaken by the Executive Secretary to follow up on the findings of the internal review, and requested that Parties be informed of the progress made in implementing these initiatives through the secretariat’s regular performance reports.

93. The COP recalled its decisions 3/CP.8, 4/CP.7 and 29/CP.7 describing the mandates of the expert groups (the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, the Expert Group on Technology Transfer, and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, respectively) and the support to be provided to them by the secretariat. It invited the chairs of the expert groups to ensure that requests to the secretariat for work in support of the expert groups remain within mandates and within the resources available for such activities.

94. The COP underlined the importance of the efforts undertaken by the secretariat to improve the timeliness and quality of documentation requested in the intergovernmental process, recognizing that both can be affected by resource limitations and the volume of documents requested. It recommended that the number of documents be reduced. The COP recognized the advantage of Parties exercising discipline when requesting the secretariat to prepare documents, bearing in mind the considerable

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<sup>20</sup> FCCC/SBI/2005/10/Add.1.

<sup>21</sup> FCCC/SBI/2005/L.19.

<sup>22</sup> FCCC/SBI/2005/10/Add.1, p. 20.

resources required for the preparation of documentation. It welcomed the initiative by the secretariat to improve the reader-friendliness of documents, and encouraged it to consider alternative ways of providing the necessary information in a concise manner.

95. The COP appreciated the wealth of information provided through the UNFCCC information systems and its importance in the intergovernmental process. It requested the secretariat to keep Parties informed of information systems available and progress in their development and integration. The importance of user-friendliness in information systems was underlined.

#### **E. Procedure for the appointment of an Executive Secretary**

(Agenda item 7 (e))

96. At the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, on 30 November, the President informed the COP that the Bureau of the COP had considered a letter from the Executive Office of the Secretary-General of the United Nations which outlined the procedure for the appointment of an Executive Secretary. He reminded delegates that a copy of the letter had been sent to all Parties on 18 November 2005.

97. The procedure to be followed was the one now used for all senior appointments in the United Nations. It encouraged nominations by governments and was based on clear selection criteria, taking into account geographic distribution and gender considerations, and a rigorous interview process.

98. The President said that the Bureau had stated its agreement with both the procedure and the selection criteria as outlined in the letter. Bureau members had also requested him to acknowledge, in writing, receipt of the letter from the Secretary-General's office and to inform the Chef de Cabinet of the Secretary-General that the Bureau looked forward to being consulted on the individual the Secretary-General proposed to appoint as Executive Secretary, in accordance with decision 14/CP.1.

99. A statement was made by the representative of one Party.

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

(Agenda item 8)

100. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, on 28 November, the President recalled that the SBSTA, at its twenty-second session, had recommended a draft decision on adjustments under Article 5, paragraph 2, of the Kyoto Protocol. The COP, acting upon that recommendation,<sup>23</sup> adopted decision 15/CP.11 entitled "Issues relating to adjustments under Article 5, paragraph 2, of the Kyoto Protocol" (FCCC/CP/2005/5/Add.2).<sup>24</sup>

101. At the 8<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 9–10 December, the COP, acting upon a recommendation by the SBSTA,<sup>25</sup> adopted decision 14/CP.11 entitled "Tables of the common reporting format for land use, land-use change and forestry" (FCCC/CP/2005/5/Add.2).

102. At the same meeting, the President recalled that the SBI, at its twenty-second session, had recommended a draft decision on flexibility for Croatia under Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Convention.<sup>26</sup> The COP, acting upon that recommendation, adopted decision 10/CP.11 entitled "Flexibility for Croatia under Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Convention" (FCCC/CP/2005/5/Add.1).

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<sup>23</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2005/4/Add.1, pp. 2–30.

<sup>24</sup> The annex and the draft COP/MOP decision attached to this decision were forwarded to the COP/MOP for adoption at its first session in documents FCCC/KP/CMP/2005/L.2 and FCCC/KP/CMP/2005/L.3, respectively.

<sup>25</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2005/L.19/Add.1.

<sup>26</sup> FCCC/SBI/2005/10/Add.1, p. 6.

103. At the same meeting, the President recalled that the SBSTA, at its twenty-second session, had recommended a draft decision on research needs relating to the Convention.<sup>27</sup> The COP, acting upon that recommendation, adopted decision 9/CP.11 entitled "Research needs relating to the Convention" (FCCC/CP/2005/5/Add.1).

## **IX. High-level segment**

(Agenda item 9)

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

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

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

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

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<sup>27</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2005/4/Add.1, p. 31.

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

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

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

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

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

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

111. The Prime Minister acknowledged that developed countries had a particular responsibility in this global effort given their share of past and current GHG emissions. There could be no hiding from the fact that the developing world, which was so vulnerable, would suffer most if the effects of climate change set off a serious decline in local living conditions or a global economic slowdown. These nations did not have the luxury of a margin of error. Recognizing its particular responsibility and the need for a

more efficient and sustainable economy, the Government of Canada had developed a comprehensive climate change agenda and was investing increasingly in progressive and effective initiatives with the aim of fulfilling its commitments under the Kyoto Protocol. Together with the governments of Canadian provinces, territories and municipalities, and in cooperation with major emitters, it was promoting cleaner and renewable energy sources, and energy efficiency and conservation, as well as the development of innovative technologies.

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

#### **D. Statements by heads of state or government**

113. At the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting of the COP and the 5<sup>th</sup> meeting of the COP/MOP, on 7 December, Mr. Jacques Chirac, President of the French Republic, addressed the joint high-level segment in a recorded video message.

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

114. At the 5<sup>th</sup> meeting of the COP and the 6<sup>th</sup> meeting of the COP/MOP, on 7 December, and also at the two subsequent meetings of each body, national statements were made by 118 ministers and other heads of delegation. For the list of speakers, see annex II.

#### **F. Other statements**

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

116. At the 7<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 9 December, the Russian Federation delivered a statement on behalf of the Annex I Parties to the Convention that are member States and observer States of the Arctic Council concerning climate change in the Arctic region.

#### **G. Other action taken by the Conference of the Parties**

117. At the 8<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 9–10 December, the President recalled that he had been undertaking consultations during this session on the topic of long-term cooperative action under the Convention. He noted that nearly all Parties had been actively engaged in these discussions, which indicated that many Parties shared his sense of urgency on the issue. He emphasized the importance of the issue, not only as another key outcome for the session in Montreal, but also to set the stage for further work under the intergovernmental process for years to come.

118. At the same meeting, the COP, acting upon a proposal by the President,<sup>28</sup> adopted decision 1/CP.11 entitled “Dialogue on long-term cooperative action to address climate change by enhancing implementation of the Convention” (FCCC/CP/2005/5/Add.1).

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<sup>28</sup> FCCC/CP/2005/L.4/Rev.1.

119. The President congratulated Parties for their accomplishment and reiterated that this important outcome would have implications well into the future and play a major role in promoting the global effort to combat climate change.

## **X. Statements by observer organizations**

(Agenda item 10)

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

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

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

121. At the 7<sup>th</sup> meeting of the COP and the 8<sup>th</sup> meeting of the COP/MOP, on 9 December, statements were made by the Executive Director of the International Energy Agency; the Vice-President of IUCN – the World Conservation Union; the Deputy Secretary General of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; and the Director of L'Institut international du froid.

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

122. At the 7<sup>th</sup> meeting of the COP and the 8<sup>th</sup> meeting of the COP/MOP, statements were made by the Mayor of the City of Montreal (on behalf of the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives); the Business Council for Sustainable Energy (on behalf of the US Business Council for Sustainable Energy, the European Business Council for a Sustainable Energy Future, the UK Business Council for Sustainable Energy and the Australian Business Council for Sustainable Energy); Climate Action Network–West Africa (on behalf of Climate Action Network International); La fédération générale du travail de Belgique (on behalf of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions); the International Alliance of Indigenous–Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests (on behalf of the indigenous peoples organizations); the Hamburg Institute of International Economics (on behalf of the research and independent NGOs); L'union de paysans agricoles (behalf of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers); Women Develop Eco-techniques (on behalf of the women gathered at the COP and COP/MOP to discuss gender perspectives on climate change); Alcan, Inc. (on behalf of the business and industry NGOs); Climate Action Network–Canada (on behalf of Climate Action Network International); the Arctic Athabaskan Council (on behalf of the Permanent Participants to the Arctic Council); the World Council of Churches; and representatives from youth organizations.

## **XI. Other matters**

(Agenda item 11)

123. There were no other matters considered by the COP under this agenda item.



## **XII. Conclusion of the session**

(Agenda item 12)

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

(Agenda item 12 (a))

124. At its 8<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 9–10 December, the COP considered the draft report on its eleventh session<sup>29</sup> and adopted the text, authorizing the Rapporteur to complete the report, under the guidance of the President and with the assistance of the secretariat.

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

125. At the 8<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 9–10 December, a representative of France introduced a draft resolution entitled “Expression of gratitude to the Government of Canada and the people of the city of Montreal”.<sup>30</sup> At the same meeting, the Conference adopted this draft resolution by acclamation as resolution 1/CP.11 (FCCC/CP/2005/5/Add.1).

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

(Agenda item 12 (b))

126. At the 8<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 9–10 December, a number of Parties made statements paying tribute to the work of the President of the eleventh session and to the chairs and co-chairs of the different groups and subsidiary bodies.

127. The President then declared the eleventh session of the COP closed.

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<sup>29</sup> FCCC/CP/2005/L.1 and FCCC/CP/2005/L.1/Add.1–FCCC/KP/CMP/2005/L.1/Add.1.

<sup>30</sup> FCCC/CP/2005/L.5–FCCC/KP/CMP/2005/L.9.

Annex I**Parties to the Convention, observer States, and United Nations organizations attending the eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties****A. Parties to the Convention**

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

Palau	Seychelles	Turkey
Panama	Sierra Leone	Turkmenistan
Papua New Guinea	Singapore	Tuvalu
Paraguay	Slovakia	Uganda
Peru	Slovenia	Ukraine
Philippines	Solomon Islands	United Arab Emirates
Poland	South Africa	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Portugal	Spain	United Republic of Tanzania
Qatar	Sri Lanka	United States of America
Republic of Korea	Sudan	Uruguay
Republic of Moldova	Swaziland	Uzbekistan
Romania	Sweden	Vanuatu
Russian Federation	Switzerland	Venezuela
Rwanda	Syrian Arab Republic	Viet Nam
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Tajikistan	Yemen
Saint Lucia	Thailand	Zambia
Samoa	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Zimbabwe
São Tomé and Príncipe	Togo	
Saudi Arabia	Trinidad and Tobago	
Senegal	Tunisia	
Serbia and Montenegro		

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

Holy See  
Iraq

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

United Nations  
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development  
United Nations Development Programme  
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)  
United Nations Forum on Forests  
United Nations Institute for Training and Research  
United Nations University  
UN/International Strategy for Disaster Reduction  
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific  
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLA)

#### **D. Convention secretariats**

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

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

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization  
International Civil Aviation Organization  
World Health Organization

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

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

International Atomic Energy Agency

Annex II

**List of representatives who made statements at the high-level segment under agenda item 9 of the Conference of the Parties and agenda item 15 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol**

[ENGLISH/FRENCH/SPANISH ONLY]

**Algeria**

S.E. M. Youcef Yousfi

Ambassadeur de la République Algérienne Démocratique et Populaire à Ottawa

**Angola**

H.E. Mr. Graciano Domingos

Vice-Minister, Ministry of Urbanism and Environment

**Argentina**

S.E. Sr. Atilio Armando Savino

Secretario de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable

**Armenia**

H.E. Mr. Simon Papyan

First Deputy Minister, Ministry of Nature Protection

**Australia**

H.E. Mr. Ian Campbell

Minister for Environment and Heritage

**Austria**

H.E. Mr. Josef Pröll

Federal Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management

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

H.E. Mr. Rafiq Ahmed Khan

High Commissioner of Bangladesh, Ottawa

**Belarus**

H.E. Mr. Aleksandr Apatsky

Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection

**Belgium**

H.E. Mr. Bruno Tobback

Minister of the Environment

**Benin**

S.E. M. Jules Codjo Assogba

Ministre de l'Environnement, de l'Habitat et de l'Urbanisme

**Bhutan**

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

**Bolivia**

S.E. Sra. Martha Beatriz Bozo Espinoza  
Ministra de Desarrollo Sostenible

**Brazil**

H.E. Ms. Marina Silva  
Minister of the Environment

**Bulgaria**

H.E. Mr. Jordan Dardov  
Deputy Minister of Environment and Water

**Burkina Faso**

Mme. Marguerite Kabore  
Conseiller Technique du Ministre de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie

**Cambodia**

Mr. Seng Ung  
Director of Cabinet to Senior Minister

**Cameroon**

H.E. Mr. Nana Aboubakar Djalloh  
Minister Delegate for Environment and Nature Protection

**Canada**

H.E. Mr. Pierre Pettigrew  
Minister of Foreign Affairs

**Chile**

Sra. Paulina Sabal  
Directora, Ejecutiva de la Comisión Nacional del Medio Ambiente

**China**

H.E. Mr. Jinxiang Wang  
Minister, Vice-Chairman, National Development and Reform Commission

**Colombia**

H.E. Ms. Sandra Suárez Pérez  
Minister of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development

**Costa Rica**

H.E. Mr. Carlos Manuel Rodriguez  
Minister of Environment and Energy

**Côte d'Ivoire**

S.E. Mme. Diénébou Kaba Camara  
Ambassadeur de la République de Côte d'Ivoire au Canada

**Croatia**

H.E. Mr. Nikola Ruzinski  
State Secretary, Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction

**Cuba**

S.E. Sr. Ernesto Senti Darias  
Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario de Cuba, Canada

**Czech Republic**

H.E. Mr. Tomas Novotny  
Deputy Minister of the Environment

**Democratic Republic of Congo**

Mme. Louise Nzanga Ramazani  
Ministre Conseiller, Ambassade de la République du Congo Démocratique

**Denmark**

H.E. Ms. Connie Hedegaard  
Minister for the Environment and Nordic Cooperation

**Dominican Republic**

H.E. Mr. Maximiliano Puig  
Minister of Environment and Natural Resources

**Ecuador**

Sra. Veronica Bustamante  
Consul General de Ecuador en Montreal

**Egypt**

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

**El Salvador**

S.E. Sra. Michelle Gallardo de Gutierrez  
Vice-Ministra de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales

**European Community**

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

**Finland**

H.E. Mr. Jan Erik Enestam  
Minister of the Environment

**France** (*spoke via recorded video message*)

S.E. M. Jacques Chirac

Président de la République Française

**Gabon**

S.E. M. Emile Doumba

Ministre de l'Economie Forestière, des Eaux de la Pêche de

l'Environnement chargé de la Protection de la Nature

**Gambia**

Mr. Bubu P. Jallow

Permanent Secretary, Department of State for Fisheries and Water Resources

**Germany**

H.E. Mr. Sigmar Gabriel

Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety

**Ghana**

H.E. Ms. Christine Churcher

Minister of State, Ministry of Environment and Science

**Greece**

H.E. Mr. Stavros Kalogiannis

Deputy Minister for the Environment

**Guatemala**

H.E. Mr. Juan Dary Fuentes

Minister of Environment and Natural Resources

**Guinea**

S.E. M. Aly Diané

Ambassadeur de Guinea, Ottawa

**Guinea Bissau**

H.E. Mr. Aristides Ocante Da Silva

Minister of Natural Resources

**Hungary**

H.E. Mr. Miklós Persányi

Minister of Environment and Water

**Iceland**

H.E. Ms. Sigridur A. Thordardottir

Minister for the Environment

**India**

H.E. Mr. A. Raja

Minister of Environment and Forests



**Indonesia**

H.E. Mr. Rahmat Witoelar  
Minister of Environment

**Iran (Islamic Republic of)**

Mr. Mohammad Soltanieh  
National Project Manager for Climate Change

**Ireland**

H.E. Mr. Batt O’Keeffe  
Minister of State, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government

**Israel**

H.E. Mr. Alan Baker  
Ambassador of Israel, Ottawa

**Italy**

H.E. Mr. Altero Matteoli  
Minister for the Environment and Territory

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

H.E. Mr. Dean Peart  
Minister of Land and the Environmen

**Japan**

H.E. Ms. Yuriko Koike  
Minister of the Environment

**Jordan**

H.E. Mr. Khaled Anis Irani  
Minister of Environment

**Kazakhstan**

H.E. Mr. Zhambul Bekzhanov  
Vice-Minister of Environmental Protection

**Kenya**

Mr. Ratemo Michieka  
Director-General, National Environment Management

**Kuwait**

Mr. Jasem Al-Besharah  
Director-General of Environment

**Lao People’s Democratic Republic**

Mr. Noulinh Sinbandhit  
Vice-President of Science Technology and Environment

**Lesotho**

H.E. Ms. Mamphono Khaketla  
Minister of Natural Resources

**Libya**

H.E. Mr. Abdul-Hakim Rajab El-Waer  
Secretary of Environment, President, African Ministerial Council in Africa

**Lithuania**

H.E. Mr. Arunas Kundrotas  
Minister for Environment

**Luxembourg**

H.E. Mr. Nicolas Schmit  
Delegated Minister for Foreign Affairs and Immigration

**Madagascar**

H.E. Mr. Rakotoarisoa Florent  
Ambassadeur de Madagascar, Canada

**Malaysia**

H.E. Mr. Dato Sri Haji Adenan Haji Satem  
Minister of Natural Resources and Environment

**Malawi**

H.E. Mr. Henry Chimunthu Banda  
Minister of Mines, Natural Resources and the Environment

**Maldives**

H.E. Mr. Abdullahi Majeed  
Deputy Minister of Environment, Energy and Water

**Mali**

S.E. M. Nancoma Keita  
Ministre de l'Environnement et de l'Assainissement

**Malta**

H.E. Mr. George Pullicino  
Minister for Rural Affairs and the Environment

**Mauritania**

Mr. El Hadramy Ould Bahneine  
Directeur de l'Environnement

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

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

**Mexico**

S.E. Sr. José Luis Luege Tamargo  
Secretario de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales

**Micronesia (Federated States of)**

H.E. Mr. Akillino H. Susaia  
Secretary of Economic Affairs

**Monaco**

H.E. Mr. Gilles Noghès  
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Principality of Monaco to the United Nations

**Morocco**

H.E. Mr. Mohamed Elyazghi  
Minister of Territorial Planning, Water and Environment

**Namibia**

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

**Netherlands**

H.E. Mr. Pieter Van Geel  
State Secretary, Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment

**New Zealand**

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

**Nepal**

Mr. Lok Darshan Regmi  
Joint Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology

**Nigeria**

H.E. Mr. Iyorchia Ayu  
Minister of the Environment

**Niue**

H.E. Mr. Pokotoa Sipeli  
Associate Minister

**Norway**

H.E. Ms. Helen Bjornoy  
Minister of Environment

**Pakistan**

H.E. Mr. Tahir Iqbal  
Federal Minister of Environment

**Panama**

H.E. Ms. Ligia Castro de Doens  
Minister of Environment

**Papua New Guinea**

Mr. Wari Iamo  
Secretary, Department of Environment and Conservation

**Paraguay**

H.E. Mr. Juan Esteban Aguirre  
Ambassador of Paraguay to Canada

**Peru**

H.E. Mr. Guillermo Russo  
Ambassador of Peru to Canada

**Philippines**

Mr. Armando A. De Castro  
Undersecretary for Management and Technical Services,  
Department of Environment and Natural Resources

**Poland**

H.E. Mr. Jan Szyszko  
Minister of the Environment

**Portugal**

H.E. Mr. Humberto Rosa  
Secretary of State for Environment

**Republic of Korea**

H.E. Mr. Jae Yong Lee  
Minister of Environment

**Romania**

H.E. Ms. Sulfina Barbu  
Minister of Environment and Water Management

**Russian Federation**

H.E. Mr. Alexander I. Bedritsky  
Head of Federal Service for Hydrometeorology  
and Environmental Monitoring (ROSHYDROMET)

**Rwanda**

H.E. Ms. Patricia Hajabakiga  
State Minister for Land, Environment, Forestry, Water and Mines

**Samoa**

H.E. Mr. Tuisugaletau A. Sofara Aveau  
Minister of Natural Resources, Environment and Meteorology

**Saudi Arabia**

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

**Senegal**

S.E. M. Theirno Lo  
Ministre de l'Environnement et Protection de la Nature

**Slovakia**

H.E. Mr. László Miklós  
Minister of the Environment

**Slovenia**

H.E. Mr. Janez Podobnik  
Minister of Environment and Spatial Planning

**South Africa**

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

**Spain**

S.E. Sra. Cristina Narbona Ruiz  
Ministra de Medio Ambiente

**Sudan**

H.E. Ms. Theresa Sirico Iro  
State Minister of Environment and Physical Development

**Sweden**

H.E. Ms. Lena Sommestad  
Minister of Environment

**Switzerland**

H.E. Mr. Bruno Oberle  
State Secretary, Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape

**Thailand**

H.E. Mr. Kitti Limskul  
Vice-Minister, Ministry of Education

**The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**

H.E. Mr. Zoran Sapurik  
Minister of Environment and Physical Planning

**Togo**

S.E. M. Issifou Okoulou-Kantchati  
Ministre de l'Environnement et des Ressources Forestières

**Trinidad and Tobago**

H.E. Mr. Arnold Piggott  
High Commissioner of Trinidad and Tobago, Ottawa

**Tunisia**

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

**Turkey**

Mr. Mustafa Öztürk  
Deputy Under-Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forestry

**Uganda**

H.E. Mr. Abubaker Odongo Jeje  
Minister of State for Environment

**Ukraine**

H.E. Mr. Pavlo M. Ihnatenko  
Minister of Environmental Protection

**United Arab Emirates**

Mr. Salem Mesarri Al Dhaheri  
Director-General, Federal Environmental Agency

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland** (*speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member states*)

H.E. Ms. Margaret Beckett  
Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

**United Republic of Tanzania**

H.E. Mr. Arcardo D. Ntagazwa  
Minister of State–Environment, Vice President’s Office

**United States of America**

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

**Uruguay**

H.E. Mr. Alvaro Moerzinger  
Ambassador of Uruguay to Canada

**Venezuela**

H.E. Mr. Jesús Perez  
Ambassador of Venezuela to Canada

**Zambia**

H.E. Mr. Nedson Nzowa  
Deputy Minister of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources

Annex III**Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies, 2006–2010**

The Conference of the Parties at its eleventh session adopted the dates for the 2010 sessional periods. The Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies for 2006–2010 is reproduced below for ease of reference.

- First sessional period in 2006: 15–26 May
- Second sessional period in 2006: 6–17 November
- First sessional period in 2007: 7–18 May
- Second sessional period in 2007: 3–14 December
- First sessional period in 2008: 2–13 June
- Second sessional period in 2008: 1–12 December
- First sessional period in 2009: 1–12 June
- Second sessional period in 2009: 30 November to 11 December
- First sessional period in 2010: 31 May to 11 June
- Second sessional period in 2010: 8–19 November.

Annex IV**Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations attending  
the eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties**

[ENGLISH/FRENCH/SPANISH ONLY]

**A. Intergovernmental organizations**

1. African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development
2. African Development Bank
3. Agence intergouvernementale de la Francophonie
4. Asian Development Bank
5. Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre
6. Center for International Forestry Research
7. Comisión Permanente del Pacífico Sur
8. Comité permanent inter-états de lutte contre la sécheresse au Sahel
9. Commission for Environmental Cooperation
10. Commonwealth Secretariat
11. Corporación Andina de Fomento
12. Council of Europe
13. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
14. European Space Agency
15. Institut international du froid
16. Inter-American Development Bank
17. Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research
18. International Energy Agency
19. International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
20. International Tropical Timber Organization
21. International Water Management Institute
22. IUCN - The World Conservation Union
23. League of Arab States
24. Nordic Council of Ministers
25. OIC Standing Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation
26. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
27. Organization of American States
28. Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries
29. Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
30. Permanent Court of Arbitration
31. Ramsar Convention Secretariat
32. Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe
33. Secretaría General de la Comunidad Andina
34. The Sahara and Sahel Observatory
35. World Agroforestry Centre

**B. Non-governmental organizations**

1. Action for a Global Climate Community
2. Adelphi Research
3. Aleut International Association



4. Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy
5. Alliance to Save Energy
6. Aluminium Association of Canada
7. Amazon Institute for Environmental Research
8. American Geophysical Union
9. American Nuclear Society
10. American Society of International Law
11. Arctic Athabaskan Council
12. Asociación Regional de Empresas de Petróleo y Gas Natural en Latinoamérica y el Caribe
13. Assembly of First Nations
14. Association des amis de la Saoura
15. Association for the Protection of Coastal Ecosystems
16. Association of International Automobile Manufacturers of Canada
17. Association pour la recherche sur le climat et l'environnement
18. Association québécoise de lutte contre la pollution atmosphérique
19. Aujourd'hui pour demain
20. Australian Aluminium Council
21. Australian Conservation Foundation
22. Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies
23. Basel Agency for Sustainable Energy
24. BIOCAP Canada Foundation
25. Birdlife International
26. Both ENDS Foundation
27. Business Council for Sustainable Energy
28. Business Unity South Africa
29. California Climate Action Registry
30. Canadian Atmosphere Protection Alliance
31. Canadian Electricity Association
32. Canadian Energy Efficiency Alliance
33. Canadian Energy Research Institute
34. Canadian Gas Association
35. Canadian Hydropower Association
36. Canadian Nuclear Association
37. Canadian Steel Producers Association
38. Canadian Urban Transit Association
39. Canadian Vehicle Manufacturers' Association
40. CarbonFix e.V.
41. CARE Canada
42. Center for Biological Diversity
43. Center for Clean Air Policy
44. Center for International Climate and Environmental Research
45. Center for International Environmental Law
46. Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry
47. Centre for European Economic Research
48. Centre for European Policy Studies
49. Centre for International Sustainable Development Law
50. Centre for Socio-Economic Development
51. Centre Hélios
52. Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza
53. Changing Climates Environmental Society

54. Chatham House
55. China Association for Science and Technology
56. Church of the Brethren
57. Circumpolar Conservation Union
58. Citizens Alliance for Saving the Atmosphere and the Earth
59. Citizens' Movement for Environmental Justice
60. Clean Air Foundation
61. Clean Energy Group
62. Clean Water Action
63. Climate Action Network
64. Climate Action Network – France
65. Climate Action Network Australia
66. Climate Action Network Europe
67. Climate Action Network International
68. Climate Action Network – Southeast Asia
69. Climate Alliance
70. Climate Alliance Austria
71. Climate Alliance Italy
72. Climate Business Network
73. Climate Change Central
74. Climate Change Coordination Centre
75. Climate Change Legal Foundation
76. Climate Institute
77. Climate Network Africa
78. Colegio de Abogados Especialistas en Derecho Ambiental de Colombia
79. Columbia University
80. Committee for a Constructive Tomorrow
81. Competitive Enterprise Institute
82. Confederation of European Paper Industries
83. Conseil patronal de l'environnement du Québec
84. Consejo Empresario Argentino para el Desarrollo Sostenible
85. Conservation International
86. Consultative Group on Biological Diversity
87. Corporation des entreprises en traitement de l'air et du froid
88. Council of State Governments
89. Dalhousie University – Marine and Environmental Law Institute
90. David Suzuki Foundation
91. Development Alternatives
92. E7 Fund for Sustainable Energy Development
93. Earth Council
94. Earth Day Network
95. Earth Island Institute
96. Earth University
97. Earthjustice
98. Eco-Accord
99. Ecologic – Institute for International and European Environmental Policy
100. Ecologica Institute
101. Edison Electric Institute
102. Edmund S. Muskie Foundation
103. Electric Power Research Institute

104. Emissions Marketing Association
105. Energy Research Centre of the Netherlands
106. Energy Strategies
107. Environment Business Australia
108. Environmental Defense
109. Environmental Quality Protection Foundation
110. Environmental Resources Trust
111. Environnement et Développement du Tiers-Monde
112. Environnement Jeunesse
113. Équiterre
114. ETC Foundation
115. European Business Council for Sustainable Energy
116. European Chemical Industry Council
117. European Federation for Transport and Environment
118. European Landowners' Organisation
119. European Nuclear Society
120. FACE Foundation
121. Federation of Electric Power Companies
122. Federation of German Industries
123. Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry
124. FERN
125. Finnish Air Pollution Prevention Society
126. Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei
127. Ford Foundation
128. Forum atomique européen
129. Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development
130. Foundation for Strategic Environmental Research
131. Fraunhofer Institute for Systems and Innovation Research
132. Free University Amsterdam, Institute for Environmental Studies
133. Friends of the Earth International
134. Fundación Amigos de la Naturaleza
135. Fundación Argentina de Etoecología
136. Fundación Bariloche
137. Fundación Biosfera
138. Fundación Nueva Cultura de Agua
139. Geothermal Heat Pump Consortium
140. German Electricity Association
141. German Emissions Trading Association
142. German NGO Forum on Environment and Development
143. GERMANWATCH
144. Global Commons Institute
145. Global Environment Centre
146. Global Environment Centre Foundation
147. Global Environmental Forum
148. Global Industrial and Social Progress Research Institute
149. Global Legislators Organisation for a Balanced Environment
150. GlobalWarmingSolution.org
151. Green Club
152. Green Earth Organization
153. Green Markets International

154. Greenhouse Emissions Management Consortium
155. Greenpeace International
156. Groupe d'études et de recherches sur les énergies renouvelables et l'environnement
157. Groupe de recherche appliquée en macroécologie
158. Hadley Centre
159. Hamburg Institute of International Economics
160. Harvard Medical School
161. Harvard University
162. Hatof Foundation
163. Heinrich Böll Foundation
164. HELIO International
165. Identity, Merge and Action
166. Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education
167. Industrial Technology Research Institute
168. Institut de recherche sur l'environnement
169. Institute for Energy Technology
170. Institute for Global Environmental Strategies
171. Institute for Public Policy Research
172. Institute for Solid Waste Research and Ecological Balance
173. Institute for Sustainable Energy Policies
174. Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex
175. Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
176. Institute of Energy Economics, Japan
177. Insurance Initiative/UNEP
178. INTERCOOPERATION
179. International Alliance of Indigenous–Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests
180. International Aluminium Institute
181. International Center for Environmental Technology Transfer
182. International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development
183. International Chamber of Commerce
184. International Climate Change Partnership
185. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
186. International Council for Capital Formation
187. International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives
188. International Council of Environmental Law
189. International Development Research Centre
190. International Emissions Trading Association
191. International Federation of Agricultural Producers
192. International Federation of Industrial Energy Consumers
193. International Fertilizer Industry Association
194. International Forestry Students' Association
195. International Gas Union
196. International Hydropower Association
197. International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis
198. International Institute for Environment and Development
199. International Institute for Sustainable Development
200. International Organization for Standardization
201. International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association
202. International Polar Foundation
203. International Policy Network

204. International Rivers Network
205. International Union of Railways
206. Interstate Natural Gas Association of America
207. Inuit Circumpolar Conference
208. Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami
209. Ithaca College
210. Japan Atomic Industrial Forum, Inc.
211. Japan Center for Climate Change Actions
212. Japan Electrical Manufacturers' Association
213. Japan Environmental Council
214. Japan Fluorocarbon Manufacturers Association
215. Japan Industrial Conference for Ozone Layer Protection
216. Japan International Forestry Promotion and Cooperation Center
217. Joanneum Research
218. Joyce Foundation
219. Keidanren
220. Kiko Network
221. Korean Federation for Environmental Movement
222. Kyoto Club
223. Kyoto University, Institute of Economic Research
224. Latin American Section of the American Nuclear Society
225. Le centre québécois du droit de l'environnement
226. LEGAMBIENTE
227. Leland Stanford Junior University
228. LIFE – Women Develop Eco-techniques
229. Lloyd's Register
230. Lombardy Foundation for the Environment
231. Manitoba Ozone Protection Industry Association
232. Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers
233. McGill University
234. Midwest Research Institute/National Renewable Energy Laboratory
235. myclimate
236. National Carbon Sequestration Foundation
237. National Environmental Trust
238. National Institute for Environmental Studies
239. National Institute of Public Health and the Environment
240. National Mining Association
241. Native Women's Association of Canada
242. Natural Resources Defense Council
243. Netherlands Society for Nature and Environment
244. Network for Environment and Sustainable Development in Africa
245. Network for Promotion of Agriculture and Environmental Studies
246. Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Developments
247. New Brunswick Lung Association
248. New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization
249. North American Insulation Manufacturers Association
250. Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use Management
251. Nuclear Energy Institute
252. Nurses Across the Borders
253. Observatoire méditerranéen de l'énergie

254. Oeko-Institut (Institute for Applied Ecology e.V.)
255. One Sky – Canadian Institute of Sustainable Living
256. Ouranos
257. Oxfam Great Britain
258. Oxford Institute for Energy Studies
259. Panos Limited
260. PELANGI
261. Pembina Institute for Appropriate Development
262. Peoples' Forum 2001 GWRG
263. Petroleum Technology Research Centre
264. Pew Center on Global Climate Change
265. Pollution Probe
266. Portland Cement Association
267. Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research
268. Pro-Natura USA
269. ProClim – Forum for Climate and Global Change
270. Protection de l'environnement
271. Railway Association of Canada
272. Railway Technical Research Institute
273. Rainforest Action Network
274. RainForest ReGeneration Institute
275. RAND
276. READI-ENVIRONNEMENT
277. Redefining Progress
278. Regroupement national des conseils régionaux de l'environnement du Québec
279. Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership
280. Réseau environnement
281. Resources for the Future
282. Responding to Climate Change
283. Rivers Foundation
284. SAGE Centre
285. Sequoia Foundation
286. SEVEN, The Energy Efficiency Center
287. Sierra Club of Canada
288. Sierra Club, Washington
289. SILVA, Arbres, Forêts et Sociétés
290. Southern Centre for Energy and Environment
291. SouthSouthNorth
292. State and Territorial Air Pollution Program Administrators/Association of Local Air Pollution Control Officials
293. Stockholm Environment Institute
294. STOP
295. Sustainable Energy Institute
296. Swiss Federal Institute of Technology
297. TakingITGlobal
298. The Australia Institute
299. The Business Roundtable
300. The Carbon Trust
301. The Climate Group
302. The Corner House

303. The Energy and Resources Institute
304. The Institute of Cultural Affairs
305. The Japan Economic Research Institute
306. The Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry
307. The National Center for Public Policy Research
308. The Nature Conservancy
309. The Transnational Institute
310. The Woods Hole Research Center
311. Tides Center
312. Transport 2000 Québec
313. Turku School of Economics and Business Administration
314. U.S. Climate Action Network
315. UK Business Council for Sustainable Energy
316. Union of Concerned Scientists
317. Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe
318. Union of the Electricity Industry
319. Union québécoise pour la conservation de la nature
320. Unions for Jobs and Environment
321. Unisféra International Centre
322. United Methodist Church – General Board of Church and Society
323. United Mine Workers of America
324. United Nations Foundation
325. Université du Québec à Montréal
326. Université Laval
327. Université Libre de Bruxelles, Centre d'Etudes Economiques et Sociales de l'Environnement
328. University Corporation for Atmospheric Research
329. University Luigi Bocconi, Institute of Energy and Environment Economics and Policy
330. University of California, Revelle Program on Climate Science and Policy
331. University of Cambridge, Centre of International Studies
332. University of Cape Town
333. University of Colorado at Boulder
334. University of Delaware, Center for Energy and Environmental Policy
335. University of East Anglia
336. University of Gothenburg
337. University of Kassel
338. University of Oslo, School of Law
339. University of Oxford, Environmental Change Institute
340. University of Regina
341. University of Waikato, The International Global Change Institute
342. Verification Research, Training and Information Centre
343. Vitae Civilis Institute for Development, Environment and Peace
344. Winrock International
345. Winrock International India
346. Women in Europe for a Common Future
347. World Alliance for Decentralized Energy
348. World Business Council for Sustainable Development
349. World Coal Institute
350. World Council of Churches
351. World Energy Council
352. World Environment Center

353. World Federation of United Nations Associations
354. World LP Gas Association
355. World Nuclear Association
356. World Resources Institute
357. World Wind Energy Association
358. Worldwatch Institute
359. Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy
360. WWF
361. Yale Student Environmental Coalition



Annex V**Documents before the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh session**

FCCC/CP/2005/1	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary
FCCC/CP/2005/2 and Add.1	Organizations applying for admission as observers. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/CP/2005/3 FCCC/CP/2005/3/Corr.1	Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/CP/2005/4 FCCC/KP/CMP/2005/7	Report on credentials. Report of the Bureau
FCCC/CP/2005/INF.1 FCCC/KP/CMP/2005/INF.1	Status of ratification of the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/CP/2005/INF.2 (parts 1 and 2)	List of participants
FCCC/CP/2005/MISC.1	Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries: approaches to stimulate action. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/CP/2005/MISC.2 (parts 1 and 2)	Provisional list of participants
FCCC/CP/2005/L.1 and FCCC/CP/2005/L.1/Add.1 FCCC/KP/CMP/2005/L.1/Add.1	Draft report of the Conference of the Parties on its eleventh session
FCCC/CP/2005/L.2	Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries: approaches to stimulate action. Draft conclusions proposed by the President
FCCC/CP/2005/L.3	Implementation of the Buenos Aires programme of work on adaptation and response measures (decision 1/CP.10). Proposal by the President
FCCC/CP/2005/L.4/Rev.1	Dialogue on long-term cooperative action to address climate change by enhancing implementation of the Convention. Revised proposal by the President
FCCC/CP/2005/L.5 FCCC/KP/CMP/2005/L.9	Expression of gratitude to the Government of Canada and the people of the city of Montreal. Draft resolution submitted by France

FCCC/CP/2005/CRP.1	Draft decision on a process for discussions on long-term cooperative action to address climate change. Proposal by the President
FCCC/SBSTA/2005/4 and Add.1 and Amend.1	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its twenty-second session, held at Bonn from 19 to 27 May 2005
FCCC/SBSTA/2005/L.15	Draft report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its twenty-third session
FCCC/SBSTA/L.19/Add.1	Tables of the common reporting format for land use, land-use change and forestry. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair. Addendum. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
FCCC/SBSTA/2005/L.24/Add.1	Matters relating to the implementation of the framework for meaningful and effective actions to enhance the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair. Addendum. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
FCCC/SBI/2005/10 and Add.1	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its twenty-second session, held at Bonn from 20 to 27 May 2005
FCCC/SBI/2005/L.16	Draft report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its twenty-third session
FCCC/SBI/2005/L.17	Extension of the mandate of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBI/2005/L.19	Institutional linkage of the secretariat to the United Nations. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBI/2005/L.21/Add.1	Budget performance in the biennium 2004–2005 as at 30 June 2005. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair. Addendum. Recommendation by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation
FCCC/SBI/2005/L.23	Review processes during the period 2006–2007 for Parties included in Annex I to the Convention. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBI/2005/L.29	Additional guidance to an operating entity of the financial mechanism. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBI/2005/L.30	Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair.

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