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SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE

**Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
on its twenty-fourth session,
held at Bonn from 18 to 26 May 2006**

CONTENTS

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
I. OPENING OF THE SESSION (Agenda item 1)	1–3	4
A. Welcoming ceremony	1	4
B. Opening of the session	2–3	4
II. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS (Agenda item 2)	4–9	4
A. Adoption of the agenda	4–6	4
B. Organization of the work of the session.....	7–9	6
III. FIVE-YEAR PROGRAMME OF WORK ON IMPACTS, VULNERABILITY AND ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE (Agenda item 3)	10–16	6
IV. DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGIES (Agenda item 4)	17–34	7
V. RESEARCH AND SYSTEMATIC OBSERVATION (Agenda item 5)	35–46	10

*Reissued for technical reasons.

VI.	REDUCING EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (Agenda item 6)	47–55	11
VII.	METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES UNDER THE CONVENTION (Agenda item 7)	56–95	12
	A. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change guidelines for national greenhouse gas inventories	56–64	12
	B. Harvested wood products.....	65–70	13
	C. Emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport	71–73	14
	D. Scientific and methodological aspects of the proposal by Brazil.....	74–84	14
	E. Experience with reporting and review, and with training of experts	85–95	15
VIII.	METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES UNDER THE KYOTO PROTOCOL (Agenda item 8)	96–106	16
	A. Implications of the establishment of new hydrochlorofluorocarbon-22 (HCFC-22) facilities seeking to obtain certified emission reductions for the destruction of hydrofluorocarbon-23 (HFC-23)	96–100	16
	B. The numerical value for forest management under Article 3, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol inscribed for Italy	101–106	17
IX.	SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF MITIGATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE (Agenda item 9)	107–109	18
X.	FACILITATING THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND THE SHARING OF EXPERIENCES ON POLICIES AND MEASURES OF PARTIES INCLUDED IN ANNEX I TO THE CONVENTION (Agenda item 10)	110–114	18
XI.	MATTERS RELATING TO ARTICLE 2, PARAGRAPH 3, OF THE KYOTO PROTOCOL (Agenda item 11)	115–117	19
XII.	COOPERATION WITH RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (Agenda item 12)	118–135	19
	A. Agenda item held in abeyance.		19
	B. Special report on safeguarding the ozone layer and the global climate system: issues relating to hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons	118–124	19
	C. Cooperation with other conventions, scientific organizations and United Nations bodies	125–135	20

XIII.	OTHER MATTERS (Agenda item 13)	136–145	21
XIV.	REPORT ON THE SESSION (Agenda item 14)	146	23
XV.	CLOSURE OF THE SESSION	147	23

Annexes

I.	Five-year programme of work on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change		24
II.	Recommendations for enhancing the implementation of the framework for meaningful and effective actions to enhance the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention		31
III.	Documents before the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice at its twenty-fourth session		38

I. Opening of the session

(Agenda item 1)

A. Welcoming ceremony

1. The formal opening of the twenty-fourth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) on 18 May 2006 was preceded by a welcoming ceremony on 15 May 2006. Statements were made by Ms. Rona Ambrose, Minister of the Environment of Canada, President of the Conference of the Parties (COP) and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (COP/MOP); Mr. Sigmar Gabriel, Federal Minister for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety of Germany, representing the host country; and Mr. Richard Kinley, Officer-in-Charge of the UNFCCC secretariat.

B. Opening of the session

2. The twenty-fourth session of the SBSTA was held at the Maritim Hotel, Bonn, Germany, from 18 to 26 May 2006.

3. The Chair of the SBSTA, Mr. Kishan Kumarsingh (Trinidad and Tobago), opened the session and welcomed all Parties and observers. He also welcomed Mr. Amjad Abdulla (Maldives) as Vice-Chair of the SBSTA.

II. Organizational matters

(Agenda item 2)

A. Adoption of the agenda

(Agenda item 2 (a))

4. At its 1st meeting, on 18 May, the SBSTA considered a note by the Executive Secretary containing the provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/SBSTA/2006/1 and Corr.1). Statements were made by representatives of eight Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), and one on behalf of the European Community and its member States.¹

5. At the same meeting the SBSTA decided to adopt the agenda as amended as follows:

1. Opening of the session.
2. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Adoption of the agenda;
 - (b) Organization of the work of the session;
3. Five-year programme of work on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change.
4. Development and transfer of technologies.
5. Research and systematic observation.
6. Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries.
7. Methodological issues under the Convention:

¹ This statement was made in association with Bulgaria, Romania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

- (a) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change guidelines for national greenhouse gas inventories;
 - (b) Harvested wood products;
 - (c) Emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport;
 - (d) Scientific and methodological aspects of the proposal by Brazil;
 - (e) Experience with reporting and review, and with training of experts.
 8. Methodological issues under the Kyoto Protocol:
 - (a) Implications of the establishment of new hydrochlorofluorocarbon-22 (HCFC-22) facilities seeking to obtain certified emission reductions for the destruction of hydrofluorocarbon-23 (HFC-23);
 - (b) The numerical value for forest management under Article 3, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol inscribed for Italy.
 9. Scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of mitigation of climate change.
 10. Facilitating the exchange of information and the sharing of experiences on policies and measures of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention.
 11. Matters relating to Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol.
 12. Cooperation with relevant international organizations:
 - (a) *Agenda item held in abeyance;*
 - (b) Special report on safeguarding the ozone layer and the global climate system: issues relating to hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons;
 - (c) Cooperation with other conventions, scientific organizations and United Nations bodies.
 13. Other matters.
 14. Report on the session.
6. At the 4th meeting, the Chair informed Parties that there was no consensus to include sub-item 12 (a) (International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States) of the provisional agenda on the agenda of the meeting. On a proposal by the Chair, the SBSTA decided to include this issue on the provisional agenda of its twenty-fifth session.

B. Organization of the work of the session

(Agenda item 2 (b))

7. The SBSTA considered this sub-item at its 1st meeting, on 18 May, at which the Chair proposed the programme of work. The SBSTA agreed to proceed on the basis of the Chair's proposal. The secretariat informed the SBSTA of the status of documentation. Statements were made by representatives of five Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China and one on behalf of the African Group.

8. The secretariat informed the SBSTA that applications for provisional accreditation to the sessions of subsidiary bodies had been received from six non-governmental organizations. The SBSTA agreed to admit these organizations, on the basis of provisions of Article 7, paragraph 6, of the Convention, without prejudice to subsequent action by the COP.

9. At the 4th meeting, on 25 May, the Chair informed the SBSTA that, during the session, he and the Chair of the SBI met with the chairs of the expert groups established under the Convention² to assess progress on the collaborative activities these expert groups are undertaking in implementing their respective work programmes. The Chair reported that good progress had been made by the three expert groups in identifying collaborative activities to enhance cooperation among themselves and encouraged the chairs of these groups to continue to collaborate.

III. Five-year programme of work on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change

(Agenda item 3)

1. Proceedings

10. The SBSTA considered this item at its 1st and 5th meetings, on 18 and 26 May, respectively. Statements were made by representatives of twenty-two Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States,³ one on behalf of AOSIS, one on behalf of African Group and one on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

11. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this item in a contact group co-chaired by Ms. Helen Plume (New Zealand) and Mr. William Agyemang-Bonsu (Ghana). At the 5th meeting, Ms. Plume reported on the contact group's consultations.

12. At its 5th meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions⁴ proposed by the Chair.

2. Conclusions

13. The SBSTA welcomed the exchange of views during the informal meeting of representatives from Parties, held in Vienna, Austria, from 13 to 15 March 2006, to facilitate the further elaboration of a draft indicative list of activities for the SBSTA five-year programme of work on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change. The SBSTA considered document FCCC/SBSTA/2006/4 containing the report from the above-mentioned meeting.

14. The SBSTA expressed its appreciation to the Government of Austria for hosting the meeting, and to the Governments of Sweden and Switzerland for providing financial support for the organization of the meeting.

² 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.

³ This statement was made in association with Bulgaria, Romania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

⁴ Adopted as FCCC/SBSTA/2006/L.17.

15. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to regularly update the list of organizations and institutions active in the areas relevant to the five-year programme of work as contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2006/INF.3.

16. The SBSTA considered additional activities and modalities of the programme of work, as mandated by decision 2/CP.11. The SBSTA agreed to consider the activities to be undertaken for the period up to SBSTA 28 (June 2008) on the basis of the draft text included in annex I, with a view to completing this task at its twenty-fifth session (November 2006). The SBSTA agreed to consider and further elaborate, at SBSTA 28 and subsequent sessions, additional activities and modalities of the programme of work.

IV. Development and transfer of technologies

(Agenda item 4)

1. Proceedings

17. The SBSTA considered this item at its 1st and 2nd meetings, on 18 May, and at its 5th meeting on 26 May. At the 1st meeting, the Chair of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT), Mr. Bernard Mazijn, reported on the work of the EGTT and presented the EGTT recommendations for enhancing the implementation of the technology transfer framework. Statements were made by representatives of ten Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States⁵ and one on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

18. At its 2nd meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this item in a contact group co-chaired by Mr. Carlos Fuller (Belize) and Mr. Kunihiro Shimada (Japan). At the 5th meeting, Mr. Shimada reported on the contact group's consultations.

19. At its 5th meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions⁶ proposed by the Chair.

2. Conclusions

20. The SBSTA welcomed the recommendations by the EGTT for enhancing the implementation of the framework for meaningful and effective actions to enhance the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention (hereinafter referred to as the technology transfer framework), contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2006/INF.4. It noted the progress made in the implementation of the above-mentioned framework as assessed by the EGTT.

21. The SBSTA recognized that the EGTT recommendations mentioned in paragraph 20 above, which are included in annex II, constitute a set of possible actions for enhancing the implementation of the technology transfer framework, contained in the annex to decision 4/CP.7, that could be considered by the COP for a possible decision on this issue at its twelfth session (November 2006) or in any future sessions. It endorsed the recommendation that the five themes listed in the framework, and the structure, definitions and purpose of the current technology transfer framework, continue to provide a solid basis for enhancing the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention, and welcomed in

⁵ This statement was made in association with Bulgaria, Romania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

⁶ Adopted as FCCC/SBSTA/2006/L.16.

particular the sub-themes that the EGTT had identified under the fifth theme, on mechanisms for technology transfer.

22. The SBSTA expressed its appreciation for the assistance provided by the Government of Belgium in hosting a special working session of the EGTT on 9–11 March 2006 in Brussels, Belgium, and for the financial support provided by the Governments of Belgium and Norway, by the European Community and the Climate Technology Initiative (CTI) for the implementation of the EGTT work programme for 2006.

23. The SBSTA also noted with appreciation the synthesis report prepared by the secretariat on technology needs identified by Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) (FCCC/SBSTA/2006/INF.1). It acknowledged the completion of technology needs assessments (TNAs) by 23 non-Annex I Parties, as reflected in this synthesis report, and encouraged other non-Annex I Parties to complete their TNAs.

24. The SBSTA further noted that, based upon the above-mentioned synthesis report, sectors with commonly identified technology needs were energy, industry, and transport for mitigation technologies and agriculture and coastal zones for technologies to adapt to climate change, highlighting the need for Parties to consider the advantages of implementing the results of the TNAs on a sectoral basis. From the 23 TNAs analysed, the most frequently identified barriers to technology transfer related to economic and market barriers (including lack of financial resources) and lack of information and awareness regarding environmentally sound technologies (ESTs). The SBSTA recognized the need to share information on the results of TNAs at the national, regional and international levels, including related experiences and lessons learned by countries in conducting their TNAs.

25. The SBSTA noted that TNAs provide a solid basis for enhancing the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention. It recommended that summaries of the TNAs be included in the national communications of non-Annex I Parties and that the full TNAs be submitted to the secretariat for posting on the UNFCCC technology information clearing house (TT:CLEAR).

26. The SBSTA urged Parties included in Annex II to the Convention (Annex II Parties), relevant international organizations, and international financial institutions, in a position to do so, to provide technical and financial support to non-Annex I Parties to conduct, further identify and help implement their prioritized technology needs, taking into account the key findings contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2006/INF.1.

27. The SBSTA invited the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to request the Global Environment Facility, when providing support for TNAs in accordance with decisions 4/CP.9 and 5/CP.9, to take into account actions to address barriers and constraints as well as the creation of enabling environments and capacity gaps, identified by the non-Annex I Parties in the above-mentioned synthesis report.

28. The SBSTA welcomed the technical paper on the application of technologies for adaptation to climate change prepared by the secretariat (FCCC/TP/2006/2). It acknowledged the usefulness of the information it contained on the role of technology and technology transfer in the context of adaptation to climate change and on experiences and lessons learned, and case studies in five sectors – coastal zone, water resources, agriculture, public health and infrastructure.

29. The SBSTA recognized the importance of addressing actions relating to technologies for adaptation to climate change, including the barriers to financing these technologies, and any further action on this issue should take into account:

- (a) The outcomes of the seminar on technologies for adaptation to climate change held in Tobago, Trinidad and Tobago, on 14–16 June 2005;⁷
- (b) The technical paper on the application of technologies for adaptation to climate change;
- (c) The SBSTA five-year work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change;
- (d) The deliberations of the EGTT on the related work item under technologies for adaptation in its programme of work for 2006;
- (e) The forthcoming technical paper on innovative options for financing the development and transfer of technologies.

30. The SBSTA took note of the report prepared by the secretariat on the outcomes of the workshop on innovative options for financing the results of TNAs, held on 20–21 October 2005 in Bonn, Germany (FCCC/SBSTA/2006/3). It further noted that the workshop provided a useful forum for providing practical information for enhancing the capacity of project developers in developing countries to prepare project proposals based on the results of TNAs and other sources. The SBSTA looked forward to the release at SBSTA 25 of the technical paper on innovative options for financing the development and transfer of technologies.

31. The SBSTA took particular note of the forthcoming practitioners' guide for preparing and presenting project financing proposals, which furthers the results-oriented work by the EGTT on finding innovative options to finance the development and transfer of technologies, including those associated with technology priorities identified in countries' TNAs and welcomed the plan of the EGTT and the secretariat to launch the guide at COP 12. The SBSTA also noted that such a document complements the practical, hands-on efforts being pursued by the EGTT in cooperation with the CTI in providing technical support through coaching and training programmes for project developers in developing countries and countries with economies in transition to transform project ideas resulting from TNAs into project proposals that meet the standards of the international finance providers. It encouraged Annex II Parties to provide resources to support coaching and training activities using the practitioners' guide, and to strive for bankability of those projects identified in TNAs and national communications.

32. The SBSTA also noted the continued interest of Parties in participating in collaborative research and development (R&D) efforts. To increase the amount of such interaction, the SBSTA encouraged Parties to make available, through TT:CLEAR and other means, information on ongoing and planned publicly funded R&D activities where there are opportunities for non-Annex I Parties to jointly participate in such activities, together with the terms under which Parties might participate and the steps necessary to establish such collaborative R&D, as recommended by the EGTT.

33. The SBSTA also noted the ongoing work by the secretariat on its pilot project on networking between TT:CLEAR and national and regional technology information centres.

34. The SBSTA requested its Chair, with the assistance of the secretariat, to hold informal consultations among Parties before the twenty-fifth session of the SBSTA, resources and time permitting, to consider the set of possible actions for enhancing the implementation of the technology transfer framework contained in annex II, including submissions from Parties on the review of the EGTT, due on 4 August 2006, as requested by decision 6/CP.11, with a view to facilitating discussions on this issue at COP 12.

⁷ FCCC/SBSTA/2005/8.

V. Research and systematic observation

(Agenda item 5)

1. Proceedings

35. The SBSTA considered this item at its 2nd and 4th meetings, on 18 and 25 May, respectively. Statements were made by representatives of eight Parties, including one speaking on behalf of AOSIS and one on behalf of the European Community and its member States.⁸

36. At its 2nd meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this item in a contact group co-chaired by Mr. Sergio Castellari (Italy) and Ms. Maria Paz-Cigaran (Peru). At the 4th meeting, Mr. Castellari reported on the contact group's consultations.

37. At its 4th meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions⁹ proposed by the Chair.

2. Conclusions

38. The SBSTA took note of document FCCC/SBSTA/2006/MISC.3 and Add.1 containing views from Parties on identified research needs and priorities relating to the Convention, including information relating to the enhancement of the capacity of developing countries to contribute to and participate in climate change research. It also took note of document FCCC/SBSTA/2006/INF.2 containing a synthesis on research needs and priorities relating to the Convention identified in the above-mentioned document, in documents FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.17 and FCCC/SBSTA/2005/3, in national communications, and in the Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

39. The SBSTA expressed its appreciation to the regional and international climate change research programmes for the information provided during the special side event on research needs relating to the Convention held during its twenty-fourth session.

40. The SBSTA noted the information provided¹⁰ by these programmes on their current activities to address the research needs of the Convention, including ongoing efforts to enhance the capacity and participation of developing countries in climate change research.

41. In this regard, and as reflected in decision 9/CP.11, the SBSTA invited these programmes to provide, together or separately, to the SBSTA, before its twenty-fifth session (November 2006), a short summary report or reports drawing on the above-mentioned special side event, including identification of any gaps in their research programmes with respect to the research needs of the Convention, as viewed by Parties, for example in document FCCC/SBSTA/2006/INF.2, and considering options for addressing these needs.

42. Recognizing the important role that regional networks can play, and are playing, in the Americas and the Asia-Pacific in strengthening engagement of developing countries in climate change research, the SBSTA noted with appreciation the ongoing efforts to establish a regional climate change research network for Africa, and encouraged Parties to support and further develop these regional networks.

43. The SBSTA recognized the importance of improving the quality, availability and exchange of data from systematic observation and their integration into data sets appropriate for research activities. The SBSTA recalled the need for all Parties to continue supporting and strengthening systematic observation.

⁸ This statement was made in association with Bulgaria, Romania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

⁹ Adopted as FCCC/SBSTA/2006/L.7.

¹⁰ The presentations provided by the regional and international research programmes can be found on the UNFCCC website at: <http://unfccc.int/methods_and_science/research_and_systematic_observation/items/3461.php>.

44. The SBSTA noted the continued need to improve communication of scientific information on climate change to policymakers and the general public.
45. The SBSTA also noted the need for enhancing two-way communication and cooperation between the Parties and regional and international research programmes to meet the research needs of the Convention.
46. The SBSTA agreed to explore how it might facilitate a more effective dialogue between Parties and the regional and international climate change research programmes, in the context of decision 9/CP.11. The SBSTA invited Parties and these programmes to submit to the secretariat, by 23 February 2007, their views on this subject, for consideration by the SBSTA at its twenty-sixth session (May 2007). To further facilitate the development of the dialogue, the SBSTA asked the secretariat to organize a meeting for an informal discussion among Parties at the twenty-sixth session of the SBSTA and to invite the representatives of these programmes and the IPCC to participate. The SBSTA noted that consideration should be given, inter alia, to holding a workshop by or during the twenty-eighth session of the SBSTA (June 2008) to facilitate an in-depth exchange of views on the research needs of the Convention.

VI. Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries

(Agenda item 6)

1. Proceedings

47. The SBSTA considered this item at its 1st and 4th meetings, on 18 and 25 May, respectively. Statements were made by representatives of sixteen Parties, including one on behalf of the European Community and its member States.¹¹
48. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this item in a contact group co-chaired by Mr. Hernán Carlino (Argentina) and Mr. Audun Rosland (Norway). At the 4th meeting, Mr. Rosland reported on the contact group's consultations.
49. At its 4th meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions¹² proposed by the Chair.

2. Conclusions

50. The SBSTA initiated consideration of the information in the submissions from Parties contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2006/MISC.5 and Add.1, and in the submissions by accredited observers posted on the UNFCCC website. Parties, in their submissions, noted the need to address reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries as part of mitigation efforts to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention.
51. The SBSTA decided to continue consideration of relevant scientific, technical and methodological issues and the exchange of relevant information and experiences, including policy approaches and positive incentives, at its twenty-fifth session (November 2006), taking into account the outcome of the workshop¹³ requested by the COP at its eleventh session and the submissions from Parties referred to in paragraph 50 above.
52. The SBSTA decided that the workshop referred to in paragraph 51 above should provide an opportunity for Parties to share experiences and consider relevant aspects relating to reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries. Specific topics to be discussed in the workshop will include:

¹¹ This statement was made in association with Bulgaria, Romania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

¹² Adopted as FCCC/SBSTA/2006/L.8.

¹³ The workshop will be held from 30 August to 1 September 2006 in Rome, Italy.

- (a) Scientific, socio-economic, technical, and methodological issues, including the role of forests, in particular tropical forests, in the global carbon cycle; definitional issues, including those relating to links between deforestation and degradation; data availability and quality; scale; rates and drivers of deforestation; estimation of changes in carbon stocks and forest cover; and related uncertainties;
- (b) Policy approaches and positive incentives to reduce emissions from deforestation in developing countries, including causes; short- and long-term effectiveness with respect to emission reductions; the displacement of emissions; bilateral and multilateral cooperation; activities of other relevant international bodies; enhancing sustainable forest management; capacity-building; and financial mechanisms and other alternatives – basing discussions on experiences and lessons learned;
- (c) Identification of possible links between relevant scientific, socio-economic, technical and methodological issues and policy approaches and positive incentives that may arise from the consideration of the topics in subparagraphs (a) and (b) above.

53. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to ensure that representatives from relevant intergovernmental organizations are invited to the workshop. The SBSTA also requested the secretariat to invite to the workshop representatives of relevant non-governmental organizations, and relevant experts.

54. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to prepare for the workshop a background paper on the items contained in paragraph 52 (a) and (b), with a synthesis of relevant information in national communications and the submissions referred to in paragraph 50 above.

55. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to plan for a second workshop on matters relating to this agenda item, to be held before its twenty-sixth session (May 2007), subject to the availability of supplementary funding, and pending conclusions by the SBSTA at its twenty-fifth session.

VII. Methodological issues under the Convention

(Agenda item 7)

A. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change guidelines for national greenhouse gas inventories

(Agenda item 7 (a))

1. Proceedings

56. The SBSTA considered this sub-item at its 2nd and 4th meetings, on 18 and 25 May, respectively. At the 2nd meeting, a representative of the IPCC reported on the development and adoption by the IPCC of the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* (2006 IPCC Guidelines). Statements were made by representatives of two Parties. A statement was also made by a representative of the International Hydropower Association.

57. At its 2nd meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this sub-item together with sub-item 7 (b) in informal consultations convened by the Chair with the assistance of Ms. Riitta Pipatti (Finland). At the 4th meeting, Ms. Pipatti reported on these consultations.

58. At its 4th meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions¹⁴ proposed by the Chair.

2. Conclusions

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change guidelines

59. The SBSTA recalled that, at its seventeenth session, it invited the IPCC to revise the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* by early 2006 (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/13, para. 14 (f)).

60. The SBSTA welcomed the timely work of the IPCC in preparing the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, which were accepted by the IPCC at its twenty-fifth session in Mauritius on 27 April 2006.

61. The SBSTA recognized that the 2006 IPCC Guidelines were made available at SBSTA 24 as requested, and that Parties will need additional time to analyse them.

62. The SBSTA, noting paragraphs 59, 60 and 61 above, decided to continue consideration of this matter at its twenty-sixth session (May 2007).

Reporting issues

63. The SBSTA considered the following issues brought forward from its twenty-third session (FCCC/SBSTA/2005/10):

- (a) The way in which emissions and removals, currently covered in the Land Use, Land-use Change and Forestry and Agriculture sectors, should be presented in national totals;
- (b) Inventory issues associated with biomass burning and natural disturbances as they relate to reporting under the Convention;
- (c) The implications on reporting of the conversion to carbon dioxide in the atmosphere of methane, carbon monoxide and non-methane volatile organic compounds emitted in association with carbon stock changes.

64. The SBSTA decided that these issues would be discussed at SBSTA 26 in the context of the consideration of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, as referred to in paragraph 62 above.

B. Harvested wood products

(Agenda item 7 (b))

1. Proceedings

65. The SBSTA considered this sub-item at its 2nd and 4th meetings, on 18 and 25 May, respectively. Statements were made by representatives of five Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States¹⁵ and one on behalf of AOSIS.

66. At its 2nd meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this sub-item together with sub-item 7 (a) in informal consultations convened by the Chair with the assistance of Ms. Riitta Pipatti (Finland). At the 4th meeting, Ms. Pipatti reported on these consultations.

67. At its 4th meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions¹⁶ proposed by the Chair.

¹⁴ Adopted as FCCC/SBSTA/2006/L.10.

¹⁵ This statement was made in association with Bulgaria, Romania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

¹⁶ Adopted as FCCC/SBSTA/2006/L.10.

2. Conclusions

68. The SBSTA invited Parties in a position to do so to voluntarily report on harvested wood products in their national inventories in a manner consistent with current UNFCCC reporting guidelines.

69. The SBSTA decided to discuss reporting of harvested wood products at its twenty-sixth session in the context of its consideration of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

70. The SBSTA recognized that there are other issues associated with harvested wood products that need to be considered by the SBSTA at its twenty-sixth session.

C. Emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport

(Agenda item 7 (c))

71. The SBSTA considered this sub-item at its 2nd and 4th meetings, on 18 and 25 May, respectively. Statements were made by representatives of five Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States.¹⁷ Statements were also made by representatives of the International Maritime Organization and Climate Action Network International.

72. At its 2nd meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this sub-item in informal consultations convened by the Chair with the assistance of Mr. José Romero (Switzerland). At the 4th meeting, Mr. Romero reported on these consultations.

73. At its 4th meeting, the SBSTA, on a proposal by the Chair, agreed to continue its consideration of these issues at its twenty-fifth session (November 2006).¹⁸

D. Scientific and methodological aspects of the proposal by Brazil

(Agenda item 7 (d))

1. Proceedings

74. The SBSTA considered this sub-item at its 2nd and 4th meetings, on 18 and 25 May, respectively. Statements were made by representatives of six Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States.¹⁹

75. At its 2nd meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this sub-item in informal consultations convened by the Chair with the assistance of Mr. Jaekyu Lim (Republic of Korea) and Mr. Jean-Pascal Van Ypersele (Belgium). At the 4th meeting, Mr. Lim reported on these consultations.

76. At its 4th meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions²⁰ proposed by the Chair.

77. At the same meeting, upon request by representatives of two Parties, the Chair confirmed that this issue would be taken up at one single session.

¹⁷ This statement was made in association with Bulgaria, Romania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

¹⁸ FCCC/SBSTA/2006/L.5.

¹⁹ This statement was made in association with Bulgaria, Romania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

²⁰ Adopted as FCCC/SBSTA/2006/L.13.

2. Conclusions

78. The SBSTA took note of the submission contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2006/MISC.8.
79. The SBSTA expressed its appreciation to the scientific community for its work to build on the scientific and methodological aspects of the proposal by Brazil. It also expressed its appreciation to those governments providing support for this work. The SBSTA noted that the participation of experts from both developed and developing countries in this effort has fostered some capacity-building. The SBSTA noted that this process remains open to strengthened participation from scientists from developing countries.
80. The SBSTA noted that further work would be required, for example, to further quantify and reduce uncertainties, to address gaps in knowledge, and to further improve the methodology, for instance by considering finer resolution of sources and longer timescales.
81. The SBSTA encouraged all Parties, research institutions and scientists interested in this issue to undertake further work and to continue to exchange information and experience on the scientific and methodological aspects of the proposal by Brazil.
82. The SBSTA noted that it expects the scientific work to be completed by the third quarter of 2007 for the consideration by Parties. The SBSTA invited all Parties, research institutions and scientists engaged in this work to forward to the secretariat, through interested Parties, by 30 October 2007, written reports about the results of their work on the scientific and methodological aspects of the proposal by Brazil.
83. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to organize an in-session special side event at SBSTA 27 (December 2007) at which all Parties, research institutions and scientists engaged in this work could present their results. The SBSTA invited Parties to submit to the secretariat, by 7 March 2008, their views on these and earlier results. It requested the secretariat to compile these submissions into a miscellaneous document.
84. The SBSTA agreed to complete the consideration of this agenda item once the scientific work is sufficiently completed, and indicated that it would like to be able to do this finally at SBSTA 28 (June 2008) or soon after.

E. Experience with reporting and review, and with training of experts

(Agenda item 7 (e))

1. Proceedings

85. The SBSTA considered this sub-item at its 2nd and 4th meetings, on 18 and 25 May, respectively. Statements were made by representatives of three Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States,²¹ and one on behalf of AOSIS.
86. At its 2nd meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this sub-item in informal consultations convened by the Chair with the assistance of Ms. Branca Americano (Brazil). At the 4th meeting, Ms. Americano reported on these consultations.
87. At its 4th meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions²² proposed by the Chair.

2. Conclusions

²¹ This statement was made in association with Bulgaria, Romania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

²² Adopted as FCCC/SBSTA/2006/L.4.

88. The SBSTA considered document FCCC/SBSTA/2006/2, which was requested in decisions 18/CP.8 and 19/CP.8, and which contained information on experiences with reporting and review of greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories under the Convention, and with the training programme for members of expert review teams.

89. The SBSTA noted that the “Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part I: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories” and the “Guidelines for the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention” have proved to be valuable tools in improving the consistency, timeliness, completeness, comparability, and transparency of GHG inventories.

90. The SBSTA concluded that it is not necessary to update the above-mentioned guidelines at its twenty-fourth session.

91. The SBSTA also noted that inventory experts from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties) and Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention that participate in review training and in the review of Annex I Party GHG inventories gain additional benefits in terms of capacity-building.

92. The SBSTA encouraged Parties to nominate additional experts to the roster of experts and to take the necessary steps to ensure the availability of experts to participate in the review process.

93. The SBSTA welcomed the fact that more than 100 experts received training organized by the secretariat and subsequently participated in the expert review teams in 2003–2005. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to continue its training programme for inventory review experts nominated to the roster of experts, and encouraged Parties to support the review training programme activities.

94. The SBSTA requested the lead reviewers to include in the discussion at their next meeting the following issues: the experience gained and the lessons learned regarding confidentiality of information, conflicts among team members, consistency of reviews and how recommendations formulated by expert review teams contribute to improving reporting by Parties.

95. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to continue to prepare annual reports on inventory review activities, pursuant to decision 12/CP.9, for consideration by the SBSTA, and to include in these reports information on progress in updating the roster of experts.

VIII. Methodological issues under the Kyoto Protocol

(Agenda item 8)

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

(Agenda item 8 (a))

1. Proceedings

96. The SBSTA considered this sub-item at its 2nd and 4th meetings, on 18 and 25 May, respectively. Statements were made by representatives of four Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the

European Community and its member States.²³ A statement was also made by a representative of CAN International.

97. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this sub-item in a contact group chaired by Mr. Georg Børsting (Norway). At the 4th meeting, Mr. Børsting reported on the contact group's consultations.

98. At its 4th meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions²⁴ proposed by the Chair.

2. Conclusions

99. The SBSTA noted that the COP/MOP, at its first session, recognized, in its decision 8/CMP.1, that issuing certified emission reductions (CERs) for the destruction of hydrofluorocarbon-23 (HFC-23) at new hydrochlorofluorocarbon-22 (HCFC-22) facilities could lead to higher global production of HCFC-22 and/or HFC-23 than would otherwise occur, and that the clean development mechanism (CDM) should not lead to such increases.

100. The SBSTA invited Parties, admitted observers and relevant intergovernmental organizations to submit to the secretariat, by 4 August 2006, their inputs elaborating practical solutions to address the implications of the situation referred to in paragraph 100 above, for consideration by the SBSTA at its twenty-fifth session (November 2006), with a view to preparing a draft decision containing guidance to the Executive Board of the CDM for adoption by the COP/MOP at its second session (November 2006).

B. The numerical value for forest management under Article 3, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol inscribed for Italy

(Agenda item 8 (b))

1. Proceedings

101. The SBSTA considered this sub-item at its 2nd and 4th meetings, on 18 and 25 May, respectively. A representative of one Party made a statement.

102. At its 2nd meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this item in informal consultations convened by the Chair with the assistance of Ms. Thelma Krug (Brazil). At the 4th meeting, Ms. Krug reported on these consultations.

103. At its 4th meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions²⁵ proposed by the Chair.

2. Conclusions

104. In response to a request by the COP/MOP, at its first session,²⁶ the SBSTA considered the request made by the Government of Italy²⁷ in relation to the numerical value for forest management under Article 3, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol inscribed for Italy in the appendix to the annex to decision 16/CMP.1.

105. In its consideration, the SBSTA took into account the country-specific data on forest management activity under Article 3, paragraph 4, submitted by Italy,²⁸ in a timely manner, as requested

²³ This statement was made in association with Bulgaria, Romania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

²⁴ Adopted as FCCC/SBSTA/2006/L.15.

²⁵ Adopted as FCCC/SBSTA/2006/L.6.

²⁶ FCCC/KP/CMP/2005/8, paragraph 117.

²⁷ FCCC/KP/CMP/2005/MISC.2.

²⁸ FCCC/SBSTA/2006/MISC.1.

by the COP/MOP,²⁹ in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 12 of the annex to decision 16/CMP.1.

106. The SBSTA decided to recommend a draft decision³⁰ on this matter for adoption by the COP/MOP at its second session.

IX. Scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of mitigation of climate change

(Agenda item 9)

107. The SBSTA, at its twenty-third session, agreed to continue its work on the scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of mitigation, and to focus on exchanging information and sharing experiences and views among Parties on practical opportunities and solutions to facilitate the implementation of the Convention as mandated by decision 10/CP.9. For this purpose, the SBSTA requested the secretariat to organize workshops on specific themes at each of its next four sessions.

108. The first in this series of mitigation workshops focused on agriculture, forestry and rural development, and was held on Tuesday, 23 May 2006.

109. At the 5th meeting, the Chair provided an oral report of the workshop.³¹ He noted that the SBSTA at its twenty-third session had agreed that, after the completion of the five workshops, it will take stock of its work under this agenda item at its twenty-seventh session, and will report to the COP at its thirteenth session in December 2007. The Chair further noted that in order to facilitate the discussion at SBSTA 27, he will request the secretariat to provide, prior to SBSTA 27, input for deliberations by Parties based on the information presented by Parties during the mitigation workshops.

X. Facilitating the exchange of information and the sharing of experiences on policies and measures of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention

(Agenda item 10)

1. Proceedings

110. The SBSTA considered this item at its 3rd and 4th meetings, on 19 and 25 May, respectively. Statements were made by representatives of seven Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States.³²

111. At its 3rd meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this item in informal consultations convened by the Chair with the assistance of Mr. Normand Tremblay (Canada) and Mr. Hector Ginzo (Argentina). At the 4th meeting, Mr. Tremblay reported on these consultations.

112. At its 4th meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions³³ proposed by the Chair.

2. Conclusions

113. The SBSTA considered next steps in facilitating the exchange of information and the sharing of experiences on policies and measures of Annex I Parties.

²⁹ FCCC/KP/CMP/2005/8, paragraph 118.

³⁰ FCCC/SBSTA/2006/L.6/Add.1. For the final text see FCCC/SBSTA/2006/5/Add.1.

³¹ A copy of the Chair's summary is available on the UNFCCC website at:

<http://unfccc.int/files/methods_and_science/mitigation/application/pdf/mitigation_ws_sbsta24_chair_summary.pdf>.

³² This statement was made in association with Bulgaria, Romania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

³³ Adopted as FCCC/SBSTA/2006/L.11.

114. The SBSTA invited Parties to submit to the secretariat, by 1 March 2008, their views specifically on the need for further events to facilitate the exchange of information and the sharing of experiences on policies and measures of Annex I Parties, and requested the secretariat to compile those views into a miscellaneous document for consideration by the SBSTA at its twenty-eighth session (June 2008).

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

(Agenda item 11)

115. The SBSTA considered this item at its 3rd and 4th meetings, on 19 and 25 May, respectively. Statements were made by representatives of eight Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States.³⁴

116. At its 3rd meeting, the SBSTA agreed that the Chair would consult on how this item would be considered. At the 4th meeting, the Chair reported on these consultations.

117. At its 4th meeting, the SBSTA, on a proposal by the Chair, agreed to continue its consideration of these issues at its twenty-fifth session (November 2006).³⁵

XII. Cooperation with relevant international organizations

(Agenda item 12)

A. Agenda item held in abeyance

(Agenda item 12 (a) *held in abeyance*)

B. Special report on safeguarding the ozone layer and the global climate system: issues relating to hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons

(Agenda item 12 (b))

1. Proceedings

118. The SBSTA considered this sub-item at its 3rd and 4th meetings, on 19 and 25 May, respectively. Statements were made by representatives of five Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States.

119. At its 3rd meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this sub-item in informal consultations convened by the Chair with the assistance of Mr. Rawleston Moore (Barbados). At the 4th meeting, Mr. Moore reported on these consultations.

120. At its 4th meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions³⁶ proposed by the Chair.

2. Conclusions

121. The SBSTA welcomed with appreciation the information provided³⁷ by the secretariat for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and for its Montreal Protocol (Ozone Secretariat) on:

- (a) The consideration, at the seventeenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, of the *Special Report on Safeguarding the Ozone Layer and the Global Climate System*:

³⁴ This statement was made in association with Bulgaria, Romania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

³⁵ FCCC/SBSTA/2006/L.2.

³⁶ Adopted as FCCC/SBSTA/2006/L.9.

³⁷ FCCC/SBSTA/2006/MISC.7.

Issues Related to Hydrofluorocarbons and Perfluorocarbons (IPCC special report) that was prepared by the IPCC and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel of the Montreal Protocol (TEAP);

- (b) The supplementary report prepared by the TEAP.

122. The SBSTA took note of views of Parties contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2006/MISC.2. The SBSTA recalled that, at its twenty-third session (FCCC/SBSTA/2005/10, para. 26 (e)), it had requested the secretariat to organize, during its twenty-seventh session (December 2007), an in-session workshop on non-CO₂ emissions. The SBSTA invited Parties to use this opportunity, as well as opportunities under other relevant agenda items, to share their domestic experiences of managing and/or reducing emissions of hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons, including through implementing measures on the containment, recovery, re-use and destruction of these substances. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to invite a representative of the Ozone Secretariat to this workshop as an observer.

123. The SBSTA recognized that actions to protect the ozone layer or to address climate change can have implications for both the protection of the ozone layer and efforts to mitigate climate change. The SBSTA therefore encouraged all Parties to seek to ensure good communication between the areas of their governments that are responsible for each of these issues.

124. The SBSTA encouraged the UNFCCC secretariat and the Ozone Secretariat to continue to cooperate, including on issues emerging from the IPCC special report, and, as appropriate, provide reports to the SBSTA on relevant developments for the information of Parties and relevant organizations. These reports could, inter alia, include information from relevant workshops organized under the Montreal Protocol, including reporting at SBSTA 25 (November 2006) on the workshops held in March and July 2006.

C. Cooperation with other conventions, scientific organizations and United Nations bodies (Agenda item 12 (c))

1. Proceedings

125. The SBSTA considered this sub-item at its 3rd and 4th meetings, on 19 and 25 May, respectively. Statements were made by representatives of six Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States.³⁸ A statement was also made by a representative of the IPCC.

126. At its 3rd meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this sub-item in informal consultations convened by the Chair with the assistance of Ms. Marcela Main (Chile) and Mr. Gregory Picker (Australia). At the 4th meeting, Ms. Main reported on these consultations.

127. At its 4th meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions³⁹ proposed by the Chair.

2. Conclusions

128. The SBSTA welcomed the paper on options for enhanced cooperation among the three Rio Conventions contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2004/INF.19, which was prepared jointly by the secretariats of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the UNFCCC, and the submissions from Parties, contained in document

³⁸ This statement was made in association with Bulgaria, Romania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

³⁹ Adopted as FCCC/SBSTA/2006/L.14.

FCCC/SBSTA/2006/MISC.4, providing views, suggestions and recommendations and acknowledging the limits of the options contained in that paper.

129. The SBSTA took note of a written statement by the Executive Secretary of the CBD giving information on the outcomes of the eighth session of the Conference of Parties of the CBD on issues relating to the UNFCCC, including the availability of the report of the CBD Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Biodiversity and Adaptation to Climate Change, and to the work of the Joint Liaison Group (JLG).

130. The SBSTA recognized that cooperation at the national level, including through the national focal points, provides the greatest opportunities for efficient and effective cooperation on issues of relevance to the three Rio Conventions. Also noting that Parties set their own priorities regarding the conventions, the SBSTA encouraged Parties in their efforts to improve and facilitate cooperation at the national level, bearing in mind the independent mandates of each Convention. The SBSTA noted that Parties keep in mind any cross-cutting issues between the three Rio Conventions in their consideration of agenda items in which such issues occur.

131. The SBSTA welcomed the ongoing collaborative outreach activities of the three Rio Convention secretariats, including the progress made in improving accessibility of related information and data from their websites, and noted the important role of the JLG in promoting information exchange, including on activities relating to technology transfer, capacity-building and experiences from the national capacity self assessments.

132. The SBSTA took note of the oral report by the secretariat on the outcome of the fourteenth session of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD 14) with regard to the thematic cluster of energy for sustainable development, climate change, air pollution/atmosphere and industrial development.

133. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to report on the outcome of CSD 15 for the information of Parties at its twenty-sixth session (May 2007).

134. The SBSTA noted with appreciation the holding of the in-session workshop on carbon dioxide capture and storage under the guidance of the Chair of the SBSTA at this session.

135. The SBSTA noted the oral report by the IPCC on progress made in preparing its Fourth Assessment Report.

XIII. Other matters

(Agenda item 13)

1. Proceedings

136. The SBSTA considered this item at its 3rd and 4th meetings, on 19 and 25 May, respectively. Under this item the SBSTA considered two matters, one relating to the Kyoto Protocol (training programme for reviewers under Article 8) and one relating to the Convention (greenhouse gas data interface). A representative of one Party made a statement on the greenhouse gas data interface.

137. At its 3rd meeting, the SBSTA requested the Chair, with the assistance of the secretariat, to draft conclusions on this item.

138. At its 4th meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions⁴⁰ proposed by the Chair.

2. Conclusions

Training programme for reviewers under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol

139. The SBSTA took note of the oral report by the secretariat on progress in implementation of the training programme for members of expert review teams participating in review activities under the Kyoto Protocol. It further noted that the training programme, comprising modules on national systems under Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Kyoto Protocol, on adjustments under Article 5, paragraph 2, of the Kyoto Protocol, and on the accounting of assigned amounts under Article 7, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol, was made available online to members of expert review teams.

140. The SBSTA requested Parties to nominate experts to the above-mentioned training programme to support the review process under the Kyoto Protocol.

141. The SBSTA requested the secretariat, in accordance with decision 24/CMP.1, to report to the SBSTA, at its twenty-fifth session (November 2006), on progress in the implementation of the training programme.

Greenhouse gas data interface

142. The SBSTA took note of document FCCC/SBSTA/2006/MISC.6 containing views on an interface to GHG inventory data, and of the oral report provided by the secretariat on progress in implementing the data interface.

143. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to continue to improve access to and regularly update GHG inventory information through the UNFCCC website. It recalled its request to the secretariat (FCCC/SBSTA/2004/13, para. 58) to develop a simple and user-friendly interface available on the UNFCCC website and on CD-ROM to assist Parties to search and sort available GHG inventory data. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to present the data interface to Parties by the end of 2006 with a view to making it fully operational before the first sessional period in 2007 (May 2007).

144. The SBSTA, recalling its request for views at SBSTA 21 (FCCC/SBSTA/2004/13, paragraph 58 (b)), and subject to the data interface being presented by the secretariat by the end of 2006, invited Parties to provide to the secretariat, by 23 February 2007, views on the data interface, on possible improvements, including the extent of its scope and coverage, and on next steps in progressing work on the data interface.

145. The SBSTA agreed to continue to consider the further development of the data interface at its twenty-sixth session (May 2007), with a view to providing the secretariat with further guidance on the data interface.

⁴⁰ The conclusions as adopted on the training programme for reviewers under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol are contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2006/L.3. The conclusions as adopted on the greenhouse gas data interface are contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2006/L.12.

XIV. Report on the session

(Agenda item 14)

146. At its 5th meeting, on 26 May, the SBSTA considered and adopted the draft report on its twenty-fourth session.⁴¹ At the same meeting, on a proposal by the Chair, the SBSTA authorized the Chair to complete the report on the session, with the assistance of the secretariat.

XV. Closure of the session

147. Before closing the session, the Chair thanked delegates, the chairs of contact groups and facilitators of informal consultations for their contributions.

⁴¹ Adopted as FCCC/SBSTA/2005/L.1.

Annex I

**FIVE-YEAR PROGRAMME OF WORK ON IMPACTS, VULNERABILITY
AND ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE**

[Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair

General

1. The SBSTA agreed to invite relevant organizations and other stakeholders to implement the activities of the programme of work, as identified in paragraphs 11 to 50 below. The SBSTA also agreed to further implement the programme of work, as described in these paragraphs.
2. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to report, at SBSTA 25 (November 2006), SBSTA 26 (May 2007) and SBSTA 27 (December 2007), on progress made in implementing the SBSTA five-year programme of work.
3. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to prepare a summary report on the results of the implementation of the SBSTA five-year programme of work during the first two years, for consideration by the SBSTA at its twenty-eighth session (June 2008) and to provide guidance, as appropriate, on further action.
4. This summary report, and the deliverables as appropriate, should contain information on, inter alia, the following:
 - (a) Analysis of the issues addressed by each activity, including current status and lessons learned;
 - (b) Identification of gaps, needs (including any capacity needs), opportunities, barriers and constraints;
 - (c) Recommendations.
5. The SBSTA agreed that the deliverables resulting from the implementation of the SBSTA five-year programme of work should be widely disseminated by effective means, including by the secretariat where appropriate, to relevant stakeholders.
6. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to strive to engage a wide range of organizations, institutions, experts and communities in the implementation of the programme of work.
7. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to regularly update the list of organizations and institutions active in areas relevant to the programme of work, as contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2006/INF.3.
8. The SBSTA invited Parties to submit to the secretariat, by 4 August 2006, their views on the possible need for, and role that a group of experts could have in the implementation of the five-year programme of work. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to compile these submissions into a miscellaneous document for consideration by the SBSTA at its twenty-fifth session with a view to making recommendations, as appropriate, to the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth session. It further invited Parties to submit to the secretariat, by the twenty-seventh session of the SBSTA, their views on further activities, based on experience in the implementation of the programme of work, with a view to decide on further activities for inclusion in the five-year programme of work as well as appropriate timing and modalities.

9. The SBSTA noted that the implementation of the five-year programme of work during the first two years cannot be fully covered by the resources available from the core budget for the biennium 2006–2007 and that supplementary funds will need to be raised for this work.

10. The SBSTA expressed its appreciation to the Governments of Sweden and Switzerland for providing financial support towards the implementation of the five-year programme of work, and urged Parties included in Annex II to the Convention, and other Parties in a position to do so, to provide financial support for the implementation of the programme of work.

Methods and tools

11. The SBSTA decided that activities under sub-themes¹ A(i) and B(i) are to be implemented to assist all Parties in their efforts:

- (a) Apply and develop methodologies and tools for impact, vulnerability and adaptation assessments;
- (b) Develop methodologies and tools for adaptation planning, measures and actions, and integration with sustainable development;
- (c) Disseminate existing and emerging methods and tools and facilitate the sharing of experiences and lessons;
- (d) Disseminate methods and tools for the assessment of costs and benefits of adaptation options (including those contained in the UNFCCC Compendium on methods and tools to evaluate impacts of, vulnerability and adaptation to, climate change).²

12. The SBSTA invited Parties and relevant organizations to submit to the secretariat by 1 February 2007, information and views on the development and dissemination of methods and tools with a view to identifying existing and emerging assessment methodologies and tools; lessons learned; opportunities, gaps and needs; possible ways to better disseminate information, and training opportunities. It requested the secretariat to compile these submissions into a miscellaneous document.

13. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report by SBSTA 26 based on the above mentioned submissions, and taking into account relevant outputs from the work of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE) and the Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT).

14. It further requested the secretariat, under the guidance of the Chair of the SBSTA, to organize an expert meeting before SBSTA 27 with participation of Parties, users of methods and tools, relevant organizations, and representatives from sectoral and other communities to advance consideration of sub-themes A(i) and B(i) taking into account the information contained in the synthesis report referred to in paragraph 13 above. It requested the secretariat to prepare the technical report from this meeting by SBSTA 27.

15. The SBSTA identified the deliverables that should be developed and disseminated in accordance with para 4 and 5 above, as included in the following:

- (a) Miscellaneous document as referred to in para 12 above;

¹ All sub-themes mentioned in this document refer to those in the annex to decision 2/CP.11.

² <http://unfccc.int/adaptation/methodologies_for/vulnerability_and_adaptation/items/2674.php>.

- (b) Synthesis report as referred in para 13 above;
- (c) Report from the workshop as identified in para 14 above.

*Data and observations*³

16. The SBSTA decided that activities under sub-theme A(ii) are to be implemented to assist all Parties in their efforts:

- (a) To promote the implementation of systematic observation (including through Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) Implementation Plan and the regional workshops programme), focusing on issues relating to impacts, vulnerability and adaptation, taking into account stakeholder data needs and needs to enhance capacity to supply and use the data, especially at the regional and national levels;
- (b) To improve capacity for collecting, managing and using observational data, and identify practical ways of enhancing technical capacity;
- (c) To exchange information on observed climate change impacts, including those observed through traditional knowledge.

17. The SBSTA invited the GCOS secretariat, in its report on the implementation of the GCOS Implementation Plan to be provided at SBSTA 25, to focus specifically on relevant issues under this activity and take into account relevant information in the implementation plan and the regional action plans from the regional workshop programme.

18. The SBSTA further invited the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and its member states, and the GCOS and its partner organizations, to explore how their work could contribute more to the work on impacts and vulnerability, including the identification of gaps and deficiencies and ways to improve technical infrastructure, taking into account stakeholder data needs and needs to enhance capacity to supply and use the data especially at regional and national levels. It requested the secretariat to compile their responses and make them available their response SBSTA 27.

19. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to include consideration of A(ii) in the expert meeting referred to in para 14 above.

20. The SBSTA identified the deliverables that should be developed and disseminated in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5 above as including:

- (a) The report by the GCOS secretariat referred to in paragraph 17 above;
- (b) Reports by GCOS secretariat and WMO secretariat referred in paragraph 18 above;
- (c) Input to the report from the expert meeting as referred in paragraph 14 above.

Climate modelling, scenarios and downscaling

21. The SBSTA decided that activities under sub-theme A(iii) are to be implemented to assist all Parties in their efforts to:

- (a) Identify gaps in the development of regional and subregional climate scenarios, including the need for, availability and applicability of climate models, and options to fill them;

³ Under the work of the SBSTA on research and systematic observation.

- (b) Identify practical opportunities to improve access to, and use of different models' outputs, including assessment of their applicability and training opportunities;
- (c) Analyse means to improve the availability and applicability of climate change modelling and downscaling data to policy makers at all levels.

22. The SBSTA invited inputs, by 1 March 2007 from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and its task group on scenarios for climate impact assessment (TGICA), other international organizations, modelling centres, and regional and national agencies with relevant experience on matters identified in this activity, including on work undertaken on reducing uncertainties in model projections to provide information on:

- (a) Availability of regional and sub-regional climate scenario data, including data downscaled from General Circulation Models (GCMs);
- (b) Use of different models and their outputs;
- (c) Any available training opportunities.

23. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to organize a side event on this activity at its twenty-seventh session with participation of experts from Parties and representatives from relevant organizations.

24. The SBSTA identified the deliverables that should be developed and disseminated in accordance with para 4 and 5 above, as included in the following:

- (a) Miscellaneous document for SBSTA 26 that compiles the submissions referred to in para 22 above;
- (b) Output of the side event referred to in para 23 above.

Climate related risks and extreme events

25. The SBSTA decided that activities under sub-theme A(iv) are to be implemented to assist all Parties in their efforts to:

- (a) Enhance capacity and ability to predict extreme events and analyse their impacts;
- (b) Enhance capacity to use information on extreme events and their impacts, including use of this information to analyse their impacts, including assessment of climate related risks, impact thresholds, trends, and implications for sustainable development;
- (c) Share and use information on, and analysis of, experiences in climate risk assessment and management;
- (d) Promote the analysis, interpretation and prediction of the occurrence of extreme events, analysis of their impacts and the further development of tools and systems for these purposes.

26. The SBSTA invited Parties and relevant organizations to identify programmes and activities under way, and submit to the secretariat by 15 February 2007 information on impacts of, and vulnerability to, climate change, current and future climate variability and extreme events, and the ability to predict these across regions and hazards and the implications for sustainable development.

27. The SBSTA requested the secretariat, under the guidance of the Chair of the SBSTA, to organize, before its twenty-sixth session, a workshop with participation of Parties, experts and relevant organizations, taking into account the submission referred to in paragraph 26 above, to consider:

- (a) Current and future climate variability and extreme events;
- (b) Ability to predict climate variability and extreme events across regions and hazards;
- (c) Contribution of traditional knowledge;
- (d) Implications for sustainable development.

28. The SBSTA identified the deliverables that should be developed and disseminated in accordance with para 4 and 5 above, as included in the following:

- (a) Miscellaneous document for SBSTA 26 that compiles the submissions referred to in para 26 above;
- (b) Report from the workshop referred to in para 27 above.

Socio-economic information

29. The SBSTA decided that activities under sub-theme A(v) are to be implemented to assist all Parties in their efforts to:

- (a) Undertake stock taking on what socio-economic information and approaches are available (and being used), and what needs to be done to ensure better integration of socio-economic information.

30. The SBSTA invited Parties and relevant organizations to submit to the secretariat, by 1 April 2007, information and views on matters relating to the availability and use of information for developing socio-economic scenarios and assessments of vulnerability, adaptive capacity, and adaptation options with a view to identifying:

- (a) Existing approaches and available data;
- (b) Needs and gaps;
- (c) Ways and means to improve availability and access to relevant information as well as its better integration.

31. It requested the secretariat to compile these submissions into a miscellaneous document.

32. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to organize an expert meeting before SBSTA 27, possibly in conjunction with the expert meeting referred to in para 14 above, on means and ways to improve the integration of socio-economic information into impact and vulnerability assessments and adaptation planning, taking the above miscellaneous document into account.

33. The SBSTA identified the deliverables that should be developed and disseminated in accordance with para 4 and 5 above, as included in the following:

- (a) Miscellaneous document for SBSTA 26 as referred to in para 30 above;
- (b) Report from the expert meeting referred to in para 32 above.

Adaptation planning and practices

34. The SBSTA decided that activities under sub-themes B(ii) and B(iv) are to be implemented to assist all Parties in their efforts to:

- (a) Exchange information on experiences, lessons learned, constraints and barriers of past and current adaptation measures and actions, and the implications for sustainable development, and derive recommendations for enhancing adaptation measures and actions;
- (b) Promote different ways and means for information sharing and for the enhancement of cooperation among Parties and relevant institutions and communities, including the provision of a forum to exchange information between Parties and relevant communities, in particular sectoral, and disaster risk reduction and management communities;
- (c) Promote understanding of response strategies, including early warning systems, local coping strategies and lessons learned that can be applied elsewhere;
- (d) Assess available resources to support adaptation and address barriers and constraints to its implementation.

35. The SBSTA invited by 1 February 2007 inputs from Parties and relevant organizations through structured submissions on adaptation approaches, practices and technologies at the regional, national and local levels in different sectors, as well as on needs and concerns. It requested the secretariat to develop by 1 October 2007 the structure for these submissions and make it available to the Parties and organisations.

36. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to organize, before its twenty-sixth session a workshop to exchange information on the contribution of existing adaptation practices and traditional knowledge to the work on impacts and vulnerability assessment and adaptation, taking into account the submissions from Parties and relevant outputs from the work of the LEG, CGE and EGTT.

37. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to prepare a report from this workshop and a possible web-based information interface before SBSTA 28.

38. The SBSTA identified the deliverables that should be developed and disseminated in accordance with para 4 and 5 above, as included in the following:

- (a) Miscellaneous document compiling the submission referred to in para 35 above by SBSTA 26;
- (b) Report from the workshop referred to in para 37 above before SBSTA 28;
- (c) Possible web based interface before SBSTA 28.

Research⁴

39. The SBSTA decided that activities under sub-themes B(iii) are to be implemented to assist all Parties in their efforts to:

- (a) Analyse opportunities and ways to promote research and development of adaptive capacities and adaptation practices that increase resilience.

⁴ Under the work of the SBSTA on research and systematic observation.

40. The SBSTA requested the secretariat by SBSTA 27 to prepare a synthesis report based on extracting and synthesizing information on ongoing and planned adaptation research as well as research needs identified in submissions from Parties and relevant organizations under the work of the SBSTA on research needs under the Convention.

41. The SBSTA identified the deliverables that should be developed and disseminated in accordance with para 4 and 6 above, as included in the following:

- (a) Synthesis report referred to in para 40 above.

*Technologies for adaptation*⁵

42. The SBSTA decided that activities under sub-theme B(iii) are to be implemented to assist all Parties in their efforts to:

- (a) Enhance work on different aspects of technologies and know-how for adaptation, as well as on opportunities for their transfer and diffusion, taking into account local and indigenous knowledge and experience as well as ongoing activities and projects.

43. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on adaptation technologies identified in submissions from Parties and relevant organizations by SBSTA 26.

44. The SBSTA considered the recommendations of the EGTT on the technical paper on technology for adaptation and the outcome of the EGTT side event held at SBSTA 25, the synthesis of technology needs assessments for adaptation, and previous work relating to adaptation technologies in national adaptation programme of actions, and to decide upon possible follow-up activities under the five-year programme of work, including a possible workshop at SBSTA 26.

45. The SBSTA identified the deliverables that should be developed and disseminated in accordance with para 4 and 5 above, as included in the following:

- (a) Outcome from the side event and technical paper referred to in para 44;
- (b) Synthesis report as referred to in para 44 by SBSTA 26.

Economic diversification

46. The SBSTA decided that activities under sub-theme B(v) are to be implemented to assist all Parties in their efforts to:

- (a) Exchange experiences and opportunities on the development and dissemination of measures, methodologies and tools aimed at increasing economic resilience.

47. The SBSTA invited Parties and relevant organizations to submit to the secretariat by 1 August 2007, information on examples of measures to increase economic resilience of vulnerable sectors. It requested the secretariat to compile these submissions into a miscellaneous document for its consideration at SBSTA 27.

48. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report by SBSTA 27.

49. The SBSTA identified the deliverables that should be developed and disseminated in accordance with para 4 and 5 above, as included in the following:

- (a) Miscellaneous document compiling submissions referred to in para 48 above;
- (b) Synthesis report as referred to in para 48.]

⁵ Under the work of the SBSTA on technology transfer.

Annex II

**RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ENHANCING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
FRAMEWORK FOR MEANINGFUL AND EFFECTIVE ACTIONS
TO ENHANCE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE 4, PARAGRAPH 5,
OF THE CONVENTION**

1. The purpose of the recommendations presented in the annex is to identify specific actions for enhancing the implementation of the framework for meaningful and effective actions to enhance the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention (referred to hereinafter as the technology transfer framework), as requested by decision 6/CP.10.
2. These recommendations were developed taking into account:
 - (a) Experience and lessons learned from the implementation of the technology transfer framework since its adoption by the Conference of the Parties (COP) at its seventh session (decision 4/CP.7);
 - (b) Progress of the work and the activities completed since the inception of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT) in 2001 and the outcomes of its deliberations;
 - (c) Relevant ongoing activities relating to the development and transfer of technologies of various national, regional and international organizations, governments and the private sector, in different forums;
 - (d) That the work on advancing the uptake of mitigation technologies and technologies for adaptation to climate change involves cross-cutting activities and, as such, normally is implemented under multiple key themes of the framework;
 - (e) The need to promote a broader involvement of Parties, international organizations, the private sector (in particular business and industry as well as the financial community), technology practitioners and other relevant stakeholders for the implementation of the framework;
 - (f) The need to strike a balance between strategic and operational actions, whereby the strategic actions are implemented by organizing technical workshops and expert meetings. These lead to the preparation of reports, technical papers and other tools on specific issues that provide technical inputs and operational guidance for the benefit of Parties and other users.
3. The existing structure, five thematic areas of work, definitions and purpose under the current technology transfer framework contained in the annex to decision 4/CP.7 continue to provide a solid basis for implementing the provisions of the Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention.
4. Given that technology is one of the important elements for discussions on the future long-term cooperative actions to address climate change by enhancing implementation of the Convention, the suggested time frame for the implementation of the actions outlined below is for the medium term covering the period between 2007 and 2012 or until the eighteenth session of the COP (2012). These recommendations address the medium-term work, pending the results of the Dialogue on long-term cooperative actions on climate change by enhancing implementation of the Convention (Dialogue).

5. The implementation of the recommendations presented below should be considered as further actions for enhancing the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention set out in the technology transfer framework.
6. Work developed under each key theme has evolved to a more practical and results-oriented level and should continue to do so by promoting actions in specific sectors and regions. Therefore, there is a need to undertake periodic review on implementation of the framework and its effectiveness.
7. The EGTT recognized the need for financial and technical support to enable the Parties not included in the Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) to implement the recommended actions below. In this regard Parties, when considering these recommendations, may wish to consider ways and means to address these needs.

A. Technology needs and needs assessments

8. Most of the actions described in paragraph 7 of the technology transfer framework under the theme of technology needs assessments (TNAs) have been completed as described in paragraphs 16–21 of the main part of document FCCC/SBSTA/2006/INF.4. Based on lessons learned in the implementation of this theme, the following recommendations are made to enhance the implementation of this key theme:
 - (a) To encourage non-Annex I Parties that have not yet undertaken or completed their TNAs, to do so as soon as possible, and to make these reports available to the secretariat for posting on the UNFCCC technology information clearing house (TT:CLEAR);
 - (b) To encourage non-Annex I Parties to provide updated information on their technology needs in their second national communications and other national reports and to make them available to the secretariat;
 - (c) To request the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report(s) of the information mentioned in paragraph 8 (a) and (b) above for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA);
 - (d) To request the Global Environmental Facilities (GEF) and its implementing agencies, other intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), international financial institutions (IFIs), Climate Technology Initiative (CTI) and Parties that are in a position to do so to provide capacity-building for non-Annex I Parties to conduct, report and use TNAs;
 - (e) To request that, not later than 2009:
 - (i) The secretariat, in collaboration with the EGTT, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and CTI, update the handbook for conducting technology needs assessments before SBSTA 28, taking into account experience and lessons learned indicated in the synthesis report on technology needs prepared by the secretariat,¹ cross-referencing the work on innovative financing and technologies for adaptation, and widely disseminate the updated handbook to Parties through TT:CLEAR and other means in different United Nations official languages;
 - (ii) The EGTT, with the assistance of the secretariat, prepare a report on good practices for conducting TNAs in collaboration with UNDP, UNEP and CTI for

¹ FCCC/SBSTA/2006/INF.1.

consideration by the SBSTA, and disseminate it to relevant stakeholders and practitioners;

- (f) To make available the results of TNAs, related experience and lessons learned in the TNA process and sharing them at national and international levels through the network of technology information centres, including through the organization of workshops by the secretariat in collaboration with relevant international organizations and initiatives;
- (g) The secretariat to provide regular updates on progress of the implementation of the results of technology needs identified in TNAs, including success stories for consideration by the SBSTA at its subsequent sessions, as appropriate;
- (h) To invite the EGTT to cooperate closely with the other expert groups constituted under the Convention, especially the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communication from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE), with the aim of coordinating activities relating to TNAs and national communications.

9. The main actors in this work are Parties, the EGTT, the secretariat, the GEF and its implementing agencies, and CTI in collaboration with relevant national and international stakeholders.

B. Technology information

10. The actions identified under this theme of the technology transfer framework were mainly completed as described in paragraphs 27–34 of the main part of document FCCC/SBSTA/2006/INF.4. Based on lessons learned in the implementation of this theme, the following recommendations are made to enhance the implementation of this theme:

- (a) To maintain, update and further develop TT:CLEAR taking into account relevant conclusions of the SBSTA at its twentieth session and client surveys;
- (b) To enhance outreach activities by the secretariat to increase the numbers of users of TT:CLEAR from developing country Parties;
- (c) To share experiences and lessons learned among national and regional experts participating in the pilot project on TT:CLEAR networking through the organization of expert meetings;
- (d) To use TT:CLEAR and the network of technology centres developed through the current pilot programme to share technical information on technologies for adaptation and the associated capacity-building to meet the needs for technology information of vulnerable communities and countries;
- (e) To encourage the link between TT:CLEAR and technical information providers, including the private sector, in technology transfer;
- (f) To encourage the organization of training programmes and workshops by the secretariat in collaboration with the EGTT and relevant national, regional and international organizations for building capacity of experts in the creation of their national technology information databases;
- (g) To encourage Parties to provide more information on their technology transfer activities in their national communications.

11. The main actors in the work are the secretariat, Parties and their national and regional technology centres, relevant international organizations, and the private sector.

C. Enabling environments for technology transfer

12. Based on lessons learned in the implementation of this theme, the following recommendations are made to enhance the implementation of this theme:

- (a) Preparation of technical studies on barriers, good practice and recommendations for developing enhanced enabling environments that accelerate the development and transfer of environmentally sound technologies (ESTs), at the national and international levels. This should cover related trade issues, technology development (including endogenous technologies), and technology push and market pull factors for consideration by the SBSTA;
- (b) To encourage Parties to avoid trade and intellectual property rights policies, or lack thereof, restricting transfer of technology;
- (c) To encourage Parties to make available through TT:CLEAR and other means information on ongoing and planned publicly funded research and development (R&D) activities where there are opportunities for non-Annex I Parties to jointly participate in such R&D activities, along with the terms under which Parties might participate and the steps necessary to establish such a collaborative relationship;
- (d) Close cooperation with public and/or private partnerships that focus on improving enabling environments for accelerating development and transfer of ESTs and which have been established in the context of processes such as the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the Group of Eight, and other initiatives (Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership, Johannesburg Renewable Energy Coalition, Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum, and CTI and other International Energy Agency implementing agreements);
- (e) To encourage Parties to integrate the objective of technology transfer into national policies and to enhance the interaction between governments and the private sector.

13. The main actors in this work are Parties, the secretariat, relevant international organizations and initiatives, and the private sector.

D. Capacity-building for technology transfer

14. Activities relating to capacity-building are also listed under other sections of these recommendations. Based on lessons learned in the implementation of this theme, the following additional recommendations are made to enhance its implementation:

- (a) To encourage Parties, IGOs and other institutions and initiatives to support capacity-building activities to promote technology transfer, at the regional and national levels, that are targeted to respond to priority capacity-building needs identified by non-Annex I Parties in their TNAs, national communications and other national reports;
- (b) The secretariat to prepare periodic reports containing information relating to capacity-building needs for the development, deployment, application and transfer of technologies from all relevant sources of information, such as national communications of non-Annex I Parties, reports of TNAs, and National Capacity Self Assessment reports supported by the GEF for consideration by the SBSTA. To the extent possible those reports could identify key elements for successful capacity-building for development and transfer of technologies for both mitigation of and adaptation to climate change;

- (c) To increase communication and outreach with regard to technology transfer activities under the framework and the work of the EGTT by creating learning centres (tools and methods) and partnership fairs (opportunities) in parallel with subsidiary body sessions and side events;
- (d) To encourage Parties, IGOs and other institutions and initiatives to organize training in management and operation of climate technologies; to establish/strengthen relevant organizations/institutions in developing countries for capacity-building for technology transfer; to establish/strengthen training, expert exchange, scholarship and cooperative research programmes in relevant national and regional institutions in developing countries for transfer of ESTs; and to organize seminars/training/workshops on capacity-building for adapting to the adverse effects of climate change.

15. The main actors in this work are Parties, the EGTT, the secretariat, the GEF and its implementing agencies, and relevant international organizations and initiatives.

E. Mechanisms for technology transfer

16. The following recommendations were built on ongoing work of the secretariat and the EGTT in different areas for enhancing the implementation of the technology transfer framework.

1. Innovative options for financing the development and transfer of technologies

17. The recommended actions in this area are:

- (a) To invite relevant international organizations and initiatives, such as CTI, in collaboration with the EGTT and the secretariat, to provide technical support through coaching and training programmes for project developers in developing countries and countries with economies in transitions (EITs) to transform project ideas resulting from TNAs into project proposals that meet the standards of the international financial providers;
- (b) To disseminate the new UNFCCC practitioners' guide for preparing and presenting project financing proposals to Parties and practitioners in developing countries and encourage its use in the activity mentioned in paragraph 14 (a) above; post the guide on TT:CLEAR for distance learning purposes and for use in other training programmes;
- (c) To request the EGTT to promote success stories in financing technology transfer projects in emerging markets involving the private sector, including carbon funds, corporate-social-responsible, and triple-bottom-line² investors;
- (d) To encourage Parties to create an environment conducive for private sector investments by providing such incentives as greater access to multilateral sources and other sources of targeted "smart" subsidy schemes that trigger private sector co-financing;
- (e) To encourage Parties to scale up and/or develop innovative public-private financing mechanisms and instruments that increase access to developing country project and business developers that play a role in the transfer, development, and/or deployment of ESTs, focusing in particular on:
 - (i) Increasing the potential of public funds to leverage private sector capital;

² These measure the economic, social and environmental benefit of a project.

- (ii) Increasing options for sharing and mitigating risks and for bundling small-scale projects to bridge the distance between large-scale infrastructure investors and small-scale project and business developers;
- (iii) The role that small and medium-sized enterprises, particularly joint ventures, can play in transferring, deploying and developing environmentally sound technologies;
- (iv) Providing options for integrated technical assistance to help developing, managing and operating EST projects and businesses;
- (v) Promoting enterprise and corporate driven R&D, innovation, and cost reductions;
- (f) To strengthen the dialogue between government and industry to encourage discussions between relevant ministries in recipient countries and private sector organizations to enhance the investment conditions for climate friendly technologies;
- (g) For the EGTT to report regularly on the implementation of the mechanisms for technology transfer as spelled out in this document on a regular basis with a view to recommending new approaches that will further enhance technology transfer.

18. The main actors in this work are Parties, the EGTT, the secretariat, the GEF and its implementing agencies, public and private funding institutions, relevant international organizations and initiatives, and the private sector.

2. Possible ways and means to enhance cooperation with relevant Conventions and intergovernmental processes

19. The recommended actions in this area are:

- (a) For the EGTT to explore possible ways to enhance cooperation between the UNFCCC and other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), through, inter alia, the Joint Liaison Group and other intergovernmental processes, in particular the Commission on Sustainable Development, where technology transfer is considered. It may be useful to look beyond MEAs and look for synergy with other intergovernmental processes (e.g. World Trade Organization, International Energy Agency (IEA), the Group of Eight, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation);
- (b) For the UNFCCC to be proactive in sharing information and experiences relating to the transfer of technologies, in particular for adaptation;
- (c) For the COP to encourage Parties, when formulating climate change strategies programmes and projects, to take into consideration objectives of other MEAs;
- (d) Identification of areas for potential cooperation and formulation of clear objectives for this cooperation.

20. The main actors in this work are Parties, the EGTT, the secretariat, and relevant international organizations and processes.

3. Promotion of endogenous development of technology through provision of financial resources and joint R&D

21. The recommended actions in this area are:
- (a) To invite non-Annex I Parties to provide information on barriers encountered in the development of endogenous technologies. And to invite Parties to share good experiences in the promotion of endogenous technologies in non-Annex I Parties;
 - (b) To consider options for encouraging the setting up of institutions such as national systems of innovation that could lead to the endogenous development of technologies in developing countries and countries with economies in transition;
 - (c) To share lessons learned in endogenous technology development through TT:CLEAR;
 - (d) To report regularly to the SBSTA on endogenous technology development and seek further guidance from the SBSTA and the COP.
22. The main actors in this work are Parties, the EGTT and the secretariat.

4. Promotion of collaborative research and development on technologies

23. The recommended actions in this area are:
- (a) To provide guidance for TNA reporting on joint R&D needs and use of information in the national communications and TNAs to identify needs and opportunities for R&D;
 - (b) To provide opportunities for reporting joint R&D agreements, including voluntary agreements, on TT:CLEAR;
 - (c) To invite relevant intergovernmental organizations (e.g. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations International Development Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) and international organizations (e.g. IEA) to provide information on supported R&D activities relating to climate change;
 - (d) To consider options for promoting regional research platforms, making use of existing networks of centres of excellence, where possible;
 - (e) To prepare periodic stock-taking papers on status, opportunities, and needs for further R&D;
 - (f) To invite governments to encourage academia and industry to develop research programmes to address climate friendly technologies and to promote investment in climate change.

5. The Expert Group on Technology Transfer

24. The COP may wish to take into account the work of the EGTT and the recommendations contained in this document when reviewing the EGTT at its twelfth session.

Annex III**Documents before the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice at its twenty-fourth session****Documents prepared for the session**

FCCC/SBSTA/2006/1 and Corr.1	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary
FCCC/SBSTA/2006/2	Experiences with reporting and review, and with the training of experts. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBSTA/2006/3 and Corr.1	Report on the UNFCCC workshop on innovative options for financing the results of the technology needs assessments. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBSTA/2006/4	Report of the informal meeting on the five-year programme of work of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change. Note by the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
FCCC/SBSTA/2006/INF.1	Synthesis report on technology needs identified by Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBSTA/2006/INF.2	Research needs and priorities relating to the Convention. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBSTA/2006/INF.3	Initial list of organizations and institutions active in areas relevant to the five-year programme of work of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBSTA/2006/INF.4	Recommendations of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer for enhancing the implementation of the framework for meaningful and effective actions to enhance the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention. Note by the Chair of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer
FCCC/SBSTA/2006/MISC.1	The numerical value for forest management under Article 3, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol inscribed for Italy. Submission from a Party
FCCC/SBSTA/2006/MISC.2	Aspects of the special report on safeguarding the ozone layer and the global climate system: issues relating to hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons, relevant to the objective of the Convention. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/SBSTA/2006/MISC.3 and Add.1	Research needs and priorities relating to the Convention. Submissions from Parties

FCCC/SBSTA/2006/MISC.4	Views on the paper on options for enhanced cooperation among the three Rio Conventions. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/SBSTA/2006/MISC.5 and Add.1	Issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries and recommendations on any further process. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/SBSTA/2006/MISC.6	Views on an interface to greenhouse gas inventory data. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/SBSTA/2006/MISC.7	Information on consideration by the Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol of the special report on safeguarding the ozone layer and the global climate system. Submission from the Ozone Secretariat
FCCC/SBSTA/2006/MISC.8	Scientific and methodological aspects of the proposal by Brazil. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/SBSTA/2006/MISC.9	Five-year programme of work on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/TP/2006/2	Application of environmentally sound technologies for adaptation to climate change
FCCC/SBSTA/2006/L.1	Draft report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its twenty-fourth session
FCCC/SBSTA/2006/L.2	Matters relating to Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBSTA/2006/L.3	Training programme for reviewers under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBSTA/2006/L.4	Experience with reporting and review, and with training of experts. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBSTA/2006/L.5	Emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBSTA/2006/L.6	The numerical value for forest management under Article 3, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol inscribed for Italy. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBSTA/2006/L.6/Add.1	The numerical value for forest management under Article 3, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol inscribed for Italy. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair. Addendum. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
FCCC/SBSTA/2006/L.7	Research and systematic observation. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair

- FCCC/SBSTA/2006/L.8 Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
- FCCC/SBSTA/2006/L.9 Special report on safeguarding the ozone layer and the global climate system: issues relating to hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
- FCCC/SBSTA/2006/L.10 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change guidelines for national greenhouse gas inventories, and issues relating to harvested wood products. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
- FCCC/SBSTA/2006/L.11 Facilitating the exchange of information and the sharing of experiences on policies and measures of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
- FCCC/SBSTA/2006/L.12 Greenhouse gas data interface. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
- FCCC/SBSTA/2006/L.13 Scientific and methodological aspects of the proposal by Brazil. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
- FCCC/SBSTA/2006/L.14 Cooperation with other conventions, scientific organizations and United Nations bodies. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
- FCCC/SBSTA/2006/L.15 Implications of the establishment of new hydrochlorofluorocarbon-22 (HCFC-22) facilities seeking to obtain certified emission reductions for the destruction of hydrofluorocarbon-23 (HFC-23). Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
- FCCC/SBSTA/2006/L.16 Development and transfer of technologies. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
- FCCC/SBSTA/2006/L.17 Five-year programme of work on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair

Other documents before the session

- FCCC/SBSTA/2005/10 Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its twenty-third session, held at Montreal from 28 November to 6 December 2005
