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**Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
on its thirtieth session,
held in Bonn from 1 to 10 June 2009**

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I. Opening of the session

(Agenda item 1)

1. The thirtieth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) was held at the Maritim Hotel, Bonn, Germany, from 1 to 10 June 2009.
2. The Chair of the SBSTA, Ms. Helen Plume (New Zealand), opened the session and welcomed all Parties and observers. She also welcomed Mr. A.H.M. Rezaul Kabir (Bangladesh) as Vice-Chair and Mr. Purushottam Ghimire (Nepal) as Rapporteur of the SBSTA.

II. Organizational matters

(Agenda item 2)

A. Adoption of the agenda

(Agenda item 2 (a))

3. At its 1st meeting, on 1 June, the SBSTA considered a note by the Executive Secretary containing the provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/SBSTA/2009/1). Statements were made by representatives of five Parties, namely, one speaking on behalf of the Umbrella Group, one on behalf of the European Community and its member States, one on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), one on behalf of the Group of 77 and China and one on behalf of the least developed countries (LDCs).
4. At the same meeting, following the proposal of the Chair, the SBSTA adopted the agenda without amendment, as follows:
 1. Opening of the session.
 2. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Adoption of the agenda;
 - (b) Organization of the work of the session.
 3. Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change.
 4. Development and transfer of technologies.
 5. Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries: approaches to stimulate action.
 6. Research and systematic observation.
 7. Methodological issues under the Convention:
 - (a) Review of information on greenhouse gas inventories reported by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention and related training needs;
 - (b) Greenhouse gas data interface;
 - (c) Emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport;
 - (d) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change guidelines for national greenhouse gas inventories.

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) Carbon dioxide capture and storage in geological formations as clean development mechanism project activities;
 - (c) Common metrics to calculate the CO₂ equivalence of greenhouse gases.
9. Matters relating to Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol.
10. Cooperation with relevant international organizations.
11. Other matters.
12. Report on the session.

B. Organization of the work of the session

(Agenda item 2 (b))

5. The SBSTA considered this sub-item at its 1st meeting, on 1 June, at which the Chair drew attention to the proposed programme of work posted on the UNFCCC website. On a proposal by the Chair, the SBSTA agreed to proceed on the basis of that programme of work. The secretariat informed the SBSTA of the status of documentation and about other relevant issues.

6. The SBSTA agreed to the provisional admittance of observer organizations that had applied to join the process,¹ on the basis of the provisions of Article 7, paragraph 6, of the Convention, without prejudice to subsequent action by the Conference of the Parties (COP).

III. Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change

(Agenda item 3)

1. Proceedings

7. The SBSTA considered this item at its 1st and 3rd meetings, on 1 and 10 June, respectively. It had before it documents FCCC/SBSTA/2009/INF.3, FCCC/SBSTA/2009/MISC.4 and FCCC/SBSTA/2009/MISC.6. Statements were made by representatives of seven Parties, including one speaking on behalf of AOSIS.

8. In addition, statements were made by representatives of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the Collaborative Partnership on Forests' (CPF) Global Forest Expert Panel on Adaptation of Forests to Climate Change² and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). A statement was also made on behalf of the trade union non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

9. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this item in informal consultations convened by the Chair with the assistance of Mr. Kishan Kumarsingh (Trinidad and Tobago) and Mr. Don Lemmen (Canada). At the 3rd meeting, Mr. Lemmen reported on these consultations.

¹ The observer organizations requesting provisional admittance were listed on pages 14 and 15 of the Daily Programme for 1 June 2009 (FCCC/2009/II/OD/1).

² The expert panel's assessment was coordinated by the International Union of Forest Research Organizations.

10. At its 3rd meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions³ proposed by the Chair.

2. Conclusions

11. The SBSTA welcomed the progress report for the period from SBSTA 29 to SBSTA 30,⁴ and took note of documents FCCC/SBSTA/2009/MISC.4 and FCCC/SBSTA/2009/MISC.6 containing views from Parties and relevant organizations on measures, methodologies and tools for increasing economic resilience to climate change and reducing reliance on vulnerable economic sectors; and on approaches to, and experiences in, integrating and expanding adaptation planning and action at national, subnational, community and local levels, and lessons learned, good practices, gaps, needs, barriers and constraints to adaptation, respectively.

12. The SBSTA expressed its gratitude to the Governments of Cuba and Egypt for hosting the technical workshops on integrating practices, tools and systems for climate risk assessment and management and disaster risk reduction strategies into national policies and programmes; and on increasing economic resilience to climate change and reducing reliance on vulnerable economic sectors, including through economic diversification, respectively.

13. The SBSTA welcomed the direct engagement of, and the contributions provided by, Parties and a wide range of organizations⁵ in the implementation of the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change. The SBSTA expressed its appreciation to the organizations that have undertaken, or stated their intention to undertake, actions in support of the objective of the Nairobi work programme, including through submissions of action pledges.⁶

14. The SBSTA recognized the need to enhance the catalytic role of the Nairobi work programme and agreed to intensify its efforts toward this end. It requested the secretariat to continue its efforts in engaging organizations, in accordance with the conclusions of the SBSTA at its twenty-eighth session, in the implementation of the Nairobi work programme.

15. The SBSTA considered the ongoing work by the secretariat, under the guidance of the Chair of the SBSTA, on further enhancing the outreach of the Nairobi work programme to relevant stakeholders at community, national and regional levels, including those undertaking activities relating to education, training and awareness-raising. It requested the secretariat to continue these efforts.

16. The SBSTA welcomed the dissemination of user-friendly information products developed by the secretariat to promote the outputs and information produced under the Nairobi work programme, and requested the secretariat to further develop and disseminate these outputs.

IV. Development and transfer of technologies

(Agenda item 4)

1. Proceedings

17. The SBSTA considered this item at its 1st and 3rd meetings, on 1 and 10 June, respectively. It had before it document FCCC/SBSTA/2009/INF.1 and three reports of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT), documents FCCC/SB/2009/1 and Summary, FCCC/SB/2009/2 and Summary, and FCCC/SB/2009/3 and Summary. Statements were made by representatives of six Parties.

³ Adopted as document FCCC/SBSTA/2009/L.2.

⁴ FCCC/SBSTA/2009/INF.3.

⁵ There were 136 Nairobi work programme partner organizations as at 1 June 2009.

⁶ Eighty-four action pledges had been submitted by Nairobi work programme partner organizations as at 1 June 2009.

18. In addition, one statement was made on behalf of the business and industry NGOs and one by a representative of the environmental NGOs.

19. At the 1st meeting, the Chair invited Mr. Bruce Wilson (Australia), Vice-Chair of the EGTT, to report on the group's activities. At the same meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider the EGTT reports mentioned in paragraph 17 above in a joint contact group with the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), co-chaired by Mr. Carlos Fuller (Belize) and Mr. Holger Liptow (Germany). At the 3rd meeting, Mr. Fuller reported on the joint contact group's consultations.

20. At its 3rd meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions⁷ proposed by the Chair.

2. Conclusions

21. The SBSTA and the SBI welcomed the election of Mr. Arthur Rolle (Bahamas) as Chair and Mr. Wilson as Vice-Chair of the EGTT for 2009.

22. The SBSTA and the SBI took note of the oral report by the Vice-Chair of the EGTT on the outcomes of the group's meetings held from 24 to 26 February 2009 and from 13 to 14 May 2009, in Bonn, Germany. The SBSTA and the SBI commended the EGTT for providing its reports to this session. The SBSTA and the SBI welcomed the initiative of the EGTT to hold an informal dialogue with the business community in conjunction with its meeting in May 2009, during which representatives of the international business community communicated their positions and expressed their desire to play an even more active role, which is essential to the success of the process. The SBSTA and the SBI noted that further thought should be given to establishing an effective means of engaging the private sector more fully in this process. The SBSTA and the SBI encouraged the EGTT to continue engaging with other relevant stakeholders, including public and private financial institutions, NGOs and academia, in its work, as appropriate.

23. The SBSTA and the SBI welcomed the reports of the EGTT on financing options⁸ and a long-term strategy,⁹ and the draft report of the EGTT on performance indicators.¹⁰

24. The SBSTA and the SBI looked forward to the final report of the EGTT on performance indicators, to be made available at their thirty-first sessions. This report will contain a set of indicators that could be used by the SBI as one of the tools to conduct the review and assessment of the effectiveness of the implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 1(c) and 5, of the Convention, and to regularly monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of the technology transfer framework,¹¹ as requested by decision 4/CP.13.

25. The SBSTA and the SBI noted that the EGTT reports on financing options and a long-term strategy contain a wealth of information and a range of important findings that could inform Parties in their deliberations on matters relating to technology development and transfer as part of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA). The SBSTA and the SBI invited the AWG-LCA to consider, as appropriate, information contained in these reports. The SBSTA and the SBI also invited the AWG-LCA to consider, as appropriate, the report referred to in paragraph 24 above once it is finalized.

⁷ Adopted as document FCCC/SBSTA/2009/L.8.

⁸ FCCC/SB/2009/2 and Summary.

⁹ FCCC/SB/2009/3 and Summary.

¹⁰ FCCC/SB/2009/1 and Summary.

¹¹ The framework for meaningful and effective actions to enhance the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention.

26. The SBSTA noted with appreciation the second synthesis report prepared by the secretariat on technology needs identified by Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties).¹² It welcomed the completion of 69 technology needs assessments (TNAs) by non-Annex I Parties and encouraged non-Annex I Parties to complete or update their TNAs and to submit them to the secretariat for posting on the UNFCCC technology information clearing house (TT:CLEAR). The SBSTA also noted that one developed country Party not included in Annex II to the Convention has also submitted a TNA report.

27. The SBSTA recognized that the large number of TNAs submitted provide a basis for analysis of technology needs and that the synthesis report referred to in paragraph 26 above therefore offers a wide range of information on regional and sector-specific technology needs, barriers to technology transfer, capacity-building needs and opportunities for technology transfer. The SBSTA noted that TNAs provide a good basis for enhancing the implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 1(c) and 5, of the Convention.

28. The SBSTA welcomed the updated handbook *Conducting Technology Needs Assessments for Climate Change*,¹³ jointly prepared by the United Nations Development Programme and the secretariat in cooperation with the EGTT and the Climate Technology Initiative. The SBSTA encouraged non-Annex I Parties to use this handbook when assessing their technology needs. The SBSTA noted that the handbook should be considered a living document that could be updated and improved in the future.

29. The SBSTA noted with appreciation the offer of the Government of Botswana to host the African regional workshop on preparing technology transfer projects for financing to be held from 19 to 21 August 2009 in Gaborone, Botswana. It requested the secretariat to use the UNFCCC publication *Preparing and Presenting Proposals: A Guidebook on Preparing Technology Transfer Projects for Financing*¹⁴ in conducting this workshop.

30. The SBSTA requested the secretariat, subject to the availability of resources:

- (a) To widely disseminate, in electronic and printed forms, the two reports of the EGTT on financing options and a long-term strategy referred to in paragraph 23 above and the report on performance indicators referred to in paragraph 24 above, once it is finalized;
- (b) To prepare a report on the information required for using the performance indicators to support the review of the implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 1(c) and 5, of the Convention in accordance with decision 13/CP.1 and to regularly monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of the technology transfer framework, in accordance with decision 4/CP.13, and make it available for consideration by the SBSTA at its thirty-second session.

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

(Agenda item 5)

1. Proceedings

31. The SBSTA considered this item at its 1st and 3rd meetings, on 1 and 10 June, respectively. It had before it documents FCCC/SBSTA/2009/2, FCCC/SBSTA/2009/MISC.1 and Add.1 and 2, FCCC/SBSTA/2009/MISC.2 and Add.1 and 2 and FCCC/TP/2009/1. Statements were made by representatives of three Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the Congo Basin countries.

¹² FCCC/SBSTA/2009/INF.1.

¹³ <<http://unfccc.int/ttclear/pdf/TNA%20Handbook%20-%20Advance%20Document%20June09.pdf>>.

¹⁴ This guidebook was launched at the twelfth session of the COP in November 2006. It is available at <<http://unfccc.int/ttclear/jsp/Guidebook.jsp>>.

32. In addition, statements were made by a representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) on behalf of CPF, by a representative of the United Nations Forum on Forests, by a representative speaking on behalf of the environmental NGOs and by a representative speaking on behalf of the indigenous peoples organizations.

33. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this item in a contact group co-chaired by Ms. Lilian Portillo (Paraguay) and Mr. Audun Rosland (Norway). At the 3rd meeting, Ms. Portillo reported on the contact group's consultations.

34. At its 3rd meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions¹⁵ proposed by the Chair.

2. Conclusions

35. The SBSTA took note of the report on the expert meeting on methodological issues relating to reference emission levels and reference levels, which was held in Bonn, Germany, from 23 to 24 March 2009.¹⁶ It expressed its appreciation to the Governments of Belgium, Norway and Switzerland for providing financial support for the expert meeting. It also expressed its appreciation to the Government of Germany for providing the meeting facilities.

36. Continuing in its programme of work on methodological issues, as contained in decision 2/CP.13, paragraphs 7 (a) and 11, the SBSTA considered the text of a draft decision on methodological guidance for the implementation of activities relating to decision 2/CP.13 (this draft is contained in annex I). In its consideration of the draft text, the SBSTA took into account the following, inter alia:

- (a) The outcomes of the expert meeting referred to in paragraph 35 above as described in the report on the meeting;
- (b) The information contained in the technical paper entitled "Cost of implementing methodologies and monitoring systems relating to estimates of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, the assessment of carbon stocks and greenhouse gas emissions from changes in forest cover, and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks".¹⁷

37. The SBSTA agreed to continue its work on this matter at its thirty-first session, on the basis of the draft text contained in annex I.

38. The SBSTA took note of the information on experiences and views submitted by Parties on needs for technical and institutional capacity-building and cooperation,¹⁸ and the views of Parties and accredited observers on issues relating to indigenous peoples and local communities for the development and application of methodologies.¹⁹

39. The SBSTA recognized that in order to generate accurate and precise data and information for establishing reference emission levels and reference levels as contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2008/13, paragraph 40, and for establishing and operating monitoring systems, there are research priorities and capacity-building needs, such as those identified in the outcomes of the expert meeting referred to in paragraph 35 above and the views submitted by Parties referred to in paragraph 38 above.

¹⁵ Adopted as document FCCC/SBSTA/2009/L.9.

¹⁶ FCCC/SBSTA/2009/2.

¹⁷ FCCC/TP/2009/1.

¹⁸ FCCC/SBSTA/2009/MISC.2 and Add.1 and 2.

¹⁹ The submissions from Parties are contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2009/MISC.1 and Add.1 and 2. The submissions from accredited observers are posted on the UNFCCC website at <http://unfccc.int/parties_observers/ngo/submissions/items/3689.php>.

40. The SBSTA took note of the oral report by its Chair, made during its opening plenary meeting on 1 June 2009, on ways of facilitating the coordination of the activities relating to decision 2/CP.13. It requested its Chair to continue exploring ways of facilitating such coordination and to report back at its thirty-first session.

41. The SBSTA took note of the importance of all methodological issues contained in decision 2/CP.13 and those referred to in paragraph 36 above, and noted that it may need to consider further guidance on methodological issues in accordance with any relevant decisions adopted by the COP at its fifteenth session.

42. The SBSTA reminded and encouraged Parties, relevant organizations and stakeholders to continue sharing information relating to decision 2/CP.13, paragraphs 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11, via the Web Platform on the UNFCCC website.²⁰

VI. Research and systematic observation

(Agenda item 6)

1. Proceedings

43. The SBSTA considered this item at its 1st and 3rd meetings, on 1 and 10 June, respectively. It had before it documents FCCC/SBSTA/2009/MISC.5, FCCC/SBSTA/2009/MISC.7 and Add.1, FCCC/SBSTA/2009/MISC.8 and FCCC/SBSTA/2008/MISC.11. Statements were made by representatives of three Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

44. In addition, statements were made by the Chair of the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) Steering Committee, by a representative of FAO speaking on behalf of the Global Terrestrial Observing System (GTOS) and by a representative of Thailand speaking on behalf of the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites (CEOS).

45. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this item in informal consultations convened by the Chair with the assistance of Mr. Sergio Castellari (Italy) and Mr. Clifford Mahlung (Jamaica). At the 3rd meeting, Mr. Mahlung reported on these consultations.

46. At its 3rd meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions²¹ proposed by the Chair.

2. Conclusions

47. The SBSTA expressed its appreciation to the regional and international climate change research programmes and organizations (hereinafter referred to as research programmes and organizations) and to the IPCC for the valuable updated information on developments in research activities and on emerging scientific findings relevant to the Convention. This information was provided during the meeting that

²⁰ <http://unfccc.int/methods_science/redd/items/4531.php>.

²¹ Adopted as document FCCC/SBSTA/2009/L.6.

took place during SBSTA 30 as part of the research dialogue in the context of decision 9/CP.11²² and in the submissions compiled in document FCCC/SBSTA/2009/MISC.5. The SBSTA took note of a list prepared by the secretariat of international and regional programmes and organizations active in areas of research relevant to climate change.²³

48. The SBSTA affirmed the valuable role of the research dialogue in providing new scientific information that emerges from climate change research in between publication of the IPCC Assessment Reports. It also noted the importance of such information for informing deliberations within the UNFCCC process. The SBSTA invited the research programmes and organizations to continue to provide, as part of the research dialogue, information on developments in the research activities outlined in document FCCC/SBSTA/2007/4, paragraph 47 (a–f). It requested the secretariat to make the presentations that are given as part of the dialogue available on the UNFCCC website in such a way that they can be reached by a wide audience.

49. The SBSTA agreed that meetings under this dialogue should be continued, during the thirty-second and subsequent sessions of the SBSTA, and organized in such a way that more time is devoted both to in-depth consideration by Parties of new scientific findings and developments in research activities and to presentations by Parties. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to make arrangements accordingly when organizing meetings under the dialogue.

50. The SBSTA invited Parties to provide to the secretariat, by 22 March 2010, their views on topics to be discussed at the dialogue meeting to take place during SBSTA 32, taking into account developments in research activities outlined in document FCCC/SBSTA/2007/4, paragraph 47 (a–f).

51. The SBSTA welcomed the information from the IPCC regarding its plans for the Fifth Assessment Report (AR5). It recalled its conclusions from its twenty-ninth session, which noted that Parties may provide information on scientific and technical questions that they wish to be considered in the AR5 process through their IPCC focal points.²⁴

52. The SBSTA encouraged the research programmes and organizations to continue to undertake further studies to enhance the understanding of climate change and to address key uncertainties identified in the Fourth Assessment Report of the IPCC, and to enhance their efforts towards greater integration of climate-related research across all disciplines. It also encouraged the research programmes and organizations to further enhance their activities relating to developing countries.

53. The SBSTA encouraged Parties and research programmes and organizations to enhance their existing efforts to build capacity for research in developing countries, in particular those aimed at supporting adaptation efforts such as those identified as part of the ongoing activities of the Nairobi work programme.

54. The SBSTA expressed its appreciation for the report on progress with the *Implementation Plan for the Global Observing System for Climate in Support of the UNFCCC* (hereinafter referred to as the GCOS implementation plan) prepared by the secretariat of GCOS under the guidance of the GCOS

²² Alongside the IPCC, the following research programmes and organizations were represented at the meeting: the Earth System Science Partnership, the World Climate Research Programme, the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme, the International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change, DIVERSITAS, the International Alliance of Research Universities, START (Global Change System for Analysis, Research and Training), the Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research, the Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research and the Seventh Framework Programme of the European Community and associated countries. Further information and presentations are available at <<http://unfccc.int/3461.php>>.

²³ Available at <<http://unfccc.int/3461.php>>.

²⁴ FCCC/SBSTA/2008/13, paragraph 85.

Steering Committee, and for the synthesis report on national information on systematic observations for climate.²⁵ It noted the significant progress made in the implementation of the various observing systems relevant to the Convention, but also noted that limited progress has been made in filling gaps in in-situ observing systems in developing countries and that the funding available for many important systems is small in relation to what is needed. The SBSTA noted that according to the GCOS progress report, priority should be given over the next five years to the following:

- (a) The urgent need for funding support for implementation of the GCOS regional action plans developed during 2001–2006;
- (b) Immediate attention to the design and implementation of the national and local-scale networks needed for impact assessment and adaptation to climate change;
- (c) The appointment of GCOS national coordinators in many more than the present 14 countries that have well-established national coordination arrangements for climate observations;
- (d) Much stronger and higher-level commitment of Parties to the GCOS cooperation mechanism for supporting GCOS implementation in developing countries;
- (e) Finding new mechanisms for ensuring sustained long-term operation of essential in situ networks, especially for the oceanic and terrestrial domains, that are presently supported by project-timescale research funding;
- (f) Strong support for the further development and promulgation of observational standards for the full range of terrestrial climate variables;
- (g) Continued encouragement for the coordinated implementation and long-term continuity of the cross-cutting space-based component of GCOS;
- (h) Strong support for the observational and research-based “Global Framework for Climate Services” proposed for endorsement by World Climate Conference-3;
- (i) Reaffirmation of the value of detailed national reports on systematic observations under the UNFCCC as a mechanism for fostering, focusing and guiding GCOS implementation at the national level.

55. The SBSTA urged Parties and invited relevant United Nations agencies and international organizations to take steps to address the priorities and gaps identified in the GCOS progress report, in particular the implementation of the GCOS regional action plans, and ensuring a sustained long-term operation of in situ networks, especially for the oceanic and terrestrial domains.

56. The SBSTA stressed that addressing these priorities would help countries to adapt to climate change on a basis of sound data and information.

57. The SBSTA noted that an updated GCOS implementation plan that takes into account emerging priorities, such as the need for data for adaptation, may assist in continuing progress with GCOS implementation. It therefore invited the GCOS secretariat to prepare, under the guidance of the GCOS Steering Committee, an update of the GCOS implementation plan before its thirty-third session.

58. The SBSTA invited the GCOS secretariat to include, in this updated GCOS implementation plan, a breakdown of costs involved. The costs should be broken down by region, observing system and between developed and developing countries. The SBSTA invited the GCOS secretariat to provide a

²⁵ FCCC/SBSTA/2009/MISC.7 and Add.1.

provisional updated implementation plan in conjunction with a provisional estimation of costs, before COP 15, and requested the secretariat to make this information available as a miscellaneous document.

59. The SBSTA welcomed the support given to the GCOS secretariat. The SBSTA noted the overall expected increase in workload for the GCOS secretariat that would emerge from addressing the priorities and gaps identified in the GCOS progress report. It therefore invited all of the GCOS sponsoring agencies²⁶ to consider ways to provide adequate resources for supporting this work.

60. The SBSTA expressed its appreciation for the updated progress report by the secretariat of GTOS on progress made in assessing the status of the development of standards for each of the essential climate variables (ECVs) in the terrestrial domain and on the framework for the preparation of guidance materials, standards and reporting guidelines for terrestrial observing systems for climate²⁷ which was further developed following the guidance of the SBSTA at its twenty-seventh session.²⁸

61. The SBSTA welcomed the proposal contained in the updated progress report for a joint terrestrial framework mechanism between relevant agencies of the United Nations and the International Organization for Standardization, and encouraged the GTOS secretariat and the GTOS sponsoring agencies to implement the framework. The SBSTA also invited the GTOS secretariat and the GTOS sponsoring agencies to elaborate a work plan for developing observational standards and protocols for the 13 terrestrial ECVs assessed. It invited the GTOS secretariat to report on the results of the implementation of the framework and its elaboration of the work plan at SBSTA 33.

62. The SBSTA expressed its appreciation for the updated report provided by CEOS, on behalf of Parties that support space agencies involved in global observations, to the SBSTA at its twenty-ninth session.²⁹ It welcomed the progress made by those agencies in responding to the GCOS implementation plan and the support of CEOS to the space-based observations of GCOS. The SBSTA further welcomed the commitment by CEOS member agencies to work towards improved availability of current and future data for forest carbon monitoring, as expressed in a statement delivered by a representative of CEOS.

63. The SBSTA encouraged coordinated implementation of the cross-cutting space-based components of GCOS to continue over the long term, including the continued coordinated response to the needs identified in the GCOS implementation plan through CEOS. It also encouraged CEOS and the Parties that support space agencies involved in global observations to continue and if possible accelerate development of methodologies, and validation and inter-comparison of satellite-based applications for the terrestrial domain. The SBSTA invited CEOS to report at its thirty-third session on progress made in its efforts to meet the relevant needs of the Convention.

64. The SBSTA invited the participants of the forthcoming World Climate Conference-3, to be held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 31 August to 4 September 2009, to take note of the needs of the Convention, in particular with respect to research and systematic observation. It invited WMO to provide information on the outcome of the conference to inform the work under the Convention.

65. The SBSTA invited the AWG-LCA to note the importance of research and systematic observation in underpinning the implementation of the Convention. The SBSTA also invited the AWG-LCA to note that such research and systematic observation needs to be strengthened, particularly in developing countries. The SBSTA emphasized that any enhanced action on adaptation should take into account the need to strengthen adaptation-related research and systematic observation. The AWG-LCA is invited to take into account such needs in its deliberations.

²⁶ WMO, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme and the International Council for Science.

²⁷ FCCC/SBSTA/2009/MISC.8, which supersedes FCCC/SBSTA/2008/MISC.12.

²⁸ FCCC/SBSTA/2007/16, paragraph 40.

²⁹ FCCC/SBSTA/2008/MISC.11.

66. The SBSTA agreed to recommend a draft decision on this matter for adoption by the COP at its fifteenth session.³⁰

VII. Methodological issues under the Convention

(Agenda item 7)

A. Review of information on greenhouse gas inventories reported by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention and related training needs

(Agenda item 7 (a))

1. Proceedings

67. The SBSTA considered this sub-item at its 2nd and 3rd meetings, on 2 and 10 June, respectively. It had before it document FCCC/SBSTA/2009/INF.2. A statement was made by a representative of one Party.

68. At its 2nd meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this item in informal consultations convened by the Chair with the assistance of Ms. Anke Herold (Germany). At the 3rd meeting, Ms. Herold reported on these consultations.

69. At its 3rd meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions³¹ proposed by the Chair.

2. Conclusions

70. The SBSTA took note of the information contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2009/INF.2 and its annex on activities relating to the review of information submitted by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties) under the Convention on greenhouse gas (GHG) emission inventories, which includes information on planned and prioritized activities to manage the reporting and review processes for 2010–2011.

71. The SBSTA re-emphasized the urgent need to strengthen the secretariat's capacity to manage the reporting and review processes (including the training of GHG inventory review experts, planning and conducting the reviews, organizing the lead reviewers' meetings and the further development of the GHG information system) and to prioritize these fundamental activities.³²

72. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to continue to support the reporting and review processes by implementing the following activities:

- (a) Facilitate the work of the lead reviewers, including by organizing their annual meetings;
- (b) Develop and implement the updated training programme under the Convention referred to in paragraph 79 below, including by organizing an annual training seminar;
- (c) Manage the reporting and review processes, including through the provision of data reports and review tools to the expert review teams (ERTs) and by improving these reports and tools based on feedback from ERTs and lead reviewers.

73. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to implement the following additional activities, subject to the availability of resources:

- (a) Enhance the training activities, including by organizing regional training seminars and developing new online training courses and seminars for experienced GHG inventory

³⁰ FCCC/SBSTA/2009/L.6/Add.1. For the final text see FCCC/SBSTA/2009/3/Add.1.

³¹ Adopted as document FCCC/SBSTA/2009/L.7.

³² FCCC/SBSTA/2008/13, paragraph 66.

review experts, as well as creating an additional post at Professional level for an officer responsible for training activities;

- (b) Strengthen its capacity to manage and improve the review process, including enhanced secretarial support to review activities and creating an additional post at Professional level for an officer responsible for quality assurance of review activities;
- (c) Prepare enhanced input of analytical materials on methodological and guideline-related issues for the lead reviewers' meetings;
- (d) Facilitate consultations and communication among lead reviewers on complex issues, using various means, including by planning and developing a 'virtual team room', that will also facilitate consultations and communication among GHG inventory review experts during the review process.

74. The SBSTA requested the secretariat, in implementing the activities referred to in paragraph 73 above, to give priority to the enhanced training activities and the quality assurance of review activities.

75. The SBSTA invited Annex I Parties in a position to do so to provide the necessary supplementary funding for the activities referred to in paragraph 73 above.

76. The SBSTA reiterated its request to Parties to nominate experts to the roster of experts and to update the roster at least once a year. The SBSTA encouraged Parties to make available as many GHG inventory review experts as feasible for the review process.

77. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to add a dedicated page on its website with information on the training for GHG inventory review experts under the Convention, including procedures for the nomination of experts to the roster of experts, scheduled courses and examinations.

78. The SBSTA requested lead reviewers to consider, at their next meeting, the need to provide more guidance to new GHG inventory review experts on approaches to conducting reviews, including differences in the level of detail between different types of reviews, and ways to provide this guidance to new GHG inventory review experts.

79. The SBSTA decided to recommend a draft decision on the training programme for GHG inventory review experts for the technical review of GHG inventories of Annex I Parties, for adoption by the COP at its fifteenth session.³³

B. Greenhouse gas data interface

(Agenda item 7 (b))

1. Proceedings

80. The SBSTA considered this sub-item at its 1st and 3rd meetings, on 1 and 10 June, respectively.

81. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this item in informal consultations convened by the Chair with the assistance of Ms. Erasmia Kitou (European Community). At the 3rd meeting, Ms. Kitou reported on these consultations.

82. At its 3rd meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions³⁴ proposed by the Chair.

2. Conclusions

³³ FCCC/SBSTA/2009/L.7/Add.1. For the final text see FCCC/SBSTA/2009/3/Add.1.

³⁴ Adopted as document FCCC/SBSTA/2009/L.4.

83. The SBSTA welcomed the progress made by the secretariat in further developing the GHG data interface, including annual updates of inventory data reported by Annex I Parties, the integration of inventory data reported by non-Annex I Parties in their national communications, and the provision of access through the interface to activity data and implied emission factors as reported to the secretariat,³⁵ population and gross domestic product (GDP) data³⁶ and national emissions data for the base year under the Kyoto Protocol for those Annex I Parties that are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol.³⁷ The SBSTA acknowledged that the GHG data interface has become a useful and versatile tool that is actively used for viewing and retrieving GHG inventory data provided by Parties under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol.

84. The SBSTA noted that owing to the lack of resources, the secretariat has not yet included in the interface a function to provide, in a simple and user-friendly form, the facility to calculate user-defined indicators from the emissions, population and GDP data available through the interface.³⁸

85. The SBSTA, responding to the request by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its fourth session,³⁹ considered means of providing online access to information contained in the compilation and accounting database. The SBSTA found that the integration of such information into the interface is technically feasible, and requested the secretariat to include this information in the interface before the thirty-third session of the SBSTA, subject to the availability of resources.

86. The SBSTA noted that the lack of resources has become a constraint for the implementation of some functions of the interface. It urged Parties in a position to do so to provide resources for the development of the interface. The SBSTA recommended that further improvements to the interface be prioritized in line with the following guiding principles:

- (a) Continue to update GHG data reported by Annex I Parties in their national inventories and by non-Annex I Parties in their national communications;
- (b) Continue to develop and improve the quality assurance/quality control procedures in order to minimize errors, inconsistencies and gaps in the interface;
- (c) Explore possible ways in which the interface could be updated more frequently in order to correct errors;
- (d) Include information from the compilation and accounting database as referred to in paragraph 85 above.

87. The SBSTA agreed to consider, at its thirty-third session, matters relating to the interface with a view to evaluating progress and determining next steps.

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

(Agenda item 7 (c))

1. Proceedings

³⁵ FCCC/SBSTA/2007/4, paragraph 65.

³⁶ As footnote 35 above.

³⁷ FCCC/SBSTA/2007/16, paragraph 75.

³⁸ FCCC/SBSTA/2007/16, paragraph 74.

³⁹ FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/11, paragraph 80.

88. The SBSTA considered this sub-item at its 1st and 3rd meetings, on 1 and 10 June, respectively. Statements were made by representatives of six Parties. Statements were also made by representatives of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

89. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed that the Chair would draft conclusions and present them to the SBSTA at its 3rd meeting.

90. At its 3rd meeting, the SBSTA considered conclusions⁴⁰ proposed by the Chair and adopted them as amended in the course of the meeting.

2. Conclusions

91. The SBSTA noted the information received from the secretariats of ICAO and IMO on their ongoing work on emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport, and the views expressed by Parties on this information.

92. The SBSTA invited the secretariats of ICAO and IMO to report, at future sessions of the SBSTA, on relevant work on this issue.

D. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change guidelines for national greenhouse gas inventories (Agenda item 7 (d))

1. Proceedings

93. The SBSTA considered this sub-item at its 2nd and 3rd meetings, on 2 and 10 June, respectively. It had before it document FCCC/SBSTA/2009/MISC.3. A statement was made by a representative of one Party. In addition, a statement was made by a representative of the IPCC.

94. At its 2nd meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this sub-item in informal consultations convened by the Chair with the assistance of Ms. Riitta Pipatti (Finland) and Mr. Hongwei Yang (China). At the 3rd meeting, Ms. Pipatti reported on these consultations.

95. At its 3rd meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions⁴¹ proposed by the Chair.

2. Conclusions

96. The SBSTA recalled that, at its twenty-fourth session, the IPCC made available the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* (hereinafter referred to as the 2006 IPCC Guidelines),⁴² as requested by the SBSTA at its seventeenth session.

97. At its twenty-sixth session, the SBSTA had agreed to continue its consideration of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines at its thirtieth session and encouraged Parties in a position to do so to gain experience with these guidelines.⁴³ The SBSTA welcomed the submissions subsequently received from Parties on their experience in using the guidelines. These submissions also contain information on further considerations related to the future revision of 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” (hereinafter referred to as the UNFCCC Annex I reporting guidelines) and considerations related to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, and are compiled in document FCCC/SBSTA/2009/MISC.3.

98. The SBSTA acknowledged that the 2006 IPCC Guidelines contain the most recent scientific methodologies available to estimate emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs not controlled

⁴⁰ FCCC/SBSTA/2009/L.3.

⁴¹ Adopted as document FCCC/SBSTA/2009/L.11.

⁴² <<http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/index.htm>>.

⁴³ FCCC/SBSTA/2007/14, paragraphs 55 and 56.

by the Montreal Protocol, and recognized that Parties have gained experience with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. The SBSTA also acknowledged that the information contained in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines enables Parties to further improve the quality of their GHG inventories. It further acknowledged the need to address methodological issues arising from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, including, *inter alia*, those listed in annex II, in relation to reporting of anthropogenic emissions and removals of GHGs under the Convention.

99. The SBSTA agreed that the process for Annex I Parties to implement the use of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines should be through a revision of the UNFCCC Annex I reporting guidelines, including the common reporting format (CRF) tables, taking into consideration the methodological issues in paragraph 98 above.

100. In undertaking a revision of the UNFCCC Annex I reporting guidelines, the SBSTA also noted the need to take into account the ongoing considerations under the Convention.

101. The SBSTA agreed to launch a work programme in 2010 for the revision of the UNFCCC Annex I reporting guidelines, including the CRF tables, with a view to recommending revised UNFCCC reporting guidelines for adoption by the COP, for regular use starting in 2015.

102. The SBSTA agreed on the scope of the work programme, covering the revision of the UNFCCC Annex I reporting guidelines and addressing the methodological issues related to reporting when using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, as presented in annex II.

103. The SBSTA invited Parties to submit to the secretariat, by 15 February 2010, their views on the following issues for compilation into a miscellaneous document:

- (a) The process and timelines for implementing the work programme referred to in paragraph 101 above;
- (b) Issues related to the revision of the UNFCCC Annex I reporting guidelines;
- (c) Methodological issues related to reporting when using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines;
- (d) Areas in which the SBSTA may consider inviting the IPCC to carry out additional work and contribute to the work programme.

104. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to synthesize these submissions into a report for consideration by the SBSTA at its thirty-second session.

105. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to organize, subject to the availability of resources, two workshops on this work programme in 2010: one in the first half of the year, and the other in the second half. The first workshop should address key issues relating to the revision of the UNFCCC Annex I reporting guidelines and the second should address the methodological issues related to reporting when using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. Both workshops should cover issues included in the submissions referred to in paragraph 103 above and also those contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2009/MISC.3.

106. The SBSTA invited Annex I Parties in a position to do so to provide financial support for these workshops.

107. The SBSTA noted the need for capacity-building to facilitate all Parties' use of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. The SBSTA also noted the work of the IPCC that is helping to facilitate the use of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, including its efforts to develop inventory software and the emission factor database.⁴⁴

⁴⁴ <<http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/EFDB/main.php>>.

It invited the IPCC and other relevant organizations to strengthen their efforts in this area, including on the elements of the work programme contained in annex II.

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))

Proceedings

108. The SBSTA considered this sub-item at its 2nd and 3rd meetings, on 2 and 10 June, respectively. A statement was made by a representative of one Party.

109. At its 2nd meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this item in informal consultations convened by the Chair with the assistance of Mr. Samuel Adejuwon (Nigeria). At the 3rd meeting, the SBSTA Chair, in the absence and on behalf of Mr. Adejuwon, reported that these consultations were inconclusive. In accordance with rule 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, the item will be forwarded to the thirty-first session of the SBSTA.

B. Carbon dioxide capture and storage in geological formations as clean development mechanism project activities

(Agenda item 8 (b))

1. Proceedings

110. The SBSTA considered this sub-item at its 2nd and 3rd meetings, on 2 and 10 June, respectively. Statements were made by representatives of seven Parties. In addition, one statement was made by a representative speaking on behalf of the business and industry NGOs.

111. At its 2nd meeting, the SBSTA agreed that the Chair would hold consultations and present draft conclusions to the SBSTA at its 3rd meeting.

112. At its 3rd meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions⁴⁵ proposed by the Chair.

2. Conclusions

113. The SBSTA took note of decision 2/CMP.4, which requested the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism (CDM) to assess the implications of the possible inclusion of carbon dioxide capture and storage (CCS) in geological formations as CDM project activities, taking into account technical, methodological and legal issues, and to report back on this issue to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its fifth session.

114. The SBSTA invited Parties that may wish to do so to submit to the secretariat, by 28 September 2009, further views on issues relevant to the consideration of CCS in geological formations as CDM project activities, for compilation by the secretariat into a miscellaneous document.

115. The SBSTA agreed to continue its consideration of this matter at its thirty-first session.

C. Common metrics to calculate the CO₂ equivalence of greenhouse gases

(Agenda item 8 (c))

⁴⁵ Adopted as document FCCC/SBSTA/2009/L.12.

Proceedings

116. The SBSTA considered this sub-item at its 2nd and 3rd meetings, on 2 and 10 June, respectively. Statements were made by five Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States. In addition, a statement was made by a representative of the IPCC.

117. At its 2nd meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this sub-item in informal consultations convened by the Chair with the assistance of Mr. Michael Gytarsky (Russian Federation). At the 3rd meeting, Mr. Gytarsky reported that these consultations were inconclusive. In accordance with rule 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, the item will be forwarded to the thirty-first session of the SBSTA.

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

(Agenda item 9)

1. Proceedings

118. The SBSTA considered this item at its 2nd and 3rd meetings, on 2 and 10 June, respectively.

119. At its 2nd meeting, the SBSTA agreed to establish a joint contact group to consider this agenda item and the SBI agenda item “Matters relating to Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol”, co-chaired by Mr. Eduardo Calvo Buendia (Peru) and Ms. Kristin Tilley (Australia). At the 3rd meeting, Ms. Tilley reported on the joint contact group’s consultations.

120. At its 3rd meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions⁴⁶ proposed by the Chair.

2. Conclusions

121. A joint contact group was set up to discuss the SBSTA agenda item “Matters relating to Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol” and the SBI agenda item “Matters relating to Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol” during the thirtieth sessions of the SBSTA and the SBI. In the establishment of this joint contact group, the Chairs of the SBSTA and the SBI directed that equal time be allocated to the consideration of each item.

122. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed to continue their discussions on these matters in a joint contact group to be established by the SBSTA and the SBI at their thirty-first sessions. They agreed to resume the consideration of these matters at their thirty-first sessions, based on the draft text contained in annex III.

X. Cooperation with relevant international organizations

(Agenda item 10)

1. Proceedings

123. The SBSTA considered this item at its 2nd and 3rd meetings, on 2 and 10 June, respectively. A statement was made by a representative of one Party. In addition, statements were made by the Executive Secretary and by representatives of the secretariat for the Vienna Convention for the Protection

⁴⁶ Adopted as document FCCC/SBSTA/2009/L.10.

of the Ozone Layer and its Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (the Ozone Secretariat), the CBD and the IPCC.

124. At its 2nd meeting, the SBSTA agreed that the Chair would draft conclusions and present them to the SBSTA at its 3rd meeting.

125. At its 3rd meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions⁴⁷ proposed by the Chair.

2. Conclusions

126. The SBSTA noted the statement by the Executive Secretary on cooperative activities and efforts by United Nations entities and intergovernmental organizations to address climate change and to contribute to the work of the Convention. These include activities undertaken under the Joint Liaison Group between the CBD, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

127. The SBSTA also noted the statements by representatives of the Ozone Secretariat, the CBD and the IPCC on their activities and efforts to address climate change and on their contributions to the work of the Convention.

128. With reference to the information provided by the Executive Secretary, the SBSTA requested the secretariat to prepare, before sessions at which that agenda item is taken up, an information paper summarizing relevant cooperative activities, to enable Parties to comment on this information, as appropriate.

XI. Other matters

(Agenda item 11)

129. No other matters were raised.

XII. Report on the session

(Agenda item 12)

130. At its 3rd meeting, on 10 June, the SBSTA considered and adopted the draft report on its thirtieth session.⁴⁸ At the same meeting, on a proposal by the Chair, the SBSTA authorized the Rapporteur to complete the report on the session, with the assistance of the secretariat and under the guidance of the Chair.

XIII. Closure of the session

131. At the 3rd meeting, on 10 June, a representative of the Executive Secretary shared with the SBSTA a preliminary evaluation of the administrative and budgetary implications of conclusions adopted during the session. This follows decision 16/CP.9, paragraph 20, which requests the Executive Secretary to provide an indication of the administrative and budgetary implications of decisions⁴⁹ if these cannot be met from existing resources within the core budget.

132. During the session, the SBSTA requested the secretariat to carry out a number of activities that have administrative and budgetary implications. The majority of this work can be covered by the core budget or by resources that have already been included in the secretariat's initial estimated requirements under the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities for the next biennium. However, under agenda item 7 (d), "Methodological issues under the Convention: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

⁴⁷ Adopted as document FCCC/SBSTA/2009/L.5.

⁴⁸ Adopted as document FCCC/SBSTA/2009/L.1.

⁴⁹ While decision 16/CP.9 refers to "decisions", it also has implications for conclusions of the subsidiary bodies.

guidelines for national greenhouse gas inventories”, the SBSTA requested the secretariat to organize two workshops in 2010. This presents an unanticipated cost of approximately USD 120,000.

133. At the same meeting, the Chair thanked delegates, the chairs of contact groups and convenors of informal consultations for their contributions.

134. Closing statements were made by three Parties, namely, one speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, one on behalf of AOSIS and one on behalf of the LDCs.

Annex I**Draft text for a decision on methodological guidance for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries****[Draft decision [-/CP.15]****Decision on methodological guidance for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries**

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions 1/CP.13 and 2/CP.13,

Acknowledging the importance of reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries,

Noting the progress made by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice in its programme of work on methodological issues related to a range of policy approaches and positive incentives,

Noting also the range of ongoing activities and cooperative efforts being undertaken by Parties and international organizations, in accordance with decision 2/CP.13, paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 5,

Recognizing the need for full and effective engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities in, and the potential contribution of their knowledge to, monitoring and reporting of activities relating to decision 1/CP.13, paragraph 1 (b) (iii),

Recognizing the importance of promoting sustainable management of forests and co-benefits, including biodiversity, that may complement the aims and objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements,

Noting experiences and lessons learned from ongoing activities and efforts in capacity-building, testing methodologies and monitoring approaches, and a range of policy approaches and positive incentives[, including those guided by the indicative guidance contained in the annex to decision 2/CP.13],

1. *Requests* developing country Parties, on the basis of work conducted on the methodological issues set out in decision 2/CP.13, paragraphs 7 and 11, to take the following guidance into account for activities relating to decision 2/CP.13, and without prejudging any further relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties[, in particular those relating to measurement and reporting]:

- (a) [To identify drivers and activities within the country that result in reduced emissions, increases in removals and stabilization of carbon stocks in the forestry sector;]
- (b) Use the most recently adopted Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change guidance and guidelines, as appropriate, as a basis for estimating[, as appropriate,] anthropogenic forest-related greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks, forest carbon stocks and forest area changes;

- (c) To establish, according to national circumstances and capabilities, robust and transparent [national forest¹] monitoring systems and, if appropriate, subnational systems as part of national monitoring systems that] [forest monitoring systems that]:
- (i) Use a combination of remote sensing and ground-based forest carbon inventory approaches for estimating, as appropriate, anthropogenic forest-related greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks, forest carbon stocks and forest area changes;
 - (ii) Provide estimates that are transparent, consistent, as far as possible accurate, and that reduce uncertainties, taking into account national capabilities and capacities;
 - (iii) [Ensure that these monitoring systems and their results are open to independent review as agreed by the Conference of the Parties;]

2. *[Recognizes* that further work may be needed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, in accordance with any relevant decisions by the Conference of the Parties, to provide supplemental guidance on the application of methodologies for estimating anthropogenic forest-related greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks, forest carbon stocks and forest area changes;]

3. *Encourages*, as appropriate, the development of guidance for effective engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities in monitoring and reporting;

4. *Encourages* all Parties in a position to do so to support and strengthen developing countries' capacities to collect and access, analyse and interpret data, in order to develop estimates;

5. *[Recognizes* that [developing countries, when establishing] [methodologies to establish] [national] reference emission levels and reference levels [should] take into account, [inter alia,] national circumstances; respective national capabilities and capacities; historical data; [if necessary adjustments for expected future emission trends]; relevant socio-economic factors; drivers of deforestation; and existing domestic legislation, policies and measures[, or those under development], as appropriate;]

6. *Invites* Parties to share lessons learned and experiences gained in the application of the guidance referred to in paragraph 1 above and the annex to decision 2/CP.13 through the web platform on the UNFCCC website;

7. *Urges* relevant international organizations, non-governmental organizations and stakeholders to integrate and coordinate their efforts in order to avoid duplication and enhance synergy with regard to activities relating to decision 2/CP.13.]

¹ [Taking note of, if appropriate, the guidance on consistent representation of land in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change *Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry*.]

Annex II**Elements of the work programme for the revision of 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”**

1. The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice identified a range of issues related to the revision of 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” (hereinafter referred to as the UNFCCC Annex I reporting guidelines) and methodological issues related to reporting when using the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* (hereinafter referred to as the 2006 IPCC Guidelines), as described in paragraph 97 of this document.
2. The revision of the UNFCCC Annex I reporting guidelines should cover, inter alia:
 - (a) Time-series consistency and recalculations with respect to applying the methodologies contained in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines;
 - (b) Mandatory and non-mandatory reporting requirements;
 - (c) Coverage of gases to be reported by Parties (indirect emissions and additional gases);
 - (d) Sectors and source/sink categories;
 - (e) Presentation of national totals;
 - (f) Revision of the common reporting format tables;
 - (g) Linkages between inventory reporting and a national inventory system;
 - (h) The relationship between the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and previous guidelines of the Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change;¹
 - (i) The transition period from the current to the revised UNFCCC Annex I reporting guidelines including the flexibility allowed to Parties included in Annex I to the Convention undergoing the process of transition to a market economy in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Convention;
 - (j) Outline and elements of national inventory reports.

¹ Such as the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*, the *Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* and the *Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry*.

3. The methodological issues related to reporting when using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines should cover, inter alia:

- (a) Agriculture, forestry and other land use issues related to the reporting of anthropogenic emissions and removals such as: treatment of emissions and removals from natural disturbance; inter-annual variability between the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, the *Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry* and the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*; and managed land proxy;
- (b) Carbon dioxide capture and storage;
- (c) Options for updating or adding default parameters;
- (d) Indirect carbon dioxide and indirect nitrous oxide emissions;
- (e) Elaboration of good practice guidance for the use and reporting of tier 3 approaches.

Annex III

[ENGLISH ONLY]

Text for further consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation**Matters relating to Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol**

1. [The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) [and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI)] welcomed the constructive exchange of views on addressing issues relevant to Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol and on the efforts being made under the SBSTA with regard to opportunities for action to improve implementation of Article 2, paragraph 3.
2. The SBSTA [and the SBI] emphasized that better understanding of these issues is essential in order to strive to minimize the adverse effects [of [the implementation of policies and measures] [commitments under the Kyoto Protocol, in particular those] under Article 2, paragraph 3, [and Article 3, paragraph 14,] of the Kyoto Protocol], in particular for [the poorest and most vulnerable country Parties that are the least capable of addressing them] [those countries identified in Article 4, paragraphs 8, 9 [and 10], of the Convention taking into account Article 3 of the Convention].
3. The SBSTA [and the SBI] noted the need [to continue] to share information on the nature of [adverse] impacts of
Option 1: [response measures experienced by Parties and the steps Parties are taking to minimize any negative impacts]
Option 2: [the implementation of policies and measures under Article 2 [and 3] of the Kyoto Protocol on other Parties, especially developing country Parties, in particular those identified in Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention, as well as the steps Parties included in Annex I to the Convention are taking to strive to minimize these adverse impacts].
- 3 bis. The SBSTA [and the SBI] noted that national communications under Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Convention would be an appropriate means for sharing the information referred to in paragraph 3 above.
- 3 ter. The SBSTA [and the SBI] also noted the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) on international spillover effects as described in its Fourth Assessment Report. [It invited the IPCC to [assess this issue further in its Fifth Assessment Report.] [provide, in its Fifth Assessment Report, further information on these effects[, including on actual adverse impacts of the commitments mentioned in Article 3, paragraph 1, of the Kyoto Protocol on other Parties and possible measures to minimize them.]
4. The SBSTA [and the SBI] acknowledged related discussions under other UNFCCC bodies such as the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention and the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol, and encouraged Parties to ensure coordination of activities and information across the bodies in order to [ensure a coherent and consistent approach to] better address the issues mentioned in paragraph 2 above.
5. The SBSTA [and the SBI] noted that further discussion is needed on this matter, and invited Parties and relevant organizations to submit to the secretariat, by XXX, further information and views on issues relevant to Article 2, paragraph 3, [and Article 3, paragraph 14,] of the Kyoto Protocol. [The SBSTA [and the SBI] invited Parties, in their submissions, to [consider how Parties can best strive to

minimize adverse impacts. This could] include information on possible methodologies, tools and models for the assessment of these impacts on the countries mentioned in paragraph 2 above].

6. The SBSTA [and the SBI] requested the secretariat to compile the submissions referred to in paragraph 5 above into a miscellaneous document for its consideration.

7. [Noting the complexities of assessing the attribution and causation of the [adverse] impacts of policies and measures,] the SBSTA [and the SBI] agreed to continue its consideration of these issues at its XX session, including consideration of the need for a [joint] workshop to share further information among Parties and relevant experts and the information contained in the submissions referred to in paragraph 5 above.

7 bis. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to organize, before the [sixth session] of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, a workshop to explore tools and methodologies, including modelling tools, to help analyse and assess the adverse impact of policies and measures undertaken by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, involving guidance by relevant experts.]

Annex IV**Documents before the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice at its thirtieth session****Documents prepared for the session**

FCCC/SBSTA/2009/1	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary
FCCC/SBSTA/2009/2	Report on the expert meeting on methodological issues relating to reference emission levels and reference levels. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBSTA/2009/INF.1	Second synthesis report on technology needs identified by Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBSTA/2009/INF.2	Activities relating to the review of information submitted by Annex I Parties under the Convention on greenhouse gas emission inventories, including the training of review experts, planning and conduct of the reviews, organization of lead reviewers' meetings and further development of the greenhouse gas information system. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBSTA/2009/INF.3	Progress made in implementing activities under the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBSTA/2009/MISC.1 and Add.1 and 2	Issues relating to indigenous people and local communities for the development and application of methodologies. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/SBSTA/2009/MISC.2 and Add.1 and 2	Information on experiences and views on needs for technical and institutional capacity-building and cooperation. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/SBSTA/2009/MISC.3	Experience with and considerations relating to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, and further considerations relating to the future revision of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines for Annex I Parties. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/SBSTA/2009/MISC.4	Approaches to and experiences in integrating and expanding adaptation planning and action at national, subnational, community and local levels, and lessons learned, good practices, gaps, needs, and barriers and constraints to adaptation. Submissions from Parties and relevant organizations
FCCC/SBSTA/2009/MISC.5	Developments in research activities relevant to the needs of the Convention. Submissions from regional and international climate change research programmes and organizations
FCCC/SBSTA/2009/MISC.6	Measures, methodologies and tools for increasing economic resilience to climate change and reducing reliance on vulnerable economic sectors. Submissions from Parties and relevant organizations

FCCC/SBSTA/2009/MISC.7	Report on progress with the Global Climate Observing System implementation plan. Submission from the secretariat of the Global Climate Observing System
FCCC/SBSTA/2009/MISC.7/ Add.1	Report on progress with the Global Climate Observing System implementation plan. Submission from the secretariat of the Global Climate Observing System. Addendum. Synthesis report on national information on systematic observations for climate
FCCC/SBSTA/2009/MISC.8	Assessment of the status of the development of standards for essential climate variables in the terrestrial domain and development of a framework for climate-related terrestrial observations: Update on progress. Revised submission from the secretariat of the Global Terrestrial Observing System
FCCC/SBSTA/2008/MISC.11	Updated report by the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites on progress by space agencies involved in global observations in implementing actions in response to the Global Climate Observing System implementation plan. Submission from the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites
FCCC/SB/2009/1 and Summary	Performance indicators to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of the technology transfer framework. Draft report by the Chair of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer
FCCC/SB/2009/2 and Summary	Recommendations on future financing options for enhancing the development, deployment, diffusion and transfer of technologies under the Convention. Report by the Chair of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer
FCCC/SB/2009/3 and Summary	Strategy paper for the long-term perspective beyond 2012, including sectoral approaches, to facilitate the development, deployment, diffusion and transfer of technologies under the Convention. Report by the Chair of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer
FCCC/TP/2009/1	Cost of implementing methodologies and monitoring systems relating to estimates of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, the assessment of carbon stocks and greenhouse gas emissions from changes in forest cover, and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks. Technical paper
FCCC/SBSTA/2009/L.1	Draft report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its thirtieth session
FCCC/SBSTA/2009/L.2	Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBSTA/2009/L.3	Emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBSTA/2009/L.4	Greenhouse gas data interface. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBSTA/2009/L.5	Cooperation with relevant international organizations. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBSTA/2009/L.6	Research and systematic observation. Draft conclusions proposed by

the Chair

- FCCC/SBSTA/2009/L.6/
Add.1 Research and systematic observation. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair. Addendum. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
- FCCC/SBSTA/2009/L.7 Review of information on greenhouse gas inventories reported by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention and related training needs. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
- FCCC/SBSTA/2009/L.7/
Add.1 Review of information on greenhouse gas inventories reported by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention and related training needs. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair. Addendum. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
- FCCC/SBSTA/2009/L.8 Development and transfer of technologies. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
- FCCC/SBSTA/2009/L.9 Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries: approaches to stimulate action. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
- FCCC/SBSTA/2009/L.10 Matters relating to Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
- FCCC/SBSTA/2009/L.11 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change guidelines for national greenhouse gas inventories. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
- FCCC/SBSTA/2009/L.12 Carbon dioxide capture and storage in geological formations as clean development mechanism project activities. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair

Other documents before the session

- FCCC/SBSTA/2008/13 Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its twenty-ninth session, held in Poznan from 1 to 10 December 2008
- FCCC/SBI/2008/19 Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its twenty-ninth session, held in Poznan from 1 to 10 December 2008
