



**UNITED  
NATIONS**



**Framework Convention  
on Climate Change**

Distr.  
GENERAL

FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/10  
26 January 2007

Original: ENGLISH

---

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

**Report of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the  
Parties to the Kyoto Protocol on its second session, held at Nairobi  
from 6 to 17 November 2006**

**Part One: Proceedings**

CONTENTS

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
I. OPENING OF THE SESSION .....	1–2	6
(Agenda item 1)		
II. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS.....	3–17	6
(Agenda item 2)		
A. Adoption of the agenda .....	3–7	6
B. Election of replacement officers .....	8–9	8
C. Organization of work, including the sessions of the subsidiary bodies .....	10–12	8
D. Approval of the report on credentials .....	13	9
E. Status of ratification of the Kyoto Protocol .....	14	9
F. Attendance .....	15–16	9
G. Documentation .....	17	9

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
III. REPORTS OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODIES AND DECISIONS AND CONCLUSIONS ARISING THEREFROM..... (Agenda item 3)	18–23	9
A. Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice .....	18–20	9
B. Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation.....	21–23	10
IV. REPORT OF THE AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON FURTHER COMMITMENTS FOR ANNEX I PARTIES UNDER THE KYOTO PROTOCOL .....	24–29	10
(Agenda item 4)		
V. ISSUES RELATING TO THE CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM .....	30–43	11
(Agenda item 5)		
VI. REPORT OF THE JOINT IMPLEMENTATION SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE.....	44–55	13
(Agenda item 6)		
VII. REPORT OF THE COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE .....	56–69	14
(Agenda item 7)		
VIII. AMENDMENT OF THE KYOTO PROTOCOL IN RESPECT OF PROCEDURES AND MECHANISMS RELATING TO COMPLIANCE.....	70–71	16
(Agenda item 8)		
IX. REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTION LOG UNDER THE KYOTO PROTOCOL.....	72–73	16
(Agenda item 9)		
X. NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS FROM PARTIES INCLUDED IN ANNEX I TO THE CONVENTION: SYNTHESIS OF REPORTS DEMONSTRATING PROGRESS IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 3, PARAGRAPH 2, OF THE KYOTO PROTOCOL.....	74–75	16
(Agenda item 10)		
XI. REVIEW OF THE KYOTO PROTOCOL PURSUANT TO ITS ARTICLE 9.....	76–80	16
(Agenda item 11)		
XII. CAPACITY-BUILDING UNDER THE KYOTO PROTOCOL .....	81–82	17
(Agenda item 12)		
XIII. ADAPTATION FUND .....	83–84	17
(Agenda item 13)		
XIV. MATTERS RELATING TO ARTICLE 3, PARAGRAPH 14, OF THE KYOTO PROTOCOL.....	85–86	17
(Agenda item 14)		

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
XV.	MATTERS RELATING TO ARTICLE 2, PARAGRAPH 3, OF THE KYOTO PROTOCOL..... (Agenda item 15)	87–88 17
XVI.	PROPOSAL FROM BELARUS TO AMEND ANNEX B TO THE KYOTO PROTOCOL..... (Agenda item 16)	89–93 18
XVII.	ADMINISTRATIVE, FINANCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL MATTERS ..... (Agenda item 17)	94–97 18
	A. Audited financial statements for the biennium 2004–2005 Budget performance in the biennium 2006–2007 .....	94–95 18
	B. Privileges and immunities for individuals serving on constituted bodies established under the Kyoto Protocol .....	96–97 18
XVIII.	OTHER MATTERS REFERRED TO THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES SERVING AS THE MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE KYOTO PROTOCOL BY THE SUBSIDIARY BODIES ... (Agenda item 18)	98–102 19
XIX.	HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT .....	103–115 19
	A. Statement by the Secretary-General of the United Nations ....	107 20
	B. Statement by the President of Kenya .....	108–109 20
	C. Statements by heads of state or government .....	110 21
	D. Statement by the Executive Secretary .....	111–113 21
	E. Statements by ministers and other heads of delegation .....	114 21
	F. Other statements .....	115 21
XX.	STATEMENTS BY OBSERVER ORGANIZATIONS .....	116–118 22
	A. Statements by United Nations bodies and specialized agencies	116 22
	B. Statements by intergovernmental organizations .....	117 22
	C. Statements by non-governmental organizations .....	118 22
XXI.	OTHER MATTERS..... (Agenda item 21)	119–137 22
	A. Report of the President on consultations concerning the proposal of the Russian Federation to develop appropriate procedures for the approval of voluntary commitments .....	119–136 22
	B. Any other matters.....	137 25

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
XXII. CONCLUSION OF THE SESSION ..... (Agenda item 22)	138–141	25
A. Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol on its second session .....	138	25
B. Expression of gratitude to the host country .....	139	25
C. Closure of the session .....	140–141	25

Annexes

I. Statement by the Secretary-General of the United Nations .....		26
II. Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, observer States, and United Nations organizations attending the second session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol .....		29
III. List of representatives who made statements at the high-level segment under agenda item 9 of the Conference of the Parties and agenda item 19 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol .....		32
IV. Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies, 2007–2011 .....		40
V. Documents before the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its second session.....		41

**Part Two : Action taken by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its second session**

*For practical reasons, part two of the present report is being issued in an addendum (FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/10/Add.1)*

**Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol**

**FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/10/Add.1**

*Decision*

- 1/CMP.2 Further guidance relating to the clean development mechanism
- 2/CMP.2 Implementation of Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol
- 3/CMP.2 Guidance on the implementation of Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol
- 4/CMP.2 Compliance Committee
- 5/CMP.2 Adaptation Fund
- 6/CMP.2 Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol
- 7/CMP.2 Review of the Kyoto Protocol pursuant to its Article 9
- 8/CMP.2 Forest management under Article 3, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol: Italy
- 9/CMP.2 Privileges and immunities for individuals serving on constituted bodies established under the Kyoto Protocol
- 10/CMP.2 Proposal from Belarus to amend Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol
- 11/CMP.2 Administrative, financial and institutional matters

*Resolution*

- 1/CMP.2 Expression of gratitude to the Government of Kenya and the people of the city of Nairobi

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

(Agenda item 1)

1. The second session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP), convened pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 6, of the Kyoto Protocol,<sup>1</sup> was opened at the premises of the United Nations Office at Nairobi (UNON), Kenya, on 6 November 2006, by Mr. Kivutha Kibwana, Minister for the Environment and Natural Resources of Kenya, President of the CMP at its second session.
2. At the same meeting, general statements were made by the representatives of Belarus, the Russian Federation, Pakistan, Finland (on behalf of the European Community and its member States),<sup>2</sup> South Africa (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) and Bangladesh (on behalf of the least developed countries).

## **II. Organizational matters**

(Agenda item 2)

### **A. Adoption of the agenda**

(Agenda item 2 (a))

3. For its consideration of this sub-item at its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting,<sup>3</sup> on 6 November, the CMP had before it the provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/1). The provisional agenda had been prepared in agreement with the President of the CMP at its first session, taking into account views expressed by Parties during the twenty-fourth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and by members of the Bureau, as well as requests received from Parties.
4. Noting that some Parties had expressed concerns regarding the provisional agenda, the President informed the delegates that he had held consultations on this matter but that it had not been possible to reach a consensus on the agenda as proposed. He therefore proposed to proceed on the basis of the provisional agenda, excluding item 17, "Report of the President on consultations concerning the proposal of the Russian Federation to develop appropriate procedures for the approval of voluntary commitments". He invited Mr. Kishan Kumarsingh (Trinidad and Tobago) to continue to assist him in that matter and to meet with interested Parties with a view to adopting the agenda at the next meeting.
5. Following consultations on this issue, the President, at the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, on 9 November, proposed that item 17 be taken up as a sub-item under the item "Other Matters" of the proposed agenda.
6. The President, upon a proposal by the representative of one Party, also proposed to include an additional agenda item 2 (e), "Status of ratification of the Kyoto Protocol".
7. The CMP, on the proposal of the President, adopted the agenda for its second session, as follows:

---

<sup>1</sup> The CMP was held in conjunction with the twelfth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP). The proceedings of the COP are contained in a separate report (FCCC/CP/2006/5 and Add.1), including addresses of welcome delivered at the opening of the COP. Joint elements such as the proceedings of the joint meetings of the COP and the CMP convened during the high-level segment of the sessions are reproduced in both reports.

<sup>2</sup> The following countries aligned themselves with this statement and all following statements made by Finland on behalf of the European Community and its member States: Bulgaria, Romania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Serbia.

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

1. Opening of the session.
2. Organizational matters:
  - (a) Adoption of the agenda;
  - (b) Election of replacement officers;
  - (c) Organization of work, including the sessions of the subsidiary bodies;
  - (d) Approval of the report on credentials;
  - (e) Status of ratification of the Kyoto Protocol.
3. Reports of the subsidiary bodies and decisions and conclusions arising therefrom:
  - (a) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice;
  - (b) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation.
4. Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol.
5. Issues relating to the clean development mechanism.
6. Report of the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee.
7. Report of the Compliance Committee.
8. Amendment of the Kyoto Protocol in respect of procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance.
9. Report of the administrator of the international transaction log under the Kyoto Protocol.
10. National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention: synthesis of reports demonstrating progress in accordance with Article 3, paragraph 2, of the Kyoto Protocol.
11. Review of the Kyoto Protocol pursuant to its Article 9.
12. Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol.
13. Adaptation Fund.
14. Matters relating to Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol.
15. Matters relating to Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol.
16. Proposal from Belarus to amend Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol.
17. Administrative, financial and institutional matters:
  - (a) Audited financial statements for the biennium 2004–2005;
  - (b) Budget performance in the biennium 2006–2007;
  - (c) Privileges and immunities for individuals serving on constituted bodies established under the Kyoto Protocol.
18. Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol by the subsidiary bodies.
19. High-level segment.
20. Statements by observer organizations.

21. Other matters.
  - (a) Report of the President on consultations concerning the proposal of the Russian Federation to develop appropriate procedures for the approval of voluntary commitments;
  - (b) Any other matters.
22. Conclusion of the session:
  - (a) Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol on its second session;
  - (b) Closure of the session.

### **B. Election of replacement officers**

(Agenda item 2 (b))

8. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, on 6 November, the President recalled Article 13, paragraph 3, and Article 15, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol, which provide that in matters concerning the Protocol any member of the Bureau of the COP and the subsidiary bodies representing a Party to the Convention but, at that time, not a Party to the Protocol, shall be replaced by an additional member to be elected by and from among the Parties to the Protocol. Noting that the elections to the Bureau of the COP at its twelfth session had not been completed, the President said that this sub-item would be taken up at a later meeting.

9. At its 7<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17 November, the COP elected the members of the Bureau of the COP at its twelfth session. No replacement officers were necessary and the CMP did not take up this item again.

### **C. Organization of work, including the sessions of the subsidiary bodies**

(Agenda item 2 (c))

10. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, on 6 November, the President referred to the annotations to the provisional agenda contained in document FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/1. He noted that the subsidiary bodies would be convened with the aim of developing draft decisions and conclusions for submission to the CMP.

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

#### Subsidiary Body for Implementation

- |             |                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Item 8      | Amendment of the Kyoto Protocol in respect of procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance                                                                                           |
| Item 9      | Report of the administrator of the international transaction log under the Kyoto Protocol                                                                                                |
| Item 10     | National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention: synthesis of reports demonstrating progress in accordance with Article 3, paragraph 2, of the Kyoto Protocol |
| Item 12     | Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol                                                                                                                                               |
| Item 13     | Adaptation Fund                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Item 14     | Matters relating to Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol                                                                                                                       |
| Item 17 (a) | Audited financial statements for the biennium 2004–2005                                                                                                                                  |
| Item 17 (b) | Budget performance in the biennium 2006–2007                                                                                                                                             |
| Item 17 (c) | Privileges and immunities for individuals serving on constituted bodies established under the Kyoto Protocol                                                                             |



### Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

Item 15 Matters relating to Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol

12. The CMP agreed to proceed on the basis of the proposal made by the President.

#### **D. Approval of the report on credentials**

(Agenda item 2 (d))

13. At the 10<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17 November, the President recalled that the CMP had adopted decision 36/CMP.1, which states that credentials from Parties to the Kyoto Protocol would apply for participation of their representatives in sessions of the COP and of the CMP, and that a single report on credentials would be submitted for approval, following established procedures, by the Bureau of the COP to the COP and to the CMP. At the same meeting, the CMP approved the credentials of Parties attending the session contained in document FCCC/CP/2006/4–FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/8.

#### **E. Status of ratification of the Kyoto Protocol**

(Agenda item 2 (e))

14. At the 10<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17 November, the President reported that Sierra Leone and Lebanon had recently deposited their instruments of accession to the Kyoto Protocol, which would bring the total number of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to 168.

#### **F. Attendance**

15. The second session of the CMP and the concurrent sessions of the subsidiary bodies were attended by representatives of 160 Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, as well as observer States, representatives of United Nations bodies and programmes, convention secretariats, and specialized agencies and institutions and related organizations of the United Nations system. For a complete list, see annex II.

16. According to decision 36/CMP.1, the COP decision on the admission of observer organizations will also apply to the CMP. For a list of observer organizations, see FCCC/CP/2006/INF.1 and Corr.1.

#### **G. Documentation**

17. The documents before the CMP at its second session are listed in annex V.

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

(Agenda item 3)

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

(Agenda item 3 (a))

18. The CMP had before it the report of the SBSTA on its twenty-fourth session, held at Bonn from 18 to 26 May 2006 (FCCC/SBSTA/2006/5 and Add.1).

19. At the 10<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17 November, the Chair of the SBSTA, Mr. Kishan Kumarsingh (Trinidad and Tobago), introduced the draft report of the SBSTA on its twenty-fifth session<sup>4</sup> and gave an oral report on the results that pertain to the CMP. During its twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sessions, the SBSTA had recommended one draft decision and one set of draft conclusions for adoption by the CMP.

---

<sup>4</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2006/L.18.

20. At the same meeting, the CMP, acting upon a proposal by the President, took note of the oral report of the Chair of the SBSTA, the report of the SBSTA on its twenty-fourth session and the draft report on the twenty-fifth session.

**B. Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation**  
(Agenda item 3 (b))

21. The CMP had before it the report of the SBI on its twenty-fourth session, held at Bonn from 18 to 25 May 2006 (FCCC/SBI/2006/11).

22. At the 10<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17 November, the Chair of the SBI, Mr. Thomas Becker (Denmark), introduced the draft report of the SBI on its twenty-fifth session<sup>5</sup> and gave an oral report on the results that pertain to the CMP. During its twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sessions, the SBI recommended four draft decisions for adoption by the CMP.

23. At the same meeting, the CMP, on a proposal by the President, took note of the oral report of the Chair of the SBI, the report of the SBI on its twenty-fourth session and the draft report on the twenty-fifth session.

**IV. Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments  
for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol**  
(Agenda item 4)

24. At the 10<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17 November, the President invited the Chair of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG), Mr. Michael Zammit Cutajar (Malta), to report on the first and second sessions of the AWG.

25. The Chair of the AWG reported that, at its first session, the AWG had produced an overview of the task in hand and an agreement to work expeditiously towards the accomplishment of that task. Building on these conclusions, the AWG at its second session was able to agree on a work programme that leads to the completion of its mandate. He characterized the work programme as substantive and comprehensive, and leading through analytical steps to the consideration of numbers. While driven by the Parties themselves, the work programme is open to expert input, notably the results of Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). It will be kept under review and carried forward through a sufficient number of sessions to complete the mandate and to “mind the gap”. In 2007, the AWG hopes to meet on three occasions.

26. Recalling the conclusions adopted by the AWG at its second session, the Chair recalled that Parties considered the political signals it could give to the world and drew attention to two. First, the work of the Group is intended to demonstrate that the Annex I Parties to the Kyoto Protocol are on track to maintaining their overall emissions on a declining trend beyond 2012, thus staying in the lead of the mitigation effort. This is an important message that should be carried to all who are threatened by climate change. It is also a signal to economic actors about the continuity of the international carbon market. Second, the AWG seeks guidance in its work from a shared vision of the challenge set by the ultimate objective of the Convention. In this context, the AWG noted that the scenarios in the IPCC Third Assessment Report indicate that global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions have to be reduced to well below half of their levels in 2000 to stabilize their concentrations in the atmosphere. This provides a parameter for the level of ambition of further emission reductions by Annex I Parties.

---

<sup>5</sup> FCCC/SBI/2006/L.19.

27. The Chair presented to the CMP the report of the AWG on its first session,<sup>6</sup> the draft report of AWG at its second session,<sup>7</sup> and the conclusions adopted by the AWG at its second session<sup>8</sup> and the report by the Vice-Chair on the in-session workshop.

28. At the same meeting, the CMP, acting on a proposal by the President, took note of the oral report of the Chair of the AWG. The President congratulated Parties on the progress made so far and wished them success in reaching a mutually satisfactory and environmentally commendable result. The President also thanked the Chair of the AWG and the Vice-Chair, Mr. Luis Figueiredo Machado, for their leadership in helping guide the AWG process into the future.

29. At the same meeting, the President recalled that the AWG had invited the CMP to elect the Bureau of the AWG. The CMP, acting on a proposal by the President, elected the Bureau of the AWG:

AWG Chair	Mr. Leon Charles (Grenada)	AOSIS
AWG Vice-Chair	Ms. Outi Berghäll (Finland)	Western European and Others
AWG Rapporteur	Mr. Ephraim Mwepya Shitima (Zambia)	Africa

## V. Issues relating to the clean development mechanism

(Agenda item 5)

30. At its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, on 9 November, the CMP had before it documents FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/3, FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/4 and Corr.1 and Add.1 (Parts I and II), FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/MISC.1 and FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/MISC.2.

31. Introducing this item, the President recalled that the clean development mechanism (CDM) is a unique mechanism for global collaboration that seeks to mitigate climate change while delivering sustainable development to the developing countries that host CDM projects. It was important for Parties to focus on the need to ensure that the CDM continued to be successful and that all countries shared in its sustainable development benefits. Parties had to address the obstacles faced by the least developed countries, in particular those in Africa, in participating successfully in the CDM.

32. The Chair of the Executive Board of the CDM, Mr. José Domingos Gonzalez Miguez, provided an overview of the Board's annual report to the CMP, contained in documents FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/4 and Corr.1 and Add.1 (Parts I and II), which cover activities in the period from end of November 2005 to 1 November 2006.

33. The Chair noted that it had been a year of success for the CDM, which had experienced an exponential growth with the number of requests for registration and issuance exceeding that assumed in the CDM Management Plan (CDM MAP) 2006 by more than 62%. He highlighted, inter alia, the progress made on issues identified by the CMP at its first session.

34. With regard to CDM methodologies, the Board had successfully provided a recommendation to the CMP on carbon dioxide capture and storage as CDM project activities and developed a "Combined tool for the demonstration of additionality and selection of the baseline scenario". On regional and subregional distribution of CDM project activities, the Board, based on input from Parties and the public, had provided a recommendation to the CMP.

---

<sup>6</sup> FCCC/KP/AWG/2006/2.

<sup>7</sup> FCCC/KP/AWG/2006/L.3.

<sup>8</sup> FCCC/KP/AWG/2006/L.4.

35. The designated national authorities (DNA) forum had been established and its meetings were providing a useful opportunity for an exchange of views with the Board. The Board had therefore made financial provisions in the CDM MAP 2007–2008 for two additional meetings.

36. The Board had also enhanced its executive role by instituting support structures to provide advice to the Board and by strengthening the role of the secretariat. Based on the experience gained, the Board had made changes to its management plan to ensure that adequate support could be provided in a systematic manner over the next year. Further enhancement of the capacity of the secretariat to prepare draft recommendations and decisions was needed in light of an expected doubling of cases to be considered and more documented interaction with project participants through the secretariat. Relevant provisions had been made in the CDM MAP for 2007–2008, of which a first version had been agreed by the Board, based on a proposal by the Executive Secretary and following identification of needs by the Board.

37. In accordance with the authority delegated to the Board by the CMP at its first session, the implementation of the CDM MAP 2007–2008, published as an addendum to the report of the Board, had already started in order to ensure that additional staff were in place as soon as possible. The Chair highlighted that this practice was paramount for the Board to react to changes in caseload and to optimize support arrangements. The measures undertaken in implementing the CDM MAP 2007–2008 were in line with the Board's vision of its role reflected in the CDM MAP, which underscored oversight and decision-making.

38. The Chair concluded by thanking his predecessors and the Board, project participants, DNAs, designated operational entities (DOEs) and stakeholders for their continued support and constructive comments on the operation of the CDM; and thanking the current members of the Board, in particular the Vice-Chair and those members acting as chairs and vice-chairs of panels and working groups, for their support and important contributions to the achievements of the Board in the reporting period.

39. Following the report by the Chair of the Board, statements were made by representatives of 35 Parties, including representatives speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States, the Alliance of Small Island States, the African Group, a group of Latin American countries, and the least developed countries. Statements were also made by one observer State and one observer organization on behalf of business and industry non-governmental organizations.

40. The President said that, in order to acknowledge the work accomplished and to guide further work, a decision would need to be adopted by the CMP at its second session. On his proposal, the CMP decided to establish a contact group on this agenda item, co-chaired by Ms. Christiana Figueres Olsen (Costa Rica) and Mr. Georg Børsting (Norway), to conclude discussion on the matter.

41. The President also reminded Parties that several members and alternate members of the Executive Board needed to be elected by the CMP at the session. Mr. Mark Berman (Canada) would undertake consultations on the matter.

42. At the 10<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17 November, the President reported that the contact group had produced a draft decision. At the same meeting, the CMP, acting upon a proposal by the President,<sup>9</sup> adopted decision 1/CMP.2 entitled "Further guidance relating to the clean development mechanism" (FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/10/Add.1).

---

<sup>9</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/L.8.

43. At the same meeting, the President reported the results of the consultations undertaken by Mr. Mark Berman on the elections for the Executive Board of the CDM. The CMP, acting on a proposal by the President, elected the following members and alternates to the Executive Board of the CDM:

<b>Member</b>	<b>Alternate</b>	
Mr. Samuel Adejuwon	Mr. Kamel Djemouai	Africa
Mr. Rajesh Kumar Sethi	Ms. Liana Bratasida	Asia
Ms. Ulrika Raab	Ms. María José Sanz	Western European and Others
Ms. Christiana Figueres Olsen	Mr. José Domingos Gonzales Miguez	Latin America and the Caribbean
Mr. Akihiro Kuroki	Ms. Jeanne-Marie Huddleston	Annex I Parties

## **VI. Report of the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee** (Agenda item 6)

44. At its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, on 9 November, the CMP had before it documents FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/5 and Add.1.

45. Introducing this item, the President recalled that Joint Implementation (JI) under Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol provided the opportunity for Annex I Parties to undertake projects in other Annex I Parties that reduced emissions of greenhouse gases or enhanced removals by sinks and thus lead to emission reduction units (ERUs). These ERUs could be used by Annex I Parties towards meeting their emission targets under the Protocol. Referring to decision 10/CMP.1, which had established the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee (JISC), the President said the CMP, at its second session, would for the first time consider a report from the JISC on its work.

46. The Chair of the JISC, Ms. Daniela Stoycheva, provided an overview of the report of the JISC to the CMP covering the period from 7 December 2005 until 1 November 2006.

47. The Chair expressed her satisfaction that within less than a year after its establishment the JISC had successfully completed its ambitious work programme for 2006, culminating in the launch, on 26 October, of the JI verification procedure under the JISC (JI Track 2). In less than two weeks of operation four project design documents had been submitted to the secretariat for publication. Furthermore, the JISC had undertaken a number of important tasks in 2006, including developing its work programme for the biennium, its management plan and budget, its rules of procedure, and an appropriate fee structure to cover the administrative costs of its work. It had also set up an Accreditation Panel, which had developed the relevant procedures and forms to allow for the start of the accreditation process, formally as of 15 November 2006. At the time of the Chair's oral report, thirteen indications of interest in accreditation had been received, including three formal applications.

48. As instructed by the CMP, the JISC had cooperated with the Executive Board of the CDM and drawn, wherever possible and appropriate, on the substantial experience the Board had to offer. In particular, with regard to the work required to set up the operational elements of JI, the JISC had benefited significantly from the CDM process to the extent appropriate and would continue to do so.

49. Ms. Stoycheva highlighted that, at the time of her report, thirteen Annex I Parties had provided information to the secretariat on their JI designated focal points, eight of which had also provided information on their national guidelines and procedures for approving JI projects. Since it is a requirement for participation in JI, the Chair invited concerned Parties to provide the relevant information to the secretariat if they had not yet done so.

50. Turning to the challenges ahead, the Chair said that the JISC expected a significant workload with regard to the accreditation of independent entities and the appraisals and reviews of determinations submitted by accredited independent entities. The JISC would also have to establish means by which it could interact more closely with applicant or accredited independent entities and designated focal points of Parties involved in JI projects.

51. The Chair expressed her appreciation to those Parties that had contributed to the funding of JISC activities. At the same time, the JISC was facing a financial shortfall in resources required for the biennium 2006–2007 of more than USD 2 million. In order for the JISC to continue to carry out to completion its mandated functions, stability and predictability of resources was imperative. In view of the fact that the JISC could only become self-financing in 2009, at the earliest, the JISC requested that the CMP consider carefully the funding situation and take appropriate actions.

52. In closing, the Chair thanked all project participants, stakeholders and Parties that supported JI, and the members and alternate members of the JISC, particularly the Co-Chair, who had contributed substantially to the success of the JISC. She also thanked the secretariat for its hard work and support during the last year and expressed her confidence that, through the work of the JISC, JI would soon realize its full potential.

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

54. The President said that, in order to acknowledge the work accomplished and to guide further work, a decision would need to be adopted by the CMP at its second session. On his proposal, the CMP decided to establish a contact group on this agenda item, co-chaired by Mr. Johan Nylander (Sweden) and Mr. William Agyemang-Bonsu (Ghana), to conclude discussion on the matter before the beginning of the high-level segment on 15 November.

55. At the 10<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17 November, the President reported that the contact group had produced two draft decisions. The CMP, acting upon a proposal by the President,<sup>10</sup> adopted decision 2/CMP.2 entitled “Implementation of Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol” (FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/10/Add.1). The CMP, acting upon a proposal by the President,<sup>11</sup> also adopted decision 3/CMP.2 entitled “Guidance on the implementation of Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol” (FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/10/Add.1).

## **VII. Report of the Compliance Committee**

(Agenda item 7)

56. At its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, on 9 November, the CMP had before it document FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/6.

57. Introducing this item, the President recalled that the compliance mechanism under the Kyoto Protocol was designed to strengthen the environmental integrity of the Protocol and the credibility of the carbon market. A strong and effective compliance mechanism was therefore key to the successful implementation of the Protocol.

58. The President further recalled that the CMP, at its first session, had adopted decision 27/CMP.1 and its annex containing the procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance under the Kyoto Protocol. Under section III, paragraph 2 (a) of those procedures and mechanisms, the plenary of the Compliance Committee was required to report to each ordinary session of the CMP. The Compliance Committee now being fully operational, delegates had before them its first report providing information on activities of the Committee since its first meeting.

---

<sup>10</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/L.3.

<sup>11</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/L.4, as amended.

59. The President invited the co-chairperson of the Compliance Committee and chairperson of its facilitative branch, Mr. Hironori Hamanaka, to introduce the report. Noting that Mr. Raúl Estrada Oyuela, co-chairperson of the Compliance Committee and chairperson of the enforcement branch, could not be present at the meeting, Mr. Hamanaka provided an overview of the report of the Compliance Committee to the CMP, covering the period from 1 March to early September 2006.
60. Mr. Hamanaka introduced the further rules of procedure approved by the Committee for adoption by the CMP, stressing that the adoption by the CMP of the rules of procedure would enhance the credibility of the compliance mechanism and support its efficient operation.
61. On financial matters, he explained the Committee's request that the CMP invite Parties to make contributions to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities for the biennium 2006–2007 to support the work of the Compliance Committee. While the Committee had made all efforts to use resources allocated to it by the CMP as efficiently as possible, its remaining funds would not be sufficient to support the expected intensifying workload of the Committee. That was in large part due to a shortfall in the contributions received so far. He also drew the attention of the CMP to the Committee's proposal in relation to funding and travel arrangements for the participation of all members and alternate members in the meetings of the Committee.
62. Mr. Hamanaka outlined the lessons learned by the Committee from the first deliberations of the facilitative branch. These included the challenge of achieving the three-quarters majority required by the annex to decision 27/CMP.1, and the importance of reaching a quorum for the deliberations of the Committee. The Committee's deliberations had also allowed the branch to test possible means of electronic decision-making.
63. Reflecting on the experience of the past year and looking forward to the work ahead, Mr. Hamanaka emphasized the value of enhancing the appreciation by focal points of the intricacies of the procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance and the further rules of procedure, as well as the implications of those provisions.
64. In concluding his report, Mr. Hamanaka thanked the members and alternate members of the Committee for their hard work and dedication to the Committee, and the secretariat for its invaluable support to the operations of the Committee.
65. Following the report, statements were made by the representatives of two Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States.
66. The President said that a decision would need to be adopted by the CMP under this agenda item. On his proposal, the CMP decided to invite Mr. Denis Langlois (Canada) and Mr. Eric Mugurusi (United Republic of Tanzania) to undertake informal consultations on the matter, with the aim of concluding discussions before the beginning of the high-level segment on 15 November.
67. The President also reminded Parties that one Compliance Committee member from the Eastern European regional group and one member from the small island developing States needed to be elected by the CMP at the session to fill vacancies in the facilitative branch. Members elected from those constituencies would serve for the remaining period of the term of the members they were replacing, ending on 31 December 2007. Mr. Berman would undertake consultations on the matter.
68. At the 10<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17 November, the President reported that the informal consultations had produced a draft decision. At the same meeting, the CMP, acting upon a proposal by the President,<sup>12</sup> adopted decision 4/CMP.2 entitled "Compliance Committee" (FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/10/Add.1).

---

<sup>12</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/L.2.

69. At the same meeting, the President reported the results of the consultations undertaken by Mr. Berman on the elections for replacement members of the facilitative branch of the Compliance Committee. The CMP, acting on a proposal by the President, elected as replacement members of the facilitative branch Mr. Krysztof Kaczmarek (Eastern Europe) and Mr. Tuiloma Neroni Slade (small island developing States).

### **VIII. Amendment of the Kyoto Protocol in respect of procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance**

(Agenda item 8)

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

71. At the 10<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17 November, the President invited the Chair of the SBI to report on his informal consultations on the item. Based on this report, the CMP, acting upon a proposal by the President, invited the SBI to continue its consideration of this matter, with a view to reaching an agreement by the third session of the CMP.

### **IX. Report of the administrator of the international transaction log under the Kyoto Protocol**

(Agenda item 9)

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

73. At its 10<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17 November, the CMP, acting upon a proposal by the President, took note of the conclusions adopted by the SBI on this item<sup>13</sup>.

### **X. National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention: synthesis of reports demonstrating progress in accordance with Article 3, paragraph 2, of the Kyoto Protocol**

(Agenda item 10)

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

75. At the 10<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17 November, the President recalled the report by the Chair of the SBI that the SBI could not reach agreement on this matter and will continue its consideration at its twenty-sixth session.

### **XI. Review of the Kyoto Protocol pursuant to its Article 9**

(Agenda item 11)

76. For its consideration of this item at its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, on 9 November, the CMP had before it documents FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/MISC.3 and Add.1 and Add.2.

77. The President recalled that this item was included in the agenda in accordance with the provisions of the Kyoto Protocol. Article 9, paragraph 1, states that the CMP shall periodically review this Protocol in the light of the best available scientific information and assessments on climate change and its impacts, as well as relevant technical, social and economic information. Article 9, paragraph 2, states that the first review shall take place at the second session of the CMP, and that further reviews shall take place at regular intervals and in a timely manner.

---

<sup>13</sup> FCCC/SBI/2006/L.28.



78. Noting that a successful outcome on this agenda item would be essential to the overall success of the session, the President invited Parties to express their views. Statements were made by representatives of twenty-one Parties, including representatives speaking on behalf of the African Group, the European Community and its member States, and a group of nine countries. Statements were also made by a representative of one observer State and by a representative of Greenpeace on behalf of the Climate Action Network.

79. On the proposal of the President, the CMP agreed that the President undertake informal consultations, facilitated by Mr. Fernando Tudela Abad (Mexico), to be concluded before the start of the high-level segment on 15 November.

80. At the 10<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17 November, the President reported that the informal consultations had resulted in a draft decision for adoption. At the same meeting, the CMP, acting on a proposal by the President,<sup>14</sup> adopted decision 7/CMP.2 entitled “Review of the Kyoto Protocol pursuant to its Article 9” (FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/10/Add.1).

## **XII. Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol**

(Agenda item 12)

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

82. At its 10<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17 November, the CMP, acting upon a recommendation by the SBI,<sup>15</sup> adopted decision 6/CMP.2 entitled “Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol” (FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/10/Add.1).

## **XIII. Adaptation Fund**

(Agenda item 13)

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

84. At its 10<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17 November, the CMP, acting upon a recommendation by the SBI,<sup>16</sup> adopted decision 5/CMP.2, entitled “Adaptation Fund” (FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/10/Add.1).

## **XIV. Matters relating to Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol**

(Agenda item 14)

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

86. At the 10<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17 November, the President, recalled the report of the SBI Chair that the SBI could not reach agreement on this matter and will continue its consideration at its twenty-sixth session.

## **XV. Matters relating to Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol**

(Agenda item 15)

87. This item had been referred to the SBSTA for consideration.

88. At the 10<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17 November, the President, recalled the report of the SBSTA Chair that the SBSTA could not reach agreement on this matter and will continue its consideration at its twenty-sixth session.

---

<sup>14</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/L.7, as orally amended.

<sup>15</sup> FCCC/SBI/2006/L.34/Add.1.

<sup>16</sup> FCCC/SBI/2006/L.29/Add.1.

## **XVI. Proposal from Belarus to amend Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol**

(Agenda item 16)

89. At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, on 9 November, the CMP had before it document FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/2. Introducing this item, the President recalled that the CMP, at its first session, had considered the request of the Government of Belarus that it would like to be assigned a quantified greenhouse gas emissions limitation and reduction commitment under Article 3 of the Protocol of 95 per cent of the 1990 base year level in the commitment period 2008–2012 and to introduce an appropriate amendment to Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol.

90. Noting that Belarus had now submitted the text of a proposed amendment, as requested in decision 32/CMP.1, he invited Belarus to introduce the proposal.

91. Following the presentation by Belarus, statements were made by representatives of seven Parties, including representatives speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States and on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

92. Having listened to the statements by Parties, the CMP invited Ms. Thelma Krug (Brazil) to undertake informal consultations and to report back to the CMP at a future meeting.

93. At the 10<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17 November, the President reported that these consultations had produced a draft decision for adoption. At the same meeting, the CMP, acting upon a proposal by the President,<sup>17</sup> adopted decision 10/CMP.2 entitled “Proposal from Belarus to amend Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol” (FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/10/Add.1).

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

(Agenda item 17)

### **A. Audited financial statements for the biennium 2004–2005**

(Agenda item 17 (a))

#### **Budget performance in the biennium 2006–2007**

(Agenda item 17 (b))

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

95. At its 10<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17 November, the CMP, acting upon a recommendation by the SBI,<sup>18</sup> adopted decision 11/CMP.2 entitled “Administrative, financial and institutional matters” (FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/10/Add.1).

### **B. Privileges and immunities for individuals serving on constituted bodies established under the Kyoto Protocol**

(Agenda item 17 (c))

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

97. At its 10<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17 November, the CMP, acting upon a recommendation by the SBI,<sup>19</sup> adopted decision 9/CMP.2 entitled “Privileges and immunities for individuals serving on constituted bodies established under the Kyoto Protocol” (FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/10/Add.1).

---

<sup>17</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/L.9.

<sup>18</sup> FCCC/SBI/2006/L.21/Add.2.

<sup>19</sup> FCCC/SBI/2006/L.22.

## **XVIII. Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol by the subsidiary bodies**

(Agenda item 18)

### **1. Proceedings**

98. At its 10<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17 November, the CMP, acting upon a recommendation by the SBSTA,<sup>20</sup> adopted decision 8/CMP.2 entitled “Forest management under Article 3, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol: Italy” (FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/10/Add.1).

99. At the same meeting, the CMP, acting upon a recommendation by the SBSTA,<sup>21</sup> adopted conclusions entitled “Methodological issues under the Kyoto Protocol: issues relating to greenhouse gas inventories”.

### **2. Conclusions**

100. The CMP noted that, in accordance with decision 22/CMP.1, the annual review under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol should start in the year following the submission of the initial report for those Parties included in Annex I to the Convention that started reporting information under Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Kyoto Protocol on a voluntary basis earlier than required under Article 7, paragraph 3.

101. The CMP noted with concern the high volume of review work in 2007 related to the ongoing reviews of the national communications, the simultaneous reviews of 2006 greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory submissions and the initial reports under the Kyoto Protocol, and the forthcoming reviews of the 2007 GHG inventory submissions and of information reported under Article 7, paragraph 1, on a voluntary basis. This places considerable pressure on, and demand for, resources from Parties, review experts and the secretariat. The CMP noted the need for flexibility in the timing of the review activities for Parties reporting the information under Article 7, paragraph 1, on a voluntary basis, due to the review requirements for the initial reports for 2007 and possibly 2008.

102. The CMP requested the secretariat to continue to exercise a certain degree of flexibility with regard to the timing of the review in organizing review activities, in accordance with decisions 22/CMP.1 and 26/CMP.1, for Parties that in 2007 report information under Article 7, paragraph 1, on a voluntary basis.

## **XIX. High-level segment**

(Agenda item 19)

103. At the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the COP and the 5<sup>th</sup> meeting of the CMP, on 15 November, the President opened the joint high-level segment of the COP at its twelfth session and the CMP at its second session.

104. Welcoming all present, the President reiterated that evidence showed that climate change was becoming one of the greatest challenges in the history of humankind with devastating economic, social and environmental impacts, particularly in vulnerable regions of the world such as Africa. Those impacts would further hamper Africa’s ability to eradicate poverty and hunger and meet its Millennium Development Goals. It was truly unfortunate that countries such as Kenya, which had done little in the past to cause climate change, should have to bear the full brunt of its effects. However, with the continuing spirit of cooperation in the ongoing negotiations, he said he was optimistic that realistic,

---

<sup>20</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2006/5/Add.1.

<sup>21</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2006/L.21/Add.1.

concrete actions for the present and the future are within reach. Considerable progress had already been made at the conference so far and there was an emerging consensus on several other important issues.

105. Among the issues discussed, adaptation was critical to African countries. However, numerous constraints limited their capacity to adapt effectively. The conference had the potential to be a historic one, not only because it was the first of its kind in sub-Saharan Africa but also because the international community was close to operationalizing the Adaptation Fund and taking concrete action on adaptation. Nairobi could be the starting point for adaptation to be given the attention it required next to ongoing mitigation efforts. The conference could also provide a positive signal for the future of the CDM by taking action to encourage equitable and broader distribution of CDM projects.

106. The President expressed his appreciation that delegates were ready to discuss issues which seemed to have been on the fringe, such as those pertaining to voluntary commitments, small island States and indigenous people. He further said that he was encouraged by the enthusiasm of youth delegates, who were intent on creatively engaging in climate change issues. In closing, he called upon Parties to pull together as an international community and take responsibility for past and present environmental misdeeds. Referring to a recent article by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the President said that Parties at Nairobi would have to send a signal, in resolute and unmistakable terms, that the world's political echelons take climate change seriously.

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

107. At the opening ceremony of the joint high-level segment of the COP and CMP, on 15 November, the Conference heard a message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Kofi Annan. The text of this message is reproduced in full in annex I.

#### **B. Statement by the President of Kenya**

108. Welcoming all participants and thanking the Secretary-General of the United Nations for joining the conference, the President of Kenya, Mr. Mwai Kibaki, said that Africa faced some of the severest effects of climate change. These would have a significant impact not only on the continent's ecosystems but also on its economic activities, particularly agriculture and tourism, which were major sources of income. Tackling climate change was not a matter of choice, but an imperative. The international community had to agree on the necessary solutions today and decide on their implementation. Stressing the need for global joint action, he urged all countries to ratify the Kyoto Protocol.

109. For developing countries, tackling climate change was unlikely to succeed unless deliberate efforts were made to support their efforts in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Poor countries, particularly in Africa, needed support to invest in alternative ways of producing energy without increasing the amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere. That could be done by supporting African countries in energy conservation, creating new efficiency standards for vehicles and investing in clean energy that was renewable, low in carbon dioxide emissions and affordable. It was also important to ensure that information on climate change as well as technological and financial support was readily available to developing countries. There was an urgent need to work out the modalities and mechanisms of bringing these technologies to wider use. Furthermore, the Adaptation Fund should be finalized to facilitate access to financial resources for poor countries, and projects under the CDM needed to be promoted to ensure that developing countries could share in its benefits in a more equitable manner. Both the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol provided a good basis for multilateral action. Now was the time for meaningful action which would benefit present and future generations.

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

110. Mr. Moritz Leuenberger, President of the Swiss Confederation, also made a statement at the opening of the high-level segment. The President highlighted the need to combine efforts to adapt to the effects of climate change with measures to prevent future global warming. In order to increase the availability of financial resources for these efforts, he proposed an international carbon tax on individuals and businesses, based on the “polluter pays” principle. Such a tax would serve the dual purpose of encouraging major emitters of greenhouse gases to reduce emissions and of providing sufficient and reliable resources to fund adaptation. Reminding Parties that climate change knows no borders, he called upon them to rise above differing economic and national interests and find a common approach to address the global challenge of climate change.

### **D. Statement by the Executive Secretary**

111. The Executive Secretary said that the urgency to act on climate change was unquestionable. With the well-being of humankind at stake, it was unacceptable to see time being lost in the international climate change process. Referring to discussions on a future climate change regime, he suggested that the solution to the problem did not lie in limiting economic development or harming national competitiveness but in incentives for economies to grow along a greener path and the implementation of mechanisms to ensure that necessary resources were available. The international climate change process showed that it was possible to create a regime that encouraged action and achieved results in the areas important to developing countries. However, it required the right policy signals and the trust and full engagement of everyone.

112. Cooperation on reducing emissions provided for a cost-effective solution that could “green” economic growth, facilitate technology transfer and generate funding for adaptation in developing countries. If half the emission reductions required by 2050 to effectively combat climate change were met through investment abroad, it could generate up to USD 100 billion per year in green investment flow to developing countries. That amounted to less than half of one per cent of the economic output of industrialized countries. Getting that to work would be a move towards a self-financing climate compact.

113. UNFCCC and other United Nations agencies were committed to support Parties in that process, as was evidenced by the launch of the Nairobi Framework announced by the Secretary-General in his address to the conference. As Parties had chosen to address climate change within a United Nations context, the Executive Secretary expressed confidence that they were intent on finding a global solution that respected the interests of all Parties.

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

114. At the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the COP and the 6<sup>th</sup> meeting of the CMP, on 15 November, and also at the two subsequent meetings of each body, national statements were made by 90 ministers and other heads of delegation. For the list of speakers, see annex III.

### **F. Other statements**

115. Statements were made by the representatives of Bangladesh (on behalf of the least developed countries), Fiji (on behalf of the Pacific Forum Island States), Finland (speaking on behalf of the European Community and its members States), South Africa (speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China and the African Group) and Tuvalu (speaking on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States).

## **XX. Statements by observer organizations**

(Agenda item 20)

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

116. At the opening of the joint high-level segment of the COP and the CMP, on 15 November, statements were made by the Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization; the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme; the Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Global Environment Facility; the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change; a vice-president of the World Bank; the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification; and the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity.<sup>22</sup>

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

117. At the 6<sup>th</sup> meeting of the COP and the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting of the CMP, statements were made by the Director of the International Institute of Refrigeration and the Acting Secretary General of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

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

118. At the 6<sup>th</sup> meeting of the COP and the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting of the CMP, statements were made by representatives of the World Council of Churches; the International Chamber of Commerce (on behalf of the business and industry organizations); the SAGE Centre (on behalf of CAN International); the General Secretary of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions African Region (on behalf of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions); the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (on behalf of the local governments and municipal authorities); the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (on behalf of the research and independent non-governmental organizations); Climate Network Africa (on behalf of the local non-governmental organizations); LIFE e.V. (on behalf of the women's caucus on gender perspectives on climate change present at COP 12 and CMP 2); the International Alliance of Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests (on behalf of the indigenous peoples organizations); the World Business Council for Sustainable Development; Practical Action (on behalf of CAN International); and representatives of youth organizations.

## **XXI. Other matters**

(Agenda item 21)

### **A. Report of the President on consultations concerning the proposal of the Russian Federation to develop appropriate procedures for the approval of voluntary commitments**

(Agenda item 21 (a))

#### **1. Proceedings**

119. For its consideration of this sub-item at its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, on 9 November, the CMP had before it document FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/MISC.4.

120. The President recalled that at the first session of the CMP, the Russian Federation proposed that the AWG be mandated to develop appropriate procedures for the approval of voluntary commitments by countries that wish to do so. The CMP had subsequently requested the President to hold consultations on how to address this issue and to report the results of his consultations to the CMP at its second session.

---

<sup>22</sup> A statement by the Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme was made available to Parties in hard copy.

121. The President noted that the President of the CMP at its first session was unable to attend the present meeting but that she had provided him with a report on her consultations.

122. He informed delegates that informal consultations had been held at the twenty-fourth sessions of the subsidiary bodies in May 2006 on how to address the proposal made by the Russian Federation. A broad range of participants attended those consultations, which were chaired by Mr. William Agyemang-Bonsu (Ghana), a member of the Bureau of the COP at its eleventh session. Participants in the consultations agreed on the overall importance of the proposal. Although no formal consensus was reached, there had been general agreement that the President should report to the CMP at its second session that a range of views and options had been expressed by participants. It had further been suggested that the President of the CMP at its second session propose that the informal consultations be continued, with a view to reaching consensus on a recommendation to the CMP at its second session on how to address the proposal. In concluding his report, the President invited the Russian Federation to make a statement on this item.

123. Referring to the consultations undertaken by the President on the proposal during the twenty-fourth sessions of the SBI, the representative of the Russian Federation said that all Parties participating in those consultations had reaffirmed the importance of finding ways to implement the proposal. The representative proposed to adopt an official decision by the CMP at its second session to entrust the SBI to develop appropriate procedures for the approval of voluntary commitments and to include the issue in the agenda of the SBI at its twenty-sixth session.

124. Following the statement by the Russian Federation, statements were made by representatives of seven Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China and one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States. The representative speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China expressed satisfaction with the report provided by the President and objected to any further discussion or consideration of the proposal. The representative speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States said that it was important to consider the results of the President's consultations and expressed interest in studying the proposal by the Russian Federation and considering the best way to address it procedurally with due attention given to it during the second session of the CMP. The representative of one party expressed the view that the proposal should be given formal treatment and supported continuation of consultations in Nairobi with a view to reaching consensus and suggested that one option would be to initiate a discussion in the SBI in Nairobi with a view to clarifying procedures.

125. Noting that there was no consensus, the President said he would ask Mr. Agyemang-Bonsu to advise him on how to proceed further on this matter.

126. At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 13 November, the President invited Mr. Agyemang-Bonsu to provide delegates with further information on this item based on his consultations with Parties.

127. Noting that, following the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, a number of Parties had expressed their interest in additional information on the consultations held on this issue during the twenty-fourth sessions of the subsidiary bodies, Mr. Agyemang-Bonsu gave an overview of the process of those consultations, the main points of the proposal presented by the Russian Federation, and the views and options expressed by participants in response to the presentation of the proposal. He emphasized once more that those consultations were intended solely to seek advice from Parties on how the proposal should be addressed, but not on its substance.

128. He explained that, when introducing the proposal during the informal consultations at the twenty-fourth sessions of the subsidiary bodies, the representative of the Russian Federation noted that it only contained initial ideas. The objective of the proposal was to seek to offer procedures and

mechanisms for those Parties that wished to voluntarily reduce their emissions, or those that are not included in Annex I but wished to join it. Some options for further action were highlighted, such as the preparation of a draft decision by the CMP at its second session, or the start of a process during the twenty-fifth session of the subsidiary bodies, where the Russian Federation would present a more detailed paper. The representative of the Russian Federation referred to some cases where Parties had expressed their desire to undertake voluntary commitments, and invited other Parties to provide further views on the matter.

129. Mr. Agyemang-Bonsu said that during the consultations some delegations supported referring the issue to the SBI, on the understanding that it did not imply amending the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol. Some participants said that they needed more time to study this proposal and were not ready to make a recommendation during the May 2006 session on how the proposal should be taken further. They suggested that the proposal should be brought to the CMP, at its second session, with a list of options on how it could be addressed further. They also noted that it could be addressed in the discussions of the AWG or under Article 9 of the Kyoto Protocol, in addition to consideration by the SBI or by the workshops under the dialogue on long-term cooperative action to address climate change by enhancing implementation of the Convention (the Dialogue). One delegation suggested that the Dialogue could serve as the forum for discussion of this issue, but expressed flexibility. Another delegation favoured an additional consultation to elaborate the text of the Russian proposal in order to determine where the proposal might best belong. One delegation emphasized that it had been trying to find a way to assume voluntary commitments for seven years.

130. Mr. Agyemang-Bonsu said that at the informal consultations in May many Parties emphasized the need for further consideration of the proposal. The representative of the Russian Federation indicated its intent to pursue bilateral consultations and noted the possibility of distributing a detailed paper or a proposed draft CMP decision prior to the second session of the CMP. A number of participants expressed a willingness to assist the Russian Federation in elaborating its proposal.

131. Following his report on the informal consultations held during the twenty-fourth sessions, Mr. Agyemang-Bonsu informed delegates about the views expressed by Parties on how to proceed on this item in the consultations undertaken by him after the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the CMP at its second session.

132. The President thanked Mr. Agyemang-Bonsu for the information and advice provided and expressed his appreciation to delegations for their constructive participation in the discussions on this item. He said that he would undertake further consultations and would report back to the CMP at a later meeting during the session.

133. At the 10<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17 November, the CMP, acting upon a proposal by the President, orally amended the draft report of the session.<sup>23</sup> At the same meeting, the CMP, acting upon a proposal by the President,<sup>24</sup> adopted draft conclusions on this matter.

## 2. Conclusions

134. The CMP took note of the oral report of its President at its first session on consultations concerning the proposal of the Russian Federation that appropriate procedures be developed to enable Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to adopt voluntary commitments (FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/MISC.4). It further noted, with regret, that it had not been possible to consider this important proposal in substance during its second session.

---

<sup>23</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/L.1. The text as orally amended is reflected in paragraphs 123–125 above.

<sup>24</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/L.6.



135. Accordingly, the CMP requested its President to convene a workshop during the sessional period in May 2007 to clarify and explore the scope and implications of the proposal by the Russian Federation, and to prepare a report, on his own responsibility, on the proceedings and main points raised at this workshop. It invited the Russian Federation to further elaborate its proposal for presentation at the workshop and, if possible, to make it available to the Parties in advance through the secretariat.

136. The CMP decided to consider, at its third session, under the agenda item dealing with other matters, the report of the President of the CMP at its second session on the workshop on the proposal by the Russian Federation. It invited Parties to submit their views on this matter to the secretariat by 17 August 2007, for circulation in advance of the third session of the CMP.

**B. Any other matters**

(Agenda item 21 (b))

137. There were no other matters considered by the CMP under this sub-item.

**XXII. Conclusion of the session**

(Agenda item 22)

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

(Agenda item 22 (a))

138. At its 10<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17 November, the CMP considered the draft report on its second session<sup>25</sup> and adopted the text, authorizing the Rapporteur to complete the report, under the guidance of the President and with the assistance of the secretariat.

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

139. At the 10<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17 November, a representative of Switzerland introduced a draft resolution entitled "Expression of gratitude to the Government of Kenya and the people of the city of Nairobi".<sup>26</sup> At the same meeting, the CMP adopted resolution 1/CMP.2 by acclamation (FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/10/Add.1).

**C. Closure of the session**

(Agenda item 22 (b))

140. At the 10<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17 November, a number of Parties made statements paying tribute to the work of the President and to the chairs and co-chairs of the different groups and subsidiary bodies.

141. The President then declared the second session of the CMP closed.

---

<sup>25</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/L.1 and FCCC/CP/2006/L.1/Add.1–FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/L.1/Add.1.

<sup>26</sup> FCCC/CP/2006/L.3–FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/L.5.

Annex I

**Statement by the Secretary-General of the United Nations**

I thank the Government and people of Kenya for hosting this international conference. You have warmly welcomed thousands of people into your midst, and created excellent conditions for the crucially important work on our agenda. Thank you for yet another strong show of support for the United Nations.

All of us in this hall are devoted to the betterment of the human condition. All of us want to see a day when everyone, not just a fortunate few, can live in dignity and look to the future with hope. All of us want to create a world of harmony among human beings, and between them and the natural environment on which life depends.

That vision, which has always faced long odds, is now being placed in deeper jeopardy by climate change. Even the gains registered in recent years risk being undone.

Climate change is not just an environmental issue, as too many people still believe. It is an all-encompassing threat.

It is a threat to health, since a warmer world is one in which infectious diseases such as malaria and yellow fever will spread further and faster.

It could imperil the world's food supply, as rising temperatures and prolonged drought render fertile areas unfit for grazing or crops.

It could endanger the very ground on which nearly half the world's population live – coastal cities such as Lagos or Cape Town, which face inundation from sea levels rising as a result of melting icecaps and glaciers.

All this and more lies ahead. Billion-dollar weather-related calamities. The destruction of vital ecosystems such as forests and coral reefs. Water supplies disappearing or tainted by saltwater intrusion.

Climate change is also a threat to peace and security. Changing patterns of rainfall, for example, can heighten competition for resources, setting in motion potentially destabilizing tensions and migrations, especially in fragile States or volatile regions. There is evidence that some of this is already occurring; more could well be in the offing.

This is not science fiction. These are plausible scenarios, based on clear and rigorous scientific modelling. A few diehard sceptics continue to deny “global warming” is taking place and try to sow doubt. They should be seen for what they are: out of step, out of arguments and out of time. In fact, the scientific consensus is becoming not only more complete, but also more alarming. Many scientists long known for their caution are now saying that global warming trends are perilously close to a point of no return.

A similar shift may also be taking place among economists. Earlier this month, a study by the former chief economist of the World Bank, Sir Nicholas Stern of the United Kingdom, called climate change “the greatest and widest-ranging market failure ever seen”. He warned that climate change could shrink the global economy by 20 per cent, and cause economic and social disruption on a par with the two World Wars and the Great Depression.

The good news is that there is much we can do in response. We have started using fossil fuels more cleanly and efficiently. Renewable energy is increasingly available at competitive prices. With more research and development – current levels are woefully, dangerously low – we could be much farther along.

Spurred by the Kyoto Protocol, international carbon finance flows to developing countries could reach \$100 billion per year. Markets for low-carbon energy products are expected to grow dramatically. But we need more “green” approaches to meet surging energy demand. And we need to put the right incentives in place to complement the constraint-based efforts that have prevailed to date.

The climate challenge offers real opportunities to advance development and place our societies on a more sustainable path. Low emissions need not mean low growth, or stifling a country’s development aspirations. So let there be no more denial. Let no one say we cannot afford to act. It is increasingly clear that it will cost far less to cut emissions now than to deal with the consequences later. And let there be no more talk of waiting until we know more. We know already that an economy based on high emissions is an uncontrolled experiment on the global climate.

But even as we seek to cut emissions, we must at the same time do far more to adapt to global warming and its effects. The impact of climate change will fall disproportionately on the world’s poorest countries, many of them here in Africa. Poor people already live on the front lines of pollution, disaster and the degradation of resources and land. Their livelihoods and sustenance depend directly on agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Think, for example, of the women and girls forced to forage for fuel and water in the absence of basic energy services. Or of the innumerable African communities that have suffered climate-related disasters in recent years. The floods of Mozambique, the droughts in the Sahel and here in Kenya, are fresh in our memories. For them, adaptation is a matter of sheer survival. We must make it a higher priority to integrate the risks posed by climate change into strategies and programmes aimed at achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

The message is clear. Global climate change must take its place alongside those threats – conflict, poverty, the proliferation of deadly weapons – that have traditionally monopolized first-order political attention. And the United Nations offers the tools the world needs to respond.

Regional and national initiatives have their value. But the UN Framework Convention is the forum in which a truly global response is being formulated. The Kyoto Protocol is now fully operational, and its Clean Development Mechanism has become a multibillion-dollar source of funding for sustainable development.

This mechanism is an outstanding example of a UN-led partnership linking government action to the private sector in the developing world. I am pleased to announce that six UN agencies have launched, at this conference, the “Nairobi Framework”, a plan to support developing countries, especially in Africa, participate in the Clean Development Mechanism. I encourage donor countries to help make these efforts a success. I am also pleased to note that today, UNDP and UNEP are embarking on an initiative to help developing countries, again including in Africa, to factor climate change into national development plans – so-called “climate proofing” in areas such as infrastructure.

UN agencies will continue to bring their expertise to bear. But the primary responsibility for action rests with individual States – and for now, that means those that have been largely responsible for the accumulation of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. They must do much more to bring their emissions down. While the Kyoto Protocol is a crucial step forward, that step is far too small. And as we consider how to go further still, there remains a frightening lack of leadership.

In developing countries, meanwhile, emissions cannot continue to grow uncontrolled. Many of them have taken impressive action on climate change. Rapidly growing economies, like China, have been increasingly successful in decoupling economic growth from energy use, thereby reducing the emission intensities of their economies. But more needs to be done.

Business, too, can do its part. Changes in corporate behaviour, and in the way private investment is directed, will prove at least as significant in winning the climate battle as direct Government action.

And individuals too have roles to play. A single energy-efficient light bulb placed in a kitchen socket may not seem like much; but multiplied by millions, the savings are impressive. Voting power could be similarly compelling, if people were to make action on climate change more of an election issue than it is today and individuals, through their purchasing choices, can put pressure on corporations to go green.

There is still time for all our societies to change course. Instead of being economically defensive, let us start being more politically courageous. The Nairobi Conference must send a clear, credible signal that the world's political leaders take climate change seriously. The question is not whether climate change is happening or not, but whether, in the face of this emergency, we ourselves can change fast enough.

Annex II

**Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, observer States, and United Nations organizations attending the second session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol**

**A. Parties to the Kyoto Protocol**

Albania	Estonia	Madagascar
Algeria	Ethiopia	Malawi
Antigua and Barbuda	European Community	Malaysia
Argentina	Fiji	Maldives
Armenia	Finland	Mali
Austria	France	Malta
Azerbaijan	Gambia	Marshall Islands
Bahamas	Georgia	Mauritania
Bangladesh	Germany	Mauritius
Barbados	Ghana	Mexico
Belarus	Greece	Micronesia (Federated States of)
Belgium	Grenada	Monaco
Belize	Guatemala	Mongolia
Benin	Guinea	Morocco
Bhutan	Guinea-Bissau	Mozambique
Bolivia	Guyana	Namibia
Botswana	Haiti	Nepal
Brazil	Honduras	Netherlands
Bulgaria	Hungary	New Zealand
Burkina Faso	Iceland	Nicaragua
Burundi	India	Niger
Cambodia	Indonesia	Nigeria
Cameroon	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Niue
Canada	Ireland	Norway
Cape Verde	Israel	Oman
Chile	Italy	Pakistan
China	Jamaica	Palau
Colombia	Japan	Panama
Cook Islands	Jordan	Papua New Guinea
Costa Rica	Kenya	Paraguay
Cuba	Kiribati	Peru
Cyprus	Kuwait	Philippines
Czech Republic	Kyrgyzstan	Poland
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Portugal
Denmark	Latvia	Qatar
Djibouti	Lesotho	Republic of Korea
Dominica	Liberia	Republic of Moldova
Dominican Republic	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Romania
Ecuador	Liechtenstein	Russian Federation
Egypt	Lithuania	Rwanda
El Salvador	Luxembourg	Saint Lucia
Eritrea		

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Sudan	Uganda
Samoa	Swaziland	Ukraine
Saudi Arabia	Sweden	United Arab Emirates
Senegal	Switzerland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Seychelles	Syrian Arab Republic	United Republic of Tanzania
Singapore	Thailand	Uruguay
Slovakia	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Uzbekistan
Slovenia	Togo	Vanuatu
Solomon Islands	Trinidad and Tobago	Venezuela
South Africa	Tunisia	Viet Nam
Spain	Turkmenistan	Yemen
Sri Lanka	Tuvalu	Zambia

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

Angola	Croatia	Serbia
Australia	Gabon	Sierra Leone*
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Holy See	Somalia
Central African Republic	Iraq	Tajikistan
Chad	Kazakhstan	Turkey
Comoros	Lebanon*	United States of America
Congo	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Zimbabwe
Côte d'Ivoire	Sao Tome and Principe	

*\* indicates States that had ratified or acceded to the Kyoto Protocol at the time of CMP 2, but for whom the Protocol had not yet entered into force.*

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

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

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

Convention on Biological Diversity  
 United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification  
 Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and its Montreal Protocol  
 Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals  
 Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

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

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization  
International Civil Aviation Organization  
International Maritime Organization  
World Health Organization  
World Bank/International Finance Corporation  
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)  
United Nations Industrial Development Organization  
WMO/UNEP Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change  
Global Environment Facility

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

International Atomic Energy Agency  
World Trade Organization

Annex III

**List of representatives who made statements at the high-level segment under agenda item 9 of the Conference of the Parties and agenda item 19 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol**

[ENGLISH/FRENCH/SPANISH ONLY]

**Argentina**

S.E. Sra. Romina Picolotti

Secretaría de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable de La Nación (SAYDS)

**Australia**

H.E. Mr. Ian G. Campbell

Minister for the Environment and Heritage

**Bangladesh** (*speaking on behalf of the Least Developed countries*)

Mr. Md. Hyder Ali

Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests

**Belarus**

Mr. Aleksander N. Apatsky

First Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection

**Belgium**

H.E. Mr. Bruno Tobback

Minister for the Environment

**Bhutan**

Mr. Dasho Nado Rinchhen

Deputy Minister, National Environment Commission

**Bolivia**

Sra Ximena Paredes

Directora de Planificación Ambiental

Ministerio de Planificación del Desarrollo

**Brazil**

Mr. Luis Manoel Rebelo Fernandes

Vice-Minister

Ministry of Science and Technology

**Burkina Faso**

H.E. Mr. Laurent Sedogo

Minister of Environment and Living Framework



**Burundi**

S.E. M. Odette Kayitesi  
Ministre de l'Aménagement du Territoire, du Tourisme  
et de l'Environnement

**Canada**

H.E. Ms. Rona Ambrose  
Minister of the Environment

**Central African Republic**

Mme Jacqueline Madozein  
Directeur de Cabinet du Ministre des Eaux, Forêts, Chasse et Pêche, chargé de l'Environnement  
(MEFCPE)

**Chile**

H.E. Mr. Rodrigo Gaeta  
Ambassador of Chile to Kenya

**China**

H.E. Mr. Weixin Jiang  
Minister  
Vice-Chairman, National Development and Reform Commission

**Congo (Republic of)**

H. E. Mr. Henri Djombo  
Ministre de l'Économie Forestière et de l'Environnement

**Costa Rica**

Mr. Paulo C. Manso  
Director del Instituto Meteorológico Nacional, punto focal ante la Convención Marco de las Naciones  
Unidas para el Cambio Climático

**Croatia**

Mr. Nikola Ružinski  
State Secretary of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction

**Cuba**

S.E. Sr. Julio César González Marchante  
Embajador de la República de Cuba ante Kenya y UNEP

**Czech Republic**

H.E. Mr. Petr J. Kalaš  
Minister of the Environment

**Democratic Republic of the Congo**

S.E. M. Elias Mulungula Hobigera Nalwindi  
Ministre de l'Environnement, Conservation de la Nature, Eaux et Forêts

**Denmark**

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

**Dominican Republic**

S.E. Sr. Maximiliano Puig Miller  
Secretary of State, Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources

**Ecuador**

Mr. Roberto Urquiza  
Undersecretary for Environment Quality  
Ministry of Environment

**Egypt**

Mr. Mohamed Sayed Khalil  
Deputy Minister, Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)

**European Community**

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

**Fiji** (*speaking on behalf of the Pacific Forum Island States*)

H.E. Mr. Poseci Bune,  
Minister of Environment

**Finland** (*speaking on behalf of the European Union*)

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

**France**

S.E. Mme Nelly Olin  
Ministre de l'écologie et du développement durable

**Gabon**

S.E. Mme Georgette G. K. Koko  
Vice Premier Ministre, Ministre de l'Environnement et de la protection de la nature,  
de la recherche et de la technologie

**Gambia**

H.E. Mr. Edward Singhatey  
Secretary of State  
Department of State for Forestry and the Environment

**Germany**

H.E. Mr. Sigmar Gabriel  
Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety

**Ghana**

Mr. Abraham Dwuma Odoom  
Deputy Minister, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Environment

**Guinea**

Ms. Kadiatou N'Diaye  
Secrétaire Générale, Ministère de l'Environnement

**Iceland**

H.E. Ms. Jónína Bjartmarz  
Minister for the Environment

**India**

H.E. Mr. Namo Narain Meena  
Minister of State for Environment and Forests

**Indonesia**

Ms. Masnellyarti Hilman  
Deputy Minister for Nature Conservation Enhancement  
and Environmental Degradation Control

**Iran (Islamic Republic of)**

H.E. Ms. Fatemeh Vaez Javadi  
Vice President and Head  
Department of the Environment

**Ireland**

H.E. Mr. Dick Roche  
Minister for Environment, Heritage and Local Government

**Italy**

H.E. Mr. Alfonso Pecoraro Scanio  
Minister for the Environment, Land and Sea

**Jamaica**

H.E. Mr. Dean Peart  
Minister of Local Government and Environment

**Japan**

H.E. Mr. Masatoshi Wakabayashi  
Minister of the Environment

**Jordan**

Mr. Faris Al-Junaidi  
Secretary-General  
Ministry of Environment

**Kazakhstan**

H.E. Mr. Nurlan A. Iskakov  
Minister of Environment Protection

**Kenya**

H.E. Mr. John Koech  
Minister for East African Cooperation

**Kiribati**

Mr. Rikiaua Takeke

Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agriculture Development

**Libyan Arab Jamahiriya**

Mr. Mohamed Etayari

Scientific Relations and Cooperation Manager

Libyan Petroleum Institute

**Luxembourg**

H.E. Mr. Lucien Lux

Minister for the Environment

**Madagascar**

Mme Jacqueline Rakotoarisoa

Directeur Général, Ministère de l'Environnement, des eaux et forêts

**Malawi**

H.E. Mr. Henry F. Chimunthu Banda

Minister of Energy, Mines and Natural Resources

**Malaysia**

Mr. Dato' S. Sothinathan

Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Environment

**Maldives**

Mr. Abdullahi Majeed

Deputy Minister, Ministry of Environment, Energy and Water

**Mauritania**

Mr. Hamoud Ould Sid Ahmed

Director of Regulation and International Conventions

State Secretariat of Environment

**Mexico**

Mr. Jose Ramon Ardavin

Deputy Minister for Environmental Management

Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

**Mongolia**

Mr. Dagvadory Damdin

Director of Information and Monitoring Department, Ministry of Nature and Environment

**Morocco**

Mr. Mohamed Ameer

General Secretary, Ministry of Territorial Planning, Water and Environment

**Namibia**

H.E. Mr. Willem Konjore

Minister of Environment and Tourism

**Nepal**

Mr. Bal K. Prasai  
Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology

**Netherlands**

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

**New Zealand**

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

**Niue**

Mr. Pokotoa Sipeli  
Associate Minister for Meteorology and Climate Change

**Norway**

H.E. Ms. Helen Bjørnøy  
Minister of the Environment

**Pakistan**

H.E. Mr. Makhdoom Syed Faisal Saleh Hayat  
Minister for Environment

**Peru**

Mr. Manuel Ernesto Bernales Alvarado  
President, National Environmental Council (CONAM)

**Philippines**

Ms. Armi Jane Borje  
Undersecretary for Legal  
Department of Environment and Natural Resources

**Poland**

H.E. Mr. Jan Szyszko  
Minister of Environment

**Portugal**

Mr. Humberto Rosa  
Secretary of State for Environment, Spatial Planning and Regional Development

**Republic of Korea**

H.E. Mr. Chi-Beom Lee  
Minister of Environment

**Romania**

Mr. Attila Korodi  
State Secretary of Environment  
Ministry of Environment and Water Management

**Russian Federation**

H.E. Mr. Alexander Bedritsky

Head, Russian Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring  
(ROSHYDROMET)

**Rwanda**

H.E. Ms. Patricia Mugorenejo Hajabakiga

Minister of State of Lands, Environment, Forestry, Water and Mines

**Saudi Arabia**

H.E. Mr. Ali I. Al-Naimi

Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources

**Seychelles**

H.E. Mr. Ronald J. Jumeau

Minister for Environment and Natural Resources

**Singapore**

H.E. Mr. Ibrahim Yaacob

Minister for the Environment and Water Resources

**South Africa** (*speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China and the African group*)

H.E. Mr. Marthinus Van Schalkwyk

Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism

**Spain**

S.E. Sra. Cristina Narbona

Minister of Environment

**Sudan**

Mr. Saadeldin Ibrahim Izzeldin

Deputy Minister for Environment and Natural Resources

**Sweden**

H.E. Mr. Andreas Carlgren

Minister for the Environment

**Thailand**

Mr. Kittti Limsakul

Advisor and Member of the National Climate Change Committee

National Environment Board

**Togo**

S.E. M. Issifou Okoulou-Kantchati

Ministre de l'Environnement et des ressources forestières

**Turkey**

H.E. Mr. Osman Pepe

Minister of Environment and Forestry

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

H.E. Mr. Tavau Teii

Minister of Natural Resources and Environment

**Uganda**

H.E. Ms. Jessica Eriyo

Minister of Water and Environment

**Ukraine**

Mr. Sviatoslav Serhiyovych Kurulenko

First Deputy Minister, Ministry of Environmental Protection

**United Arab Emirates**

H.E. Mr. Mohamed Saeed Al-Kendi

Minister of Environment and Water

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

H.E. Mr. David Miliband

Secretary of State, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)

**United Republic of Tanzania**

H.E. Mr. Mark James Mwandosya

Minister of State for Environment

**United States of America**

H.E. Ms. Paula Dobriansky

Under Secretary for Democracy and Global Affairs

**Venezuela**

H. E. Ms. María Jacqueline Mendoza

Ambassador/Permanent Representative to Kenya  
and to the United Nations Environment Programme

**Zambia**

H.E. Mr. Kabinga J. Pande

Minister of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources

**Zimbabwe**

Ms. Margaret Sangarwe

Permanent Secretary

Ministry of Environment and Tourism

Annex IV

**Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies, 2007–2011**

The Conference of the Parties at its twelfth session adopted the dates for the 2011 sessional periods. The Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies for 2007–2011 is reproduced below for ease of reference.

- First sessional period in 2007: 7–18 May
- Second sessional period in 2007: 3–14 December
- First sessional period in 2008: 2–13 June
- Second sessional period in 2008: 1–12 December
- First sessional period in 2009: 1–12 June
- Second sessional period in 2009: 30 November to 11 December
- First sessional period in 2010: 31 May to 11 June
- Second sessional period in 2010: 8–19 November
- First sessional period in 2011: 6–17 June
- Second sessional period in 2011: 28 November to 9 December



Annex V**Documents before the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its second session**

FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/1	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary
FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/2	Proposal from Belarus to amend Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/3	Report on the workshop on carbon dioxide capture and storage as clean development mechanism project activities. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/4 and Corr.1 and Add.1 (Part I) and (Part II)	Annual report of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/5 and Add.1	Annual report of the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/6	Annual report of the Compliance Committee to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/7	Annual report of the administrator of the international transaction log under the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/CP/2006/4 FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/8	Report on credentials. Report of the Bureau
FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/9	Proposal from Belarus to amend Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/MISC.1	Equitable distribution of clean development mechanism project activities. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/MISC.2	Consideration of carbon capture and storage as clean development mechanism project activities. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/MISC.3 and Add.1 and Add.2	Review of the Kyoto Protocol pursuant to its Article 9. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/MISC.4	Report of the President on consultations concerning the proposal of the Russian Federation to develop appropriate procedures for the approval of voluntary commitments. Submission from a Party
FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/L.1	Draft report of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol on its second session

<p>FCCC/CP/2006/L.1/Add.1 FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/L.1/Add.1</p>	<p>Draft report of the Conference of the Parties on its twelfth session. Draft report of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol on its second session. Addendum</p>
<p>FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/L.2</p>	<p>Report of the Compliance Committee. Proposal by the President</p>
<p>FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/L.3</p>	<p>Implementation of Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol. Proposal by the President</p>
<p>FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/L.4</p>	<p>Guidance on the implementation of Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol. Proposal by the President</p>
<p>FCCC/CP/2006/L.3 FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/L.5</p>	<p>Expression of gratitude to the Government of Kenya and the people of the city of Nairobi. Draft resolution submitted by Switzerland</p>
<p>FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/L.6</p>	<p>Conclusions on the report of the President on consultations concerning the proposal of the Russian Federation. Proposal by the President</p>
<p>FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/L.7</p>	<p>Review of the Kyoto Protocol pursuant to its Article 9. Proposal by the President</p>
<p>FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/L.8</p>	<p>Further guidance relating to the clean development mechanism. Proposal by the President</p>
<p>FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/L.9</p>	<p>Proposal from Belarus to amend Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol. Draft decision proposed by the Chair</p>
<p>FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/CRP.1</p>	<p>Review of the Kyoto Protocol pursuant to its Article 9. Draft decision proposed by the African group</p>
<p>FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/CRP.2</p>	<p>Review of the Kyoto Protocol pursuant to its Article 9. Draft decision proposed by Australia, Canada, Iceland, Japan, Kazakhstan, New Zealand, Norway, Russian Federation, Switzerland and Ukraine</p>
<p>FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/CRP.3</p>	<p>Review of the Kyoto Protocol pursuant to its Article 9. Draft decision proposed by the European Community</p>
<p>FCCC/SBSTA/2006/5 and Add.1</p>	<p>Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its twenty-fourth session, held at Bonn from 18 to 26 May 2006</p>
<p>FCCC/SBSTA/2006/L.18</p>	<p>Draft report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its twenty-fifth session</p>
<p>FCCC/SBSTA/2006/L.21/Add.1</p>	<p>Issues relating to greenhouse gas inventories. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair. Addendum</p>
<p>FCCC/SBI/2006/11</p>	<p>Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its twenty-fourth session, held at Bonn from 18 to 25 May 2006</p>

FCCC/SBI/2006/L.19	Draft report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its twenty-fifth session
FCCC/SBI/2006/L.21/Add.2	Administrative, financial and institutional matters. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair. Addendum
FCCC/SBI/2006/L.22	Privileges and immunities for individuals serving on constituted bodies established under the Kyoto Protocol. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBI/2006/L.28	Report of the administrator of the international transaction log under the Kyoto Protocol. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBI/2006/L.29	Adaptation Fund. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBI/2006/L.34	Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/KP/AWG/2006/2	Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol on its first session, held at Bonn from 17 to 25 May 2006
FCCC/KP/AWG/2006/L.3	Draft report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol on its second session
FCCC/KP/AWG/2006/L.4	Further commitments for Annex I Parties and Programme of work. Draft conclusions

-----