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Sixth session, part two

Bonn, 16-27 July 2001

Agenda item 11 (a)

**DRAFT REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES ON THE SECOND
PART OF ITS SIXTH SESSION, HELD AT BONN FROM 16 TO .. JULY 2001**

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I. OPENING OF THE SESSION (Agenda item 1)

A. Resumption of the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties

1. The sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, convened pursuant to Article 7.4 of the Convention, was formally resumed at the Hotel Maritim, Bonn, Germany, on 16 July 2001, by the President of the Conference at its sixth session, Mr. Jan Pronk, Minister of Housing, Spatial Planning and Environment of the Netherlands.
2. In resuming the sixth session of the Conference, at the 10th plenary meeting on 16 July 2001, the President of the Conference indicated that he had called for the formal resumption of the Conference at the present stage on the recommendation of the Bureau, in order to provide an opportunity for negotiations to proceed without delay in the lead-up to the high-level segment later in the week.
3. In this connection, the President drew attention, first, to the documents that had emerged from The Hague session (FCCC/CP/2000/5/Add.3, Volumes I – V), which were the formal basis for negotiations, and to an unbracketed, consolidated negotiating text (FCCC/CP/2001/2/Rev.1 and Add.1-2, Add.3/Rev.1, and Add.4-6) which he had prepared pursuant to the mandate he had received from the Conference at the first part of the session to serve as a tool for negotiations at the present session.¹
4. At the same meeting, the representative of Iran (speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) made a statement.

B. Statement by the President (Agenda item 1 (c))

5. In his statement, made at the 12th plenary meeting on 19 July, the President said that there was mounting evidence that never in the course of human history had the climate changed as fast as at present. Without doubt, climate change was to a great extent man-made, and would eventually affect life conditions in an irreversible manner, with poor people in poor countries being affected the most. Precaution therefore called for a political response at the present stage, and the first precautionary measure required was to agree to cut greenhouse gas emissions.
6. However, negotiations on that issue were difficult, often - as in The Hague - ending up where they had started. Yet, the Conference ought to reach agreement at the present session: because participants had promised to do so, and had thus raised expectations of resolving the remaining issues, in order to make the Kyoto Protocol operational. Political leaders now had the task of seeking a political compromise – a balanced package – for which all the necessary ingredients were available.
7. After many consultations with Parties, he had produced an integrated consolidated unbracketed text, which was the result of a careful consideration of the positions of all Parties.

¹ (see decision 1/CP.6, para.4 in FCCC/CP/2000/5/Add.2).

In his view it was credible, both politically and environmentally; and it was balanced, and could serve as a tool in order to craft a sustainable agreement.

8. The Kyoto Protocol was a complicated document, because climate change was a complicated phenomenon, with many economic, social and environmental dimensions. But it was also result-oriented, flexible, fair and credible. The Conference should endeavour to draft an agreement which would be open for all – whether at the present stage, or later.

C. Address of welcome
(Agenda item 1 (d))

9. At the 12th plenary meeting, on 19 July, the Conference heard a welcoming address from the Lord Mayor of Bonn, Ms. Bärbel Dieckmann, in which she welcomed participants to Bonn and expressed her best wishes for the success of the Conference.

10. Bonn, although a relatively small United Nations-city, was expanding in terms of the presence of United Nations and related agencies. It was also host to a growing number of international conferences and events, as well as being an important centre for telecommunications, science and research, and a focus of global dialogue. In this connection, she was confident that the project to create a United Nations campus with an international congress centre would soon become a reality.

D. Statement by the Executive Secretary
(Agenda item 1 (e))

11. The Executive Secretary said that negotiations at the present stage were taking place under the aegis of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action and would deal with enhanced financial and technological support, including capacity-building, for developing countries to integrate climate change in national strategies for sustainable development. They should also approve the operational rules of the Kyoto system for limiting greenhouse gas emissions; these would be valuable components of the emerging international regime to deal with climate change.

12. It was, however, important to keep the long term view in mind, rather than focusing on how to deal with the first commitment period. A further reason why success was essential at the present juncture was the need to give a positive signal to economic actors that lower emissions intensity was one of the keys to the global economy of the 21st century.

13. In conclusion, he reviewed his experience in Bonn over the past five years. While warm thanks were due to the Government of Germany for its growing understanding of the needs of the UNFCCC secretariat and to the City of Bonn for its unfailing hospitality, he believed that the over-all United Nations presence in Bonn had not yet reached the critical mass of activity that would provide an attractive base for career development and allow United Nations institutions to recruit, motivate and retain competent staff. This would in turn encourage Governments to reintroduce permanent diplomatic representation. A breakthrough in this respect could come with a decision by the host Government to move ahead with the creation of a “United Nations Campus” in the former parliamentary complex, together with an associated conference centre capable of accommodating large-scale meetings.

E. Other statements

14. At the invitation of the President, Mr. Robert Watson, Chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), made a statement at the 12th plenary meeting, on 19 July, in which he reviewed the key conclusions of the Third Assessment Report (TAR) of the IPCC. The Panel had found that:

- The Earth's climate system had changed, globally and regionally, with some of those changes being attributable to human activities;
- Carbon dioxide, surface temperatures, precipitation and sea level were all projected to increase globally during the 21st century because of human activities;
- Biological systems had already been affected in many parts of the world by changes in climate, particularly increases in regional temperature;
- Projected changes in climate would have both beneficial and adverse effects on water resources, agriculture, natural ecosystems and human health; but the larger the changes in climate the more the adverse effects would dominate;
- There were many technological options to reduce near-term greenhouse gas emissions and opportunities for lowering costs, but barriers to the deployment of climate-friendly technologies needed to be overcome.

15. He indicated that all the scenarios considered for the next century predicted an ongoing increase in carbon dioxide levels, more extreme weather events, temperature increases, changes in precipitation, sea level rise, and impacts on agricultural productivity. He noted that cost-effective technologies exist to target greenhouse gas emissions, with the costs of addressing climate change domestically estimated at 0.2 - 2 per cent of GDP, falling even lower in the event of international cooperation.

16. Also at the invitation of the President, a statement was made at the same meeting Ms. Fatoumatta Ndure (Gambia) and Mr. Shaun Nixon (UK) on behalf of the Youth meeting taking place concurrently with the Conference. They urged all Parties not to increase the use of sinks in the Protocol and to establish regulations to ensure environmental integrity, effective maintenance and long-term sustainability. After all, the UNFCCC process had been initiated at Rio in order to create a sustainable society for both present and future generations.

17. As regards developing countries, the greatest obstacle to successful implementation of climate change initiatives was monetary. Without funds to finance projects such as awareness campaigns, governments could not keep people informed and educated about environmental changes in the coming decades.

18. With respect to the future, there was a need to guarantee increasing youth participation in future conferences, most importantly in the actual discussions. Ultimately, young people looked forward to the day when respect for the environment and the need to develop sustainable ways of life became more important than short-term, out-of-date principles. The time was ripe for that all-important decision – participants should bear this in mind, as history would be their judge.

F. General statements

19. At the 12th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2001, general statements were made by the representative of Iran (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China); Belgium (on behalf of the European Community and its member States); Samoa (on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States); Czech Republic (on behalf of the Central Group 11, Cyprus and Malta); Morocco; Australia; Canada; Japan; United States; Switzerland (on behalf of the Environmental Integrity Group); and the Russian Federation.

II. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

(Agenda item 2)

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

(Agenda item 2 (a))

20. For its consideration of this sub-item at the second part of the sixth session, the Conference of the Parties had before it an information document on the status of ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol (FCCC/CP/2001/INF.1).
21. At the 11th plenary meeting, on 19 July, the President informed the Conference that to date 186 States and one regional economic integration organization were Parties to the Convention and therefore eligible to participate in decision-making at the session.
22. On the invitation of the President, the Conference took note that as at 11 June 2001, 35 States had ratified or acceded to the Kyoto Protocol, with the depositary having informed the secretariat that Vanuatu had ratified the Kyoto Protocol on 17 July 2001.
23. At the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, Bangladesh, Colombia, Cook Islands and Senegal stated that the process of ratification had been completed in their respective legislatures and that the relevant instruments would be deposited in due course.
24. The Conference of the Parties expressed its appreciation to those Parties that had ratified the Protocol to date.

B. Agenda

25. For its consideration of this issue, the Conference of the Parties had before it a note by the Executive Secretary containing the agenda and annotations (FCCC/CP/2001/1) which had been prepared by the Executive Secretary in consultation with the President of the sixth session of the Conference.
26. The agenda for the second part of the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties remained as adopted at the first part of the session, as show below, boldface indicating agenda items on which work had not been completed.
1. **Opening of the session:**
 - (a) Statement by the President of the Conference at its fifth session;
 - (b) Election of the President of the Conference at its sixth session;
 - (c) **Statement by the President;**
 - (d) **Addresses of welcome;**
 - (e) **Statement by the Executive Secretary.**

2. **Organizational matters:**
 - (a) **Status of ratification of the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol;**
 - (b) Adoption of the rules of procedure;
 - (c) Adoption of the agenda;
 - (d) **Election of officers other than the President;**
 - (e) **Admission of organizations as observers;**
 - (f) **Organization of work, including the sessions of the subsidiary bodies;**
 - (g) Date and venue of the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties;²
 - (h) Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies;
 - (i) **Adoption of the report on credentials.**
3. Reports of the subsidiary bodies and decisions and conclusions arising therefrom:
 - (a) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice;
 - (b) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation.
4. **Review of the implementation of commitments and of other provisions of the Convention:**
 - (a) National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
 - (b) National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention;
 - (c) **Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference;**
 - (d) **Capacity-building:**
 - (i) **Capacity-building in developing countries (non-Annex I Parties);**
 - (ii) **Capacity-building in countries with economies in transition;**
 - (e) **Development and transfer of technologies (decisions 4/CP.4 and 9/CP.5);**
 - (f) **Implementation of Article 4.8 and 4.9 of the Convention (decision 3/CP.3 and Articles 2.3 and 3.14 of the Kyoto Protocol);**

² To be held at Marrakesh, Morocco, from 29 October to 9 November 2001 (see decision 2/CP.6).

- (g) **Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase (decisions 6/CP.4 and 13/CP.5);**
 - (h) Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties by the subsidiary bodies at their twelfth and thirteenth sessions.
5. *Agenda item held in abeyance.*³
6. Proposal to amend the lists in Annexes I and II to the Convention by removing the name of Turkey: review of information and possible decisions under Article 4.2(f) of the Convention.⁴
7. **Preparations for the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (decision 8/CP.4):**
- (a) **National systems, adjustments and guidelines under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol;**
 - (b) **Matters relating to land-use, land-use change and forestry;**
 - (c) **Work programme on mechanisms (decisions 7/CP.4 and 14/CP.5);**⁵
 - (d) **Procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance under the Kyoto Protocol;**
 - (e) **“Best practices” in policies and measures;**
 - (f) **Matters relating to Article 3.14 of the Kyoto Protocol;**
 - (g) **Impact of single projects on emissions in the commitment period (decision 16/CP.4);**
 - (h) Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties by the subsidiary bodies at their twelfth and thirteenth sessions.

³ Following the inability of the Conference of the Parties at its fifth session to reach any conclusion on this matter (see FCCC/CP/1999/6, para. 18), and following rule 10 (c) and rule 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, an item entitled “Second review of the adequacy of Article 4.2(a) and (b) of the Convention” was included in the provisional agenda for the sixth session. Attached to this item was a footnote reflecting a proposal made at the fifth session by the Group of 77 and China to amend this item to read “Review of the adequacy of implementation of Article 4, paragraph 2 (a) and (b) of the Convention”. At the first part of its sixth session, the Conference of the Parties decided to include this item in the provisional agenda for its seventh session (see FCCC/CP/2000/5/Add.1, paragraphs 33 - 35).

⁴ The item relating to the amendment proposed by Kazakhstan to add its name to the list in annex I was withdrawn from the provisional agenda at the request of Kazakhstan in a note verbale dated 13 June 2000.

⁵ At the fifth session of the Conference, the President had proposed, on the basis of consultations with the Bureau, that with regard to this sub-item it should be understood that the work programme on the Kyoto Protocol mechanisms would be dealt with as a whole. In the same spirit, it was understood that the Conference of the Parties, at its sixth session, would look at those aspects which were to be acted on by the Conference of the Parties as well those requiring action by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its fifth session (FCCC/CP/1999/6 para. 16.)

8. Administrative and financial matters.

9. Statements:

- (a) Statements by Parties;
- (b) Statements by Observer States;
- (c) Statements by inter-governmental organizations;
- (d) Statements by non-governmental organizations.

10. Other matters.

11. Conclusion of the session:

- (a) **Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties at its sixth session;**
- (b) **Closure of the session.**

C. Election of officers other than the President

(Agenda item 2 (d))

[to be completed]

D. Admission of organizations as observers

27. For its consideration of this sub-item, the Conference of the Parties had before it a note by the secretariat on the admission of organizations as observers, listing five intergovernmental organizations and 22 non-governmental organizations that had been requested to be admitted as observers (FCCC/CP/2001/4).

28. At the 11th plenary meeting, on 19 July, and in accordance with a recommendation by the Bureau, which had reviewed the list of applicant organizations, the Conference of the Parties decided to admit those organizations as observers.

E. Organization of the work of the second part of the sixth session

(Agenda item 2 (f))

29. At the 10th plenary meeting, on 16 July 2001, the Conference decided, on the proposal of the President to establish four negotiating groups on key issues, as follows:

- Finance, technology transfer, adaptation, capacity-building, Article 4.8 and 4.9 of the Convention, and Article 3.14 of the Kyoto Protocol
 - Co-chaired by Mr. John Ashe (Antigua and Barbuda) and Mr. Andrej Kranjc (Slovenia)
- Mechanisms pursuant to Articles 6, 12 and 17 of the Kyoto Protocol

- Co-chaired by Mr. Raúl Estrada-Oyuela (Argentina) and Mr. Chow Kok Kee (Malaysia)
- Land use, land-use change and forestry
 - Co-chaired by Mr. Harald Dovland (Norway) and Mr. Philip M. Gwage (Uganda)
- Procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance under the Kyoto Protocol
 - Co-chaired by Mr. Harald Dovland (Norway) and Mr. Tuiloma Neroni Slade (Samoa)

30. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 20 July 2001, the President proposed, on the basis of his consultations with the members of Bureau and other participants, that the substantive negotiations during the forthcoming high-level segment of the Conference should take place in an informal group which would base its discussions on the note prepared on the authority of the co-chairmen of the four negotiating groups, at the request of the President (FCCC/CP/2001/CRP.8). In the interests of efficiency and transparency, the Group, which would be chaired by the President, would be guided by, and report daily to the Conference in plenary session. The Group could also decide to create smaller sub-groups on particular issues, on the understanding that negotiations on related subjects would not proceed in parallel.

31. The Conference agreed to the above proposal, the composition of the Group being established as follows:

Central Asia Caucasus and Moldova	1
Central Group 11	3
Environmental Integrity Group	1
European Union	5
Group of 77 and China	19
Umbrella Group	6

32. On the proposal of the President, the Conference also agreed to establish a fifth negotiating group, to discuss issues under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol, to be chaired by Mr. H. Dovland (Norway), Chairman of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), and to report back to plenary. This fifth negotiating group would not meet in parallel with the Group chaired by the President. Work on technical issues could, however, continue in the other negotiating groups, as decided by their co-chairmen.

F. Adoption of the report on credentials

(Agenda item 2 (i))

[to be completed]

G. Attendance

[To be checked]

33. The second part of the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties was attended by representatives of the following ... Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

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

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

34. The second part of the sixth session was also attended by observers for the following States: Holy See, Turkey.[Liberia].

35. The following United Nations offices and programmes were represented at the second part of the sixth session:

Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
Secretariat for the Vienna Convention and its Montreal Protocol (UNEP/OZONE)
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
United Nations
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP-Coordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan
United Nations Institute for Training and Research
United Nations University
United Nations University – Institute of Advanced Studies

36. The following specialized agencies and other related organizations of the United Nations system were represented at the second part of the sixth session:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Global Environment Facility

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

37. The International Atomic Energy Agency and the World Trade Organization were also represented at the second part of the sixth session.

38. For a list of the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations attending the second part of the sixth session of Conference, see annex

H. Documentation

39. The documents before the conference of the Parties at the second part of its sixth session are listed in annex
