



CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

Report of the Conference of the Parties on its thirteenth session,
held in Bali from 3 to 15 December 2007

Part One: Proceedings

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Part Two: Action taken by the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth session

*For practical reasons, Part Two of the present report is being issued in two addenda
(FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.1 and 2)*

Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties

FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.1

Decision

- 1/CP.13 Bali Action Plan
- 2/CP.13 Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries: approaches to stimulate action
- 3/CP.13 Development and transfer of technologies under the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
- 4/CP.13 Development and transfer of technologies under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation
- 5/CP.13 Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
- 6/CP.13 Fourth review of the financial mechanism
- 7/CP.13 Additional guidance to the Global Environment Facility
- 8/CP.13 Extension of the mandate of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group
- 9/CP.13 Amended New Delhi work programme on Article 6 of the Convention
- 10/CP.13 Compilation and synthesis of fourth national communications
- 11/CP.13 Reporting on global observing systems for climate
- 12/CP.13 Budget performance and the functions and operations of the secretariat
- 13/CP.13 Programme budget for the biennium 2008–2009
- 14/CP.13 Date and venue of the fourteenth and fifteenth sessions of the Conference of the Parties and the calendar of meetings of Convention bodies

Resolution

- 1/CP.13 Expression of gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the people of the province of Bali

FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.2

Annex to decision 11/CP.13 (Reporting on global observing systems for climate): Revised UNFCCC reporting guidelines on global climate change observing systems

I. Opening of the session

(Agenda items 1 and 2 (a))

1. The thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP), convened pursuant to Article 7, paragraph 4, of the Convention,¹ was opened at the Bali International Convention Centre, Bali, Indonesia, on 3 December 2007, by the President of the COP at its twelfth session, Mr. David Mwiraria, Minister of Environment and Natural Resources of Kenya.

A. Statement by the President of the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth session

2. The President of the COP at its twelfth session thanked all conference participants for working with the Government of Kenya during its Presidency and for making the past year a watershed for global climate change policy. He noted that discussions at COP 12 had been informed by the following objectives: (1) taking real action on adaptation; (2) kick-starting the clean development mechanism (CDM) in Africa; (3) introducing new thinking on technology transfer; (4) maintaining the political momentum; and (5) expanding the creative space.²

3. Referring to the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change and to progress made in the operationalization of the Adaptation Fund, the President noted that the twelfth session of the COP and the second session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) had been a turning point in putting adaptation at the top of the climate change agenda. He stated that some progress had been made in achieving equitable distribution of CDM projects in Africa, but that work in this area needed to be accelerated. Despite the limited progress in the area of technology transfer, creative ideas had been raised since COP 12; the President noted that the stage was set for meaningful progress at COP 13. The President expressed the view that the dialogue on long-term cooperative action to address climate change by enhancing implementation of the Convention (the Dialogue) and the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG) had created political momentum and expanded the creative space. He noted that the momentum had been further fuelled in 2007 by several high-level events and the findings of the Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

4. The President called on all Parties to the Convention to recognize that the challenge was extremely urgent, and that there was a need to build on the existing climate change regime to develop fair agreements.

B. Election of the President of the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth session

(Agenda item 2 (a))

5. At its 1st meeting,³ on 3 December, on the proposal of the outgoing President, the COP elected by acclamation Mr. Rachmat Witoelar, State Minister for the Environment of Indonesia, as its President. The outgoing President congratulated Mr. Witoelar on his election and wished him every success in guiding the work of the COP at its thirteenth session.

¹ The thirteenth session of the COP was held in conjunction with the third session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. The proceedings of the CMP are contained in a separate report. Joint elements such as the addresses of welcome and 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.

² FCCC/CP/2006/5, paragraph 7.

³ Meetings of the COP referred to in this report are plenary meetings.

C. Statement by the President

6. On assuming office, the President welcomed all participants to the thirteenth session of the COP. The President described his being elected to lead the process at this critical juncture as a great honour and weighty responsibility and assured Parties that he would endeavour to deliver to the best of his ability. Noting that the scientific debate had been conclusively laid to rest by the latest scientific findings contained in the AR4 of the IPCC, he said that climate change was unequivocal and accelerating. He expressed the view that climate protection must form an integral part of sustainable economic development and that it was critical to act now.

7. Noting that there had been an unprecedented number of high-level discussions in 2007 calling for strong action at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bali, the President invited Parties to use this session to send a strong statement to the international community that the COP could act with the requisite sense of urgency and responsibility. As well as continuing the excellent work already under way, Parties needed at this session to build on the lessons learned over the years and begin deliberations on the future of the climate change regime. The President said that in his consultations he had heard widespread support from Parties for launching a process under the Convention to conduct negotiations on the future climate change regime and for agreeing on an agenda for these negotiations. Many had also expressed support for a target date of 2009 for concluding an outcome.

8. The President stressed that the carbon market was key to the efforts to tackle climate change and called for the appropriate signals to be sent to the market. He pointed out that there was extensive support for the four "building blocks" of a future climate regime identified by the Dialogue: mitigation, adaptation, technology and finance. He encouraged Parties in Bali to harness the momentum generated by the work carried out under the Dialogue and by the AWG. The President noted that the Nairobi work programme was helping to enhance decision-making on adaptation action and to improve assessment of vulnerability and adaptation to climate change. The President noted that the world was watching closely and with considerable interest as Parties continue deliberations, and he invited all to step up to the task.

9. In concluding his remarks, the President stated that he would do everything in his power to facilitate the negotiations and build bridges towards consensus so that Bali could deliver the breakthrough the world was waiting for.

D. Address of welcome

10. On the occasion of the opening of the thirteenth session of the COP and the third session of the CMP, the Governor of Bali, Mr. Dewa Made Beratha, delivered an address of welcome.

11. Welcoming all delegates to Indonesia and the island of Bali, the Governor said that hosting the conference was both an honour and, owing to its size, a challenge. He noted that even Bali would experience the adverse effects of climate change and expressed the hope that this meeting would result in concrete steps and a Bali Road Map.

E. Statement by the Executive Secretary

12. Congratulating Mr. Witoelar on his election as President, the Executive Secretary extended his gratitude to the Government of Indonesia for its special efforts in hosting the conference.

13. The Executive Secretary stated that 2007 could be termed an incredible year for climate change, with the European Union adopting at the start of the year a target to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 20 to 30 per cent by 2020, depending on action by others, major developing countries such as China adopting national climate change strategies and delegates at major summits adopting policy positions on climate change. He recalled that the United States of America had launched meetings of the

major economies aimed at contributing, by the end of 2008, to the UNFCCC process. The Executive Secretary noted that 2007 had, above all, been the year of the IPCC, whose AR4 had been applauded at every stage of finalization and crowned by the award of the Nobel Peace Prize. He stated that 2007 culminated in a call from more than 80 Heads of State or Government, at the high-level event of the Secretary-General of the United Nations,⁴ for a breakthrough in Bali.

14. Noting that expectations for the Bali conference to provide answers were very high, the Executive Secretary emphasized that there was a huge responsibility for the conference to deliver. He underlined the relevance of the Convention and the opportunity to build on the unique architecture of its Kyoto Protocol. Calling for continued leadership by industrialized countries and cooperation with developing countries, the Executive Secretary expressed his belief that shaping the future was possible even in a context of conflicting interests. He called for a comprehensive framework that would allow all countries to adapt and stressed the need to use fossil fuels responsibly without destroying the environment.

15. The Executive Secretary encouraged Parties to focus their attention on creating opportunities and to consider the legal form of a potential agreement at the end of the process. In closing, he expressed the hope that Parties would make a breakthrough at the Bali conference through the formal adoption of a negotiating agenda for the future process.

F. Other statements

16. At the 1st meeting, on 3 December, general statements were made by the representatives of Australia (on behalf of the Umbrella Group), Pakistan (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Grenada (on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS)), Nigeria (on behalf of the African Group), Switzerland (on behalf of the Environmental Integrity Group), the Maldives (on behalf of the least developed countries (LDCs)), Portugal (on behalf of the European Community and its member States),⁵ Bangladesh and Oman.

II. Organizational matters

(Agenda item 2)

A. Adoption of the rules of procedure

(Agenda item 2 (b))

17. At the 1st meeting, on 3 December, the President informed the COP that the President of the COP at its twelfth session had undertaken consultations with Parties on the draft rules of procedure but that no consensus had been reached.

18. A representative of one Party made a statement underlining the importance of finding a solution to the question of voting rules.

19. On the proposal of the President, the COP decided that, in the meantime, as at previous sessions, the draft rules of procedure contained in document FCCC/CP/1996/2 should continue to be applied, with the exception of draft rule 42. The President announced that he would hold consultations and report back to the COP in the event of any new developments in this matter.

⁴ "The Future in Our Hands: Addressing the Leadership Challenge of Climate Change", held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 24 September 2007.

⁵ The position expressed in this statement and all subsequent statements made by Portugal on behalf of the European Community and its member States were supported by Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Ukraine.

B. Adoption of the agenda

(Agenda item 2 (c))

20. For its consideration of this sub-item at its 1st meeting, on 3 December, the COP had before it a note by the Executive Secretary containing the provisional agenda and annotations.⁶ The provisional agenda had been prepared in agreement with the President of the COP at its twelfth session, taking into account views expressed by Parties during the twenty-sixth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and by members of the Bureau of the COP.

21. The President recalled that item 8 of the provisional agenda, "Second review of the adequacy of Article 4, paragraph 2(a) and (b), of the Convention", which had been held in abeyance at the twelfth session, was included in the provisional agenda in accordance with rules 10 (c) and 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied. The President of the COP at its twelfth session had consulted with Parties on this item but no consensus had been reached on how to include it in the agenda. He therefore proposed that the provisional agenda be adopted as contained in document FCCC/CP/2007/1, with the exception of item 8, which would be held in abeyance. He said that he would consider how to deal with this item and report back at a future meeting.

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

1. Opening of the session.
2. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Election of the President of the Conference at its thirteenth session;
 - (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 fourteenth session of the Conference of the Parties and the calendar of meetings of Convention bodies;
 - (h) 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. Report of the co-facilitators of the dialogue on long-term cooperative action to address climate change by enhancing implementation of the Convention.
5. Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.
6. Review of implementation of commitments and of other provisions of the Convention:
 - (a) Financial mechanism of the Convention;
 - (b) National communications:
 - (i) National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;

⁶ FCCC/CP/2007/1.

- (ii) National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention;
 - (c) Development and transfer of technologies;
 - (d) Capacity-building under the Convention;
 - (e) Implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention:
 - (i) Implementation of the Buenos Aires programme of work on adaptation and response measures (decision 1/CP.10);
 - (ii) Matters relating to the least developed countries;
 - (f) Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties by the subsidiary bodies.
7. Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries: approaches to stimulate action.
 8. *Agenda item held in abeyance.*
 9. Administrative, financial and institutional matters:
 - (a) Budget performance in the biennium 2006–2007;
 - (b) Programme budget for the biennium 2008–2009.
 10. High-level segment.
 11. Statements by observer organizations.
 12. Other matters.
 13. Conclusion of the session:
 - (a) Adoption of the report of the Conference on its thirteenth session;
 - (b) Closure of the session.

23. At the 8th meeting, on 14–15 December, the President reported that his consultations on item 8, “Second review of the adequacy of Article 4, paragraph 2(a) and (b), of the Convention”, which had been held in abeyance, had not produced a consensus. He also reported that he had consulted the Bureau on how to proceed with the item. The COP, acting on a proposal by the President, decided to invite the Executive Secretary to reflect on the situation in the light of developments at this session and come forward with proposals to be considered by the SBI at its twenty-eighth session.

C. Election of officers other than the President

(Agenda item 2 (d))

24. At the 1st meeting, on 3 December, the President informed the COP that Mr. William Kojo Agyemang-Bonsu (Ghana) had undertaken consultations on this matter during the twenty-sixth sessions of the subsidiary bodies. However, nominations had not yet been received from all regional groups. On a proposal by the President, the COP decided to postpone the election of the Bureau until all nominations were finalized. Mr. Agyemang-Bonsu was invited to continue consultations during the session.

25. At its 8th meeting, on 14–15 December, the COP, acting upon a proposal by the President, elected by acclamation seven Vice-Presidents, the Rapporteur of the COP, and the Chairs of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the SBI. The Bureau of the COP at its thirteenth session was constituted as follows:

<u>President</u>	Mr. Rachmat Witoelar (Indonesia)
<u>Vice-Presidents</u>	Mr. Mohammed Barkindo (Nigeria) Mr. Eric Mugurusi (United Republic of Tanzania) Mr. Alexander Pankin (Russian Federation) Ms. Marina Shvangiradze (Georgia) Ms. Karen Christiana Figueres Olsen (Costa Rica) Ms. Gertraud Wollansky (Austria) Mr. Feturi Elisaia (Samoa)
<u>Rapporteur</u>	Ms. Karen Nicole Smith (Barbados)
<u>Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice</u>	Ms. Helen Plume (New Zealand)
<u>Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation</u>	Mr. Bagher Asadi (Islamic Republic of Iran)

D. Admission of organizations as observers

(Agenda item 2 (e))

26. At its 1st meeting, on 3 December, the COP considered a note by the secretariat on the admission of organizations as observers,⁷ listing two intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) and 79 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that had asked to be admitted as observers. Pursuant to Article 7, paragraph 6, of the Convention, and following a recommendation by the Bureau, which had reviewed the list of applicant organizations, the COP decided to admit those organizations as observers.

27. Emphasizing the importance of the involvement of IGOs and NGOs in the Convention process, the President welcomed the organizations newly admitted to the COP at its thirteenth session and invited them to play an active role.

E. Organization of work, including the sessions of the subsidiary bodies

(Agenda item 2 (f))

28. In introducing this sub-item at the 1st meeting, on 3 December, the President drew the attention of the COP to the annotations to the provisional agenda contained in document FCCC/CP/2007/1. He noted that the subsidiary bodies would be convened with the aim of developing, before their sessions ended on 11 December, draft decisions and conclusions for submission to the COP.

29. On a proposal by the President, which took into account a request by a group of Parties,⁸ the COP decided to refer items to the subsidiary bodies for consideration and the submission of appropriate draft decisions or conclusions, as follows:

⁷ FCCC/CP/2007/2 and Add.1.

⁸ A representative of Pakistan speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China requested that the COP refer sub-item 6 (c) "Development and transfer of technologies" of its agenda to the SBI for the consideration of implementation aspects in addition to referring it to the SBSTA for the consideration of scientific and technological aspects.

Subsidiary Body for Implementation

- Item 6 (a) Financial mechanism of the Convention
- Item 6 (b)(i) National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention
- Item 6 (b)(ii) National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention
- Item 6 (c) Development and transfer of technologies
- Item 6 (d) Capacity-building under the Convention
- Item 6 (e)(i) Implementation of the Buenos Aires programme of work on adaptation and response measures (decision 1/CP.10)
- Item 6 (e)(ii) Matters relating to the least developed countries
- Item 9 (a) Budget performance in the biennium 2006–2007

Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

- Item 5 Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
- Item 6 (c) Development and transfer of technologies
- Item 6 (e)(i) Implementation of the Buenos Aires programme of work on adaptation and response measures (decision 1/CP.10)
- Item 7 Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries: approaches to stimulate action

30. Delegates were reminded that the SBI and the SBSTA would consider different aspects of sub-items 6 (c) and 6 (e)(i).

31. With regard to agenda item 10, “High-level segment”, the President recalled that the SBI at its twenty-sixth session had endorsed the dates of 12–14 December for the high-level segment. The high-level segment would be convened on the understanding that there would be one speakers’ list and each Party, including Parties to the Convention that are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, would speak only once. No decisions would be taken in the joint meetings. The President, with the endorsement of the Bureau, proposed a time limit of three minutes for the statements at the high-level segment.

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

F. Date and venue of the fourteenth session of the Conference of the Parties and the calendar of meetings of Convention bodies

(Agenda item 2 (g))

33. At its 8th meeting, on 14–15 December, the COP, acting upon a recommendation by the SBI,⁹ adopted decision 14/CP.13 entitled “Date and venue of the fourteenth and fifteenth sessions of the Conference of the Parties and the calendar of meetings of Convention bodies” (FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.1).

G. Adoption of the report on credentials

(Agenda item 2 (h))

34. At the 8th meeting, on 14–15 December, the President drew attention to the report on credentials (FCCC/CP/2007/5–FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/8) which indicated that the Bureau had approved the credentials of the representatives of Parties.

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

⁹ FCCC/SBI/2007/15/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1.

H. Attendance

36. The thirteenth session of the COP and the concurrent sessions of the subsidiary bodies were attended by representatives of 188 Parties to the UNFCCC, as well as observer States, representatives of United Nations bodies and programmes, convention secretariats, and specialized agencies and institutions and related organizations of the United Nations system. For a complete list, see annex II.

37. The session was also attended by representatives of 35 IGOs and 335 NGOs. For a complete list, see document FCCC/CP/2007/INF.1 (Parts 1 and 2).

I. Documentation

38. The documents before the COP at its thirteenth 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))

39. The COP had before it the report of the SBSTA on its twenty-sixth session, held in Bonn from 7 to 18 May 2007.¹⁰

40. At the 8th meeting, on 14–15 December, the Chair of the SBSTA, Mr. Kishan Kumarsingh (Trinidad and Tobago), introduced the draft report of the SBSTA on its twenty-seventh session¹¹ and gave an oral report on the results that pertain to the COP. The SBSTA, at its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions, had recommended three draft decisions for adoption by the COP.

41. At the same meeting, the COP, acting upon a proposal by the President, took note of these reports. The COP, acting upon a proposal by the President, also expressed its appreciation to Mr. Kumarsingh for his outstanding work as SBSTA Chair over the past two years.

B. Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

(Agenda item 3 (b))

42. The COP had before it the report of the SBI on its twenty-sixth session, held in Bonn from 7 to 18 May 2007.¹²

43. At the 8th meeting, on 14–15 December, the Chair of the SBI, Mr. Bagher Asadi (Islamic Republic of Iran), introduced the draft report of the SBI on its twenty-seventh session¹³ and gave an oral report on the results that pertain to the COP. The SBI, at its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions, had recommended eight draft decisions for adoption by the COP.

44. At the same meeting, the COP, acting upon a proposal by the President, took note of these reports. The COP, acting upon a proposal by the President, also expressed its appreciation to Mr. Asadi for his diligence in guiding the work of the SBI and congratulated him on his re-election.

¹⁰ FCCC/SBSTA/2007/4.

¹¹ FCCC/SBSTA/2007/L.11.

¹² FCCC/SBI/2007/15 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1.

¹³ FCCC/SBI/2007/L.19.

IV. Report of the co-facilitators of the dialogue on long-term cooperative action to address climate change by enhancing implementation of the Convention

(Agenda item 4)

45. At the 2nd meeting, on 3 December, the President recalled that the COP, by its decision 1/CP.11, had resolved to engage in a dialogue to exchange experiences and analyse strategic approaches for long-term cooperative action to address climate change. The COP had requested the co-facilitators of the Dialogue to report to the COP at its thirteenth session on the Dialogue and on the information and diversity of views presented by Parties. Upon the invitation of the President, the co-facilitators, Ms. Sandea De Wet (South Africa) and Mr. Howard Bamsey (Australia), presented their report.¹⁴
46. The co-facilitators noted that the report contained their observations on the debate during the two years since the Dialogue process had been launched on how to take forward long-term cooperative action to address climate change. It also contained a factual account of the information and diversity of views expressed during the Dialogue workshops.
47. The co-facilitators pointed out that the Dialogue had been a unique experiment for the Convention. It had been an open and non-binding exchange of views, undertaken without prejudice to any future negotiations, commitments, process, framework or mandate under the Convention. The debate under the Dialogue had seen the emergence of the common understanding of what would be the key features for the success of any future international response to climate change.
48. The co-facilitators recalled that at the last workshop under the Dialogue, held in August 2007 in Vienna, Austria, they had asked governments to articulate what they saw as the essential building blocks of an effective response to climate change. They expressed the view that there was strong agreement that, at a minimum, the following building blocks would need to form part of such a response: action on mitigation and adaptation; and supporting elements for advancing such action, in particular technology, investment and finance. Such a response would also need to address unintended consequences of mitigation measures for the economies of other countries, as well as enhance enabling mechanisms, such as capacity-building and awareness-raising.
49. The co-facilitators said that discussions under the Dialogue had made it clear that continuation of business as usual was not adequate to provide an effective response to the ever-increasing challenge. More needed to be done through enhancing implementation of existing commitments or through strengthening existing commitments to the extent necessary for an effective response.
50. The co-facilitators recalled that many Party representatives at the last workshop under the Dialogue had spoken of the need for further action and that various proposals had been made on how such action could be accomplished. They noted that, on the basis of these discussions, they had made some proposals in the report on the process options for enhancing future cooperative action to address climate change. The co-facilitators suggested that the COP, at its thirteenth session, might wish to consider these options and determine the steps necessary to develop an effective response to climate change.
51. In concluding, the co-facilitators expressed the hope that the constructive and creative spirit that had characterized the Dialogue process would facilitate the challenging task of constructing an effective global response to climate change.
52. Statements were made by representatives of 26 Parties, including representatives speaking on behalf of AOSIS and of the European Community and its member States.

¹⁴ FCCC/CP/2007/4 and Add.1.

53. Following these statements, the President noted agreement among all Parties that, given the latest scientific assessment of the IPCC, it was important to strengthen their collective efforts to address climate change. He recalled that a great deal had been learned during the Dialogue and highlighted the discussions on: innovative approaches to addressing adaptation and mitigation while advancing sustainable development; new ideas on accelerating the development and deployment of cleaner technologies; and approaches to finance and investment necessary to address both mitigation and adaptation. He also noted many strong calls to launch a process with the aim of enhancing long-term cooperative action to address climate change.

54. On a proposal by the President, the COP took note, with appreciation, of the report of the co-facilitators of the Dialogue, and declared the implementation of decision 1/CP.11 complete.

55. On a further proposal by the President, the COP established a contact group to determine the next steps in enhancing long-term cooperative action to address climate change. The President clarified that the group would have a limited mandate. It would not be asked to conclude on the issue, but would instead be asked to prepare options for consideration by ministers. He gave the contact group the task of identifying and narrowing down the options for the issues that such a process would need to consider, the potential modalities of working, taking into account other relevant processes under way under the Convention, and the time frame for completing the process. He suggested that the group focus on the form of the process and the scope of the substantive issues that the process should address.

56. The President indicated his intention to be personally involved in the group and said that he would request the assistance of Mr. Bamsey and Ms. De Wet. He requested the group to make as much progress as possible and conclude its task by Tuesday, 11 December. He would then assess the issues on which agreement had been reached and identify options on which agreement had not been possible. Thereafter, he would establish a process to reach a agreement on the outstanding issues.

57. At the 8th meeting, on 14–15 December, the President reported that the contact group had produced a draft text with a set of options that had been considered by ministers during the high-level segment. Parties had reached general agreement, but it had not been possible to fully eliminate options. Further consultations had been held under the President's authority and a draft decision was now proposed for adoption.

58. Following discussion in plenary, the President suspended the meeting to allow for further consultations. When the meeting resumed, the COP heard statements from the President of Indonesia, Mr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Ban Ki-moon, prior to further consideration of the draft decision.

59. The President of Indonesia recalled that the Secretary-General's High-Level Event on Climate Change had resulted in a clear demand from world leaders to make a breakthrough in Bali, which he viewed as a shared political commitment to produce a Bali Road Map that would effectively guide Parties in the most concrete terms to affirm an effective agreement in Copenhagen – concrete action, concrete resources, and concrete timelines. Milestone decisions must be made and the correct wording must be carefully considered. The worst thing that can happen would be for the human race and planet earth to crumble because Parties cannot find the right wording. All Parties embraced the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, but this meant that both developing and developed countries must do more based on their respective capabilities. He called on Parties to act on their moral obligation, noting that future generations would remember whether they rose to the occasion and seized the opportunity or let it slip through their fingers. Three things would make or break the Conference: the spirit of cooperation and globalism; a strong commitment to make a breakthrough, which required trust and confidence; and the willingness to compromise without losing sight of the grand scheme. In concluding, he recalled that the world was anxiously waiting, and urged Parties not to let them down.

60. The Secretary-General expressed disappointment at the lack of progress. He recalled that, with a spirit of compromise and flexibility, much progress had been made in the last few days but now the hour was late and it was time to decide. Parties had in their hands the ability to deliver to the people of the world a successful outcome. He recalled that, in a multilateral negotiation, all Parties should be willing to make compromises and he appealed to Parties to reach agreement. The scientific realities affecting the planet demand a high level of ambition in terms of what governments aspire to do, when they aspire to do it, and what resources they mobilize. He viewed the President's draft decision as strong and urged governments to seize the moment for the good of all humanity. He recalled his earlier statement to the Conference, where he noted that governments were at a crossroads, with one path leading toward a new global climate agreement and the other toward a betrayal of the planet and its children. At this Conference, Parties would take the first step down one of these paths. Noting there was much at stake, he expressed confidence that governments would choose wisely.

61. The COP resumed its consideration of the draft decision and a number of amendments were proposed by Parties. The representative of Bangladesh, supported by LDCs and small island developing states (SIDS), provided an interpretive statement on paragraph 1 (b)(ii). Recalling Article 4.1 of the Convention, she stated that the differences in national circumstances could and would be given due consideration and future negotiations would take place on this basic understanding. In addition, South Africa stated that its interpretation of the phrase "nationally appropriate", as it related to mitigation actions in paragraph 1 (b)(ii) was that, for the LDCs and SIDS, any action under the Convention would take account of their national development priorities and their sustainable development needs and of the unique national circumstances that inform their respective capabilities and the extent of their ability to undertake mitigation action, or not, as the case may be. Costa Rica supported South Africa and stated its understanding that national circumstances, in particular between Annex I and non-Annex I Parties, as well as among non-Annex I Parties, would be considered. Turkey supported the statement by Bangladesh and other delegations that joined the consensus. Egypt stated its understanding that "appropriate" in paragraph 1 (b)(ii) referred to different levels of development in developing countries. A number of Parties expressed support for these statements, including Pakistan, speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China. South Africa stated that, in its reading, paragraph 1 (b)(ii) took commitments of developing countries further than what was expected of them under the Convention. He noted that developing countries were voluntarily saying that they were prepared to commit to measurable, reportable and verifiable actions. In addition, Brazil stated that the text with the proposed amendments presented a balanced and fair basis to launch the efforts by the international community to arrive at a stronger universal arrangement and that it was prepared to work positively in a proactive way by adopting measurable, reportable and verifiable national actions. The United States of America stated that they were committed to developing a long-term GHG reduction goal, and to giving serious consideration to the views of others to lead to a halving of global GHG emissions by 2050.

62. Following further discussion, Parties reached consensus on an amended draft decision.¹⁵ The COP, acting on a proposal by the President, taking note of concerns raised by Bangladesh, adopted decision 1/CP.13 entitled "Bali Action Plan" (FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.1).

63. At the same meeting, the COP, acting upon a proposal by the President, elected Mr. Luiz Alberto Figueiredo Machado (Brazil) as Chair and Mr. Michael Zammit Cutajar (Malta) as Vice-Chair of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention. The President noted that, in accordance with decision 1/CP.13, the position of Chair and Vice-Chair shall alternate annually between an Annex I Party and a non-Annex I Party.

¹⁵ The text, as amended, was issued in document FCCC/CP/2007/L.7/Rev.1.

V. Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

(Agenda item 5)

64. This sub-item had been referred to the SBSTA for consideration.
65. At its 8th meeting, on 14–15 December, the COP, acting upon a recommendation by the SBSTA,¹⁶ adopted decision 5/CP.13 entitled “Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change” (FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.1).

VI. Review of implementation of commitments and of other provisions of the Convention

(Agenda item 6)

A. Financial mechanism of the Convention

(Agenda item 6 (a))

66. Under this sub-item, the COP had before it the Report of the Global Environment Facility (GEF).¹⁷ This sub-item had been referred to the SBI for consideration.
67. At its 8th meeting, on 14–15 December, the COP, acting upon a recommendation by the SBI,¹⁸ adopted decision 6/CP.13 entitled “Fourth review of the financial mechanism” (FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.1).
68. At the same meeting, the COP, acting upon a recommendation by the SBI,¹⁹ adopted decision 7/CP.13 entitled “Additional guidance to the Global Environment Facility” (FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.1).

B. National communications

(Agenda item 6 (b))

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

(Agenda item 6 (b)(i))

69. This sub-item had been referred to the SBI for consideration.
70. At its 8th meeting, on 14–15 December, the COP, acting upon a recommendation by the SBI,²⁰ adopted decision 10/CP.13 entitled “Compilation and synthesis of fourth national communications” (FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.1).

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

(Agenda item 6 (b)(ii))

71. This sub-item had been referred to the SBI for consideration.
72. At the 8th meeting, on 14–15 December, the President reported that the SBI was not able to recommend a decision for adoption at this session on the extension of the mandate of the Consultative

¹⁶ FCCC/SBSTA/2007/L.20/Add.1/Rev.1.

¹⁷ FCCC/CP/2007/3 and Corr.1.

¹⁸ FCCC/SBI/2007/L.34/Add.1.

¹⁹ FCCC/SBI/2007/L.35.

²⁰ FCCC/SBI/2007/L.26/Add.1.

Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention. The SBI will take up this item again at its next session.

C. Development and transfer of technologies

(Agenda item 6 (c))

1. Proceedings

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

74. At the 8th meeting, on 14–15 December, the President reported that the SBSTA and the SBI had not been able to reach agreement on this issue and it was therefore taken up during his ministerial consultations, which resulted in two draft decisions and a set of conclusions for adoption by the COP.

75. At the same meeting, the COP, acting upon a proposal by the President,²¹ adopted decision 3/CP.13 entitled “Development and transfer of technologies under the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice” (FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.1).

76. At the same meeting, the COP, acting upon a proposal by the President,²² adopted decision 4/CP.13 entitled “Development and transfer of technologies under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation” (FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.1).

77. At the same meeting, the COP, acting upon a proposal by the President,²³ adopted a set of conclusions on the development and transfer of technologies.

2. Conclusions

78. The COP welcomed the annual report of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT) for 2007²⁴ and expressed its appreciation to Mr. Chow Kok Kee (Malaysia), the Chair of the EGTT, and Mr. Elmer Holt (United States of America), the Vice-Chair, for their contributions in leading the EGTT to complete its work programme for 2007.

79. The COP requested the secretariat, resources permitting:

- (a) To coordinate the implementation of a regional training programme in project preparation to be initiated by a ‘training of trainers’ programme in the second half of 2008 and followed by regional training workshops in 2008 and 2009, with the participation of, inter alia, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, United Nations Institute for Training and Research, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Climate Technology Initiative (CTI) and the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership, and building on available methods, tools and experiences from other relevant international organizations;
- (b) To organize, as an input to the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, a meeting on technologies for adaptation with experts involved in this work and in the activities of the Nairobi work programme and national adaptation programmes of action, to be held before the twenty-eighth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice;

²¹ FCCC/CP/2007/L.4.

²² FCCC/CP/2007/L.2.

²³ FCCC/CP/2007/L.3.

²⁴ FCCC/SBSTA/2007/13 and Add.1.

- (c) To update the UNDP handbook *Conducting Technology Needs Assessments for Climate Change*,²⁵ in collaboration with the EGTT, UNDP, UNEP and the CTI, taking into account the terms of reference to be prepared by the EGTT, with a view to finalizing a new version of the handbook by the first quarter of 2009;
- (d) To organize a special meeting of the EGTT to enable the group to undertake promptly its activities as requested in decision 3/CP.13.

D. Capacity-building under the Convention

(Agenda item 6 (d))

1. Proceedings

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

81. At its 8th meeting, on 14–15 December, the COP, acting upon a proposal by the President, took note of the conclusions adopted by the SBI entitled “Capacity-building for countries with economies in transition”.²⁶

82. At the same meeting, the President recalled that the SBI had not been able to reach agreement on the issue of capacity-building for developing countries. The issue was therefore taken up during his ministerial consultations, which resulted in a set of conclusions for adoption by the COP. The COP, acting upon a recommendation by the President, adopted these conclusions, entitled “Capacity-building under the Convention”.²⁷

2. Conclusions

83. The COP welcomed the synthesis report²⁸ on the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries contained in the annex to decision 2/CP.7 (the capacity-building framework), and took note of the range of capacity-building activities being carried out by Parties.

84. The COP further welcomed the information²⁹ from Parties and relevant organizations on the implementation of the capacity-building framework, submitted in accordance with decision 4/CP.12, paragraph 1. The COP reiterated its invitation to Parties to make annual submissions in order to enable more comprehensive reporting on the implementation of the capacity-building framework and sharing of experiences in capacity-building activities.

85. The COP noted that the secretariat has made the submissions available on the UNFCCC website,³⁰ and noted the value of this for information sharing.

86. The COP also welcomed the report on the expert workshop on monitoring and evaluation of capacity-building in developing countries held in St. John’s, Antigua and Barbuda, from 5 to 6 November 2007³¹ and thanked the Governments of Finland, Germany and Sweden, as well as the GEF secretariat, for providing financial support for the workshop.

²⁵ <<http://ttclear.unfccc.int/ttclear/jsp/index.jsp?mainFrame=../html/TNAGuidelines.html>>.

²⁶ FCCC/SBI/2007/L.27.

²⁷ FCCC/CP/2007/L.5.

²⁸ FCCC/SBI/2007/25.

²⁹ FCCC/SBI/2007/MISC.8 and Add.1.

³⁰ <<http://unfccc.int/4093.php>>.

³¹ FCCC/SBI/2007/33.

87. The COP took note of the approaches to monitoring and evaluation of capacity-building at different levels that were identified at the workshop. The COP recognized that further work is needed to identify monitoring and evaluation approaches relevant at the national and global levels, and invited Parties to submit to the secretariat, by 15 August 2008, information on their experiences with monitoring and evaluation at the national level, for consideration by the SBI at its twenty-ninth session. Further, it requested the secretariat to prepare a technical paper containing approaches to monitoring and evaluation at different levels, taking into account the presentations given at the expert workshop on monitoring and evaluating capacity-building,³² the submissions from Parties mentioned above and other relevant information, for consideration by the SBI at its twenty-ninth session.

88. The COP requested the secretariat to convene a meeting, subject to the availability of resources, before its fourteenth session, to discuss experiences in using performance indicators for the monitoring and evaluation of capacity-building at the national level, consistent with the capacity-building framework, taking into account the technical paper referred to in paragraph 87 above. The COP further requested the secretariat to prepare a report on the outcome of this meeting for consideration by the SBI at its twenty-ninth session.

89. The COP recalled its decision 2/CP.10, paragraph 7, to initiate a second comprehensive review of the implementation of the capacity-building framework in developing countries at the twenty-eighth session of the SBI, with a view to completing it by the fifteenth session of the COP. It requested the secretariat to prepare draft terms of reference for this second comprehensive review, for consideration by the SBI at its twenty-eighth session.

90. The COP reiterated the need for the GEF, as an operating entity of the financial mechanism, to continue to provide financial and technical support consistent with decisions 2/CP.7 and 2/CP.10, and requested the GEF to provide information on activities undertaken pursuant to these decisions in a more systematic and structured manner.

91. The COP noted the need to enhance the implementation of capacity-building activities by relevant United Nations organizations and multilateral and bilateral organizations, and reiterated its invitation³³ to these organizations to undertake appropriate action to this end and to make publicly available information on their activities in this regard.

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

(Agenda item 6 (e))

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

(Agenda item 6 (e)(i))

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

93. At the 8th meeting, on 14–15 December, the President recalled that the SBSTA had adopted conclusions on this issue entitled “Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change”³⁴ and that the SBI had adopted conclusions on this issue entitled “Progress on the implementation of decision 1/CP.10”.³⁵

³² <<http://www.unfccc.int/4080.php>>.

³³ Decision 2/CP.7.

³⁴ FCCC/SBSTA/2007/L.17.

³⁵ FCCC/SBI/2007/L.31.

94. Acting on a proposal by the President, the COP took note of these conclusions and encouraged the SBSTA and the SBI to continue their work on this crucial issue.

2. Matters relating to the least developed countries
(Agenda item 6 (e)(ii))

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

96. At its 8th meeting, on 14–15 December, the COP, acting upon a recommendation by the SBI,³⁶ adopted decision 8/CP.13 entitled “Extension of the mandate of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group” (FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.1).

F. Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties by the subsidiary bodies
(Agenda item 6 (f))

97. At its 8th meeting, on 14–15 December, the COP, acting upon a recommendation by the SBI,³⁷ adopted decision 9/CP.13 entitled “Amended New Delhi work programme on Article 6 of the Convention” (FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.1).

98. At the same meeting, the COP, acting upon a recommendation by the SBSTA,³⁸ adopted decision 11/CP.13 entitled “Reporting on global observing systems for climate” (FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.1).

**VII. Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries:
approaches to stimulate action**
(Agenda item 7)

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

100. At the 8th meeting, on 14–15 December, the President recalled that the SBSTA had forwarded a draft decision for consideration by the COP, which included text that had been in square brackets pending the outcome of the discussions relating to future cooperative action under the Convention. The President also reported that, following further discussions during his ministerial consultations and in the light of the adoption of decision 1/CP.13, Parties had reached agreement on a decision under this item.

101. At the same meeting, the COP, acting upon a recommendation by the SBSTA³⁹ and a proposal by the President, adopted decision 2/CP.13 entitled “Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries: approaches to stimulate action” (FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.1).

³⁶ FCCC/SBI/2007/L.24/Add.1.

³⁷ FCCC/SBI/2007/L.29/Add.1.

³⁸ FCCC/SBSTA/2007/L.14/Add.1.

³⁹ FCCC/SBSTA/2007/L.23/Add.1/Rev.1, as amended.

VIII. Agenda item held in abeyance

(Agenda item 8 *held in abeyance*)

IX. Administrative, financial and institutional matters

(Agenda item 9)

A. Budget performance in the biennium 2006–2007

(Agenda item 9 (a))

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

103. At its 8th meeting, on 14–15 December, the COP, acting upon a recommendation by the SBI,⁴⁰ adopted decision 12/CP.13 entitled “Budget performance and the functions and operations of the secretariat” (FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.1).

B. Programme budget for the biennium 2008–2009

(Agenda item 9 (b))

104. At its 8th meeting, on 14–15 December, the COP, acting upon a recommendation by the SBI,⁴¹ adopted decision 13/CP.13 entitled “Programme budget for the biennium 2008–2009” (FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.1).

X. High-level segment

(Agenda item 10)

105. The joint high-level segment of the COP at its thirteenth session and the CMP at its third session was opened by the President of the COP and the CMP at the 3rd meeting of the COP and the 4th meeting of the CMP on 12 December.

106. The President noted that the high number of Heads of State and Government present at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bali was a testament to the seriousness and urgency of climate change, and the sincerity of purpose with which the international community was addressing it.

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

107. At the opening ceremony, the Conference heard a message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Ban Ki-moon. The text of this message is contained in annex I.

B. Statement by the President of Indonesia

108. Welcoming all participants, the President of Indonesia, Mr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, said that delegates were gathered at this conference to fulfil the hopes of over 6 billion people living on Earth and on behalf of future generations. He noted that it would very much depend on what would be decided at this conference whether people would live in a world that was 2 °C warmer, or, catastrophically, 5 °C hotter. The challenge was to translate the simple formula “less emissions, more sinks” into a complex yet ambitious architecture of global cooperation on climate change.

109. The President of Indonesia noted that developed countries, owing to their historical responsibility for global warming, which they themselves had accepted, needed to continue to take leadership on climate change. They would need to significantly increase their efforts to cut their own

⁴⁰ FCCC/SBI/2007/L.23/Add.1.

⁴¹ FCCC/SBI/2007/15/Add.1 and Corr.1.

greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and to enhance their financial and technological cooperation with developing countries, including in the area of forest protection. Developing countries, on their part, would need to commit to a path of sustainable development by mainstreaming environment issues into their national development plans, and those countries with forests would need to preserve and expand them. Developing countries with high economic growth would need to plan for long-term low-carbon development, taking advantage of a rapidly expanding carbon market. Both developed and developing countries could work together to mainstream mitigation and adaptation into their national development strategies and learn how to achieve higher economic growth without producing higher emissions.

110. Noting that policy changes would need to be driven by governments and the market, President Yudhoyono stressed the significance of the special meetings of trade and finance ministers held in Bali in parallel with the United Nations Climate Change Conference. He also highlighted efforts by Indonesia to mitigate climate change, including rainforest conservation programmes and policies to increase the share of renewable and alternative energy sources and promote efficient use of fossil fuels. Ultimately, all efforts from developed and developing countries would need to be part of a coherent multilateral framework and it was critical for this conference to produce a Bali Road Map that would chart the way to an agreement to be adopted by the end of 2009.

C. Statement by the Executive Secretary

111. The Executive Secretary said that the heyday of the climate sceptic had been put to rest once and for all in 2007, and political momentum and global public awareness with regard to climate change had never been higher. The IPCC had delivered a message that no one could fail to understand, confirming that climate change was happening because of human activities; the impacts were serious and would be felt by everyone, with the poor bearing the largest burden; and there were affordable ways to deal with the problem – immediate concerted action could avoid some of the most catastrophic projections.

112. If no action was taken, the consequences of climate change could plunge the world into conflict. In 2010, there could be as many as 50 million environmentally displaced persons as a result of climate change, desertification and deforestation. Competing for water, energy and food could lead to ethnic rivalry and regional conflicts.

113. To meet the drastic increase in the world's energy demands, an investment of USD 20 trillion would be needed up to 2030. The challenge was to change the course of this "investment supertanker" in a low-emissions direction. Otherwise global emissions would increase by 50 per cent by 2050 – instead of decreasing by 50 per cent, as required. In order to change the direction of the world's future towards a low-emissions economy, Parties present at the conference would need to launch formal negotiations, agree on an ambitious agenda and set 2009 as the deadline for negotiations.

D. Statement by the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

114. Mr. Rajendra Pachauri, Chairman of the IPCC, in a video statement delivered during the opening of the high-level segment, noted that the AR4 of the IPCC had been completed with the release of its Synthesis Report in Valencia, Spain, on 16 November 2007. The Synthesis Report presented the collective findings of the reports of the three working groups within an integrated framework and therefore was an extremely policy-relevant document. Mr. Pachauri highlighted some of the major findings of the AR4. He stressed the significance of changes in the climate system in the twentieth century, including a significant rise in average global temperatures, and large increases in precipitation in some parts of the globe and greater water scarcity in others.

115. The IPCC projected that, by the end of this century, average global temperatures would rise at least 2.5 °C above the levels at the beginning of the twentieth century. The increase would have worrying consequences for all parts of the world, including greater water scarcity, the impacts of sea

level rise and a drastically increased threat of extinction of plant and animal species. Locations where coastal flooding and the impacts of sea level rise could make certain areas highly vulnerable were spread all over the world. This included cities in mega deltas, such as Shanghai, Kolkata and Dhaka.

116. Mr. Pachauri stressed that all adverse impacts of climate change could be avoided or minimized if effective actions for reducing emissions of GHGs were taken very soon. He also emphasized the fact that the cost of mitigation was not very high. In order to stabilize the temperature increase at a maximum of 2–2.4 °C the concentration levels of GHGs would need to be stabilized at 445–490 ppm of carbon dioxide equivalent. The cost of meeting this target by 2030 would amount to a 0.12 per cent decrease in global gross domestic product annually and could even be reduced significantly through the development of new technologies. Emission levels would need to begin to decline at the latest by 2015 and the sharper the decline, the less serious the impacts that followed over a period of time.

117. Mr. Pachauri expressed the view that prudence, wisdom and the future of human society clearly dictated that mitigation measures would need to be taken with a great sense of urgency. The IPCC had placed before the Parties the findings of the AR4 and Parties would need to decide how to use them.

E. Statements by Heads of State or Government

118. Mr. Kevin Michael Rudd, Prime Minister of Australia, said that, in his first act as Prime Minister, he had signed the formal instrument for Australia to ratify the Kyoto Protocol and had handed this instrument to the Secretary-General. He described climate change as the defining challenge of our generation and said that Australia understood that development is a top priority. He recognized the responsibility of developed countries to assist developing countries. Mr. Rudd said his Government was committed to reducing Australia's GHG emissions by 60 per cent of 2000 levels by 2050. He expressed the expectation that all developed countries would embrace a further set of binding emission targets and said that developing countries needed to play their part with specific commitments to action.

119. Mr. Lee Hsien Loong, Prime Minister of Singapore, expressed the view that in the absence of action to address climate change, ecosystems and human societies could experience major disruptions over the next 50–100 years, and possibly sooner. He stressed the need to build on the Kyoto Protocol and to work out a practical and effective approach after the first commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol expired in 2012. Mr. Hsien Loong said that a post-2012 framework would need to have the commitment and participation of all countries, under the auspices of the UNFCCC. It should also recognize the importance of economic growth and take into account differences in national circumstances and constraints. He concluded by saying that Singapore, and all the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, would contribute to the global effort to combat climate change. They were committed to an ambitious Bali Road Map that would deliver an effective post-2012 regime.

120. Noting that Papua New Guinea was already suffering from the consequences of climate change, Mr. Michael Somare, Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea, called for immediate leadership. In order to address climate change, Parties needed to: (1) construct a shared objective for even lower atmospheric GHG concentrations; (2) greatly deepen reduction commitments by industrialized countries; (3) expand existing and add new frameworks of positive incentives for developing countries; (4) launch a global incentive system to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation; (5) scale up adaptation finance to protect future generations; and (6) mobilize sufficient, predictable and sustainable resources. He noted that developing countries were willing to contribute equitably towards a shared objective and said that Parties needed to capitalize on the political will to move beyond the Kyoto Protocol.

121. Mr. Thomas Remengesau Jr., President of Palau, stated that Parties collectively had failed to adequately address the issue of climate change. GHG levels continued to increase across the planet because Parties had not lived up to the original commitment of the Convention. He expressed the view

that the international community needed to recognize the moral obligation to commit an appropriate level of funding to vulnerable and small developing States. He stressed the need to recognize the human rights implications of climate change. Referring to the Malé Declaration on the Human Dimension of Global Climate Change, he underscored the need to include the human dimension in the future climate change agenda. Mr. Remengesau highlighted efforts by SIDS to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change.

122. Mr. Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, President of Maldives, noted that climate change had become a daily reality in the Maldives and other small island States. For these States, with their meagre financial resources and a limited capacity to mitigate and adapt, climate change had become the defining issue of the twenty-first century. Mr. Gayoom stressed the need to focus on the human dimension of climate change, in particular human rights, security and well-being. He said that the Council of Ministers of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) had adopted the SAARC Declaration on Climate Change and entrusted him with the responsibility of presenting it at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bali. He noted that the Bali process would need to have a clear long-term target to stabilize the climate system and ensure that temperature rises were reined in to reasonable levels; even a 2 °C increase from pre-industrial levels would have devastating consequences for small island States.

F. Statements by ministers and other heads of delegation

123. At the 3rd meeting of the COP and the 4th meeting of the CMP, on 12 December, and also at the two subsequent meetings of each body, national statements were made by 135 ministers and other heads of delegation. For the list of speakers, see annex III.

G. Other statements

124. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia (on behalf of the Umbrella Group), Grenada (on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States), Maldives (on behalf of the least developed countries), Nigeria (on behalf of the African group), Pakistan (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Portugal (on behalf of the European Community and its member states)

XI. Statements by observer organizations

(Agenda item 11)

A. Statements by United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

125. At the opening of the joint high-level segment of the COP and the CMP, on 12 December, statements were made by the President of the World Bank, the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (on behalf of FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the United Nations World Food Programme), the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Secretary-General of the United Nations World Tourism Organization, the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, the Executive Director of UNEP, the United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, the United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, the Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, the Under-Secretary-General and Associate Administrator of UNDP and the Deputy Executive Director of the United Nations World Food Programme.

126. At the 7th meeting of the COP and the 8th meeting of the CMP, statements were made by the Deputy Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, the Sub-Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Deputy High Commissioner of Human Rights and the Director of the International Maritime Organization.

B. Statements by intergovernmental organizations

127. At the 7th meeting of the COP and the 8th meeting of the CMP, statements were made by the Secretary-General of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Secretary General of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, the Secretary General of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, the Executive Director of the International Energy Agency, the Secretary General of the General Secretariat of the Andean Community, the Secretary General of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention), the Director General of the World Conservation Union (IUCN), the Executive Secretary, Central African Forests Commission, the Executive Director of the International Tropical Timber Organization and the Director of the International Institute of Refrigeration.

C. Statements by non-governmental organizations

128. At the 7th meeting of the COP and the 8th meeting of the CMP, statements were made by representatives of the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives–Local Governments for Sustainability (on behalf of local governments), the International Chamber of Commerce and Business Europe (on behalf of business and industry organizations), Greenpeace and Équiterre (on behalf of Climate Action Network International), Yayasan Pelangi Indonesia (on behalf of research and independent NGOs), the Australian Council of Trade Unions (on behalf of trade unions), Life e.V. (on behalf of women for climate justice and gender present at the COP and CMP), Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara of the Indonesian Civil Society Forum (on behalf of indigenous peoples organizations), the Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development (nrg4SD) (on behalf of regional governments), the World Council of Churches, the World Mayors Council on Climate Change, the California Environmental Protection Agency (on behalf of subnational authorities), the International Federation of Agricultural Producers (on behalf of farmers), Global Legislators Organisation for a Balanced Environment (on behalf of parliamentarians) and representatives of youth organizations.

D. Other statements

129. At the 7th meeting of the COP and the 8th meeting of the CMP, the Minister of Finance of Indonesia, Ms. Sri Mulyani Indrawati, presented the results of the “High Level Event on Climate Change for Finance Ministers”, which was held on 11 December. The event drew together finance ministers and officials from 36 countries and 13 international financial institutions and multilateral organizations to focus their attention on climate change. The meeting resulted in agreement on a number of issues, such as the importance of ministers of finance taking a more active role and integrating climate change issues into development planning and economic policies. Ministers also proposed to carry their discussion forward into other meetings in 2008. The Minister noted that Poland had invited finance ministers to a second high-level event on climate change on the occasion of COP 14 and CMP 4 in Poznan in 2008.

130. At the same meeting of the COP and the CMP, the Minister of Trade of Indonesia, Ms. Mari E. Pangestu, presented the results of the “Informal Trade Ministers Dialogue on Climate Change Issues” held from 8 to 9 December. The dialogue was attended by ministers and vice ministers of trade from 32 governments, as well as representatives of international organizations, and resulted in a number of concrete proposals for action. Participants also pointed out that international trade, development and climate change policy were mutually supportive.

XII. Other matters

(Agenda item 12)

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

XIII. Conclusion of the session

(Agenda item 13)

A. Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties on its thirteenth session

(Agenda item 13 (a))

132. At its 8th meeting, on 14–15 December, the COP considered the draft report on its thirteenth session⁴² 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

133. At its 8th meeting, on 14–15 December, a representative of Poland introduced a draft resolution entitled “Expression of gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the people of the province of Bali”.⁴³ At the same meeting, the COP adopted resolution 1/CP.13 by acclamation (FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.1).

C. Closure of the session

(Agenda item 13 (b))

134. At the 8th meeting, on 14–15 December, a number of Parties made statements paying tribute to the work of the President and to the chair and co-chairs of the different groups and subsidiary bodies.

135. In his closing remarks,⁴⁴ the President stated that the Conference had finally achieved the breakthrough the world had been waiting for – the Bali Road Map. Governments had responded decisively in the face of new scientific evidence and advanced in collectively charting a new climate-secure course for humanity. He noted that the Bali Road Map consisted of a number of forward-looking decisions that represented the various tracks essential to reaching a secure climate future. At this conference, governments had launched a new negotiation process under the Bali Action Plan designed to tackle climate change with the aim of completing the work by 2009. They had also addressed the AWG negotiations and set a 2009 deadline, launched the Adaptation Fund, and defined the scope and content of the review under Article 9 of the Kyoto Protocol – all of these on the Kyoto track. Similarly, a course had been charted on reducing emissions from deforestation and on technology transfer, including a new strategic programme. The President also highlighted the significance of the many other issues considered and the ongoing work to implement existing commitments. He noted that, as work began on the future, governments should not forget that the first commitment period would begin in only a few weeks. While an excellent start had been made in Bali, existing commitments must be fully implemented. The road from Bali to Poznan and Copenhagen must be paved not with good intentions but with concrete actions and rigorous implementation. He said that the Bali Road Map was a testament to the remarkable spirit of cooperation that Parties had displayed and a tribute to the solidarity with which they had come together to address climate change – the defining human development challenge of the twenty-first century.

136. The President declared the thirteenth session of the COP closed.

⁴² FCCC/CP/2007/L.1 and FCCC/CP/2007/L.1/Add.1–FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/L.1/Add.1.

⁴³ FCCC/CP/2007/L.6–FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/L.7.

⁴⁴ The closing remarks of the President were made at the closing of the CMP. As they pertain to both the COP and CMP, they are included in both the COP and CMP reports.

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

President Yudhoyono, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Let me thank the Government and people of Indonesia for hosting us, and all of you for being here.

Before I speak to the reason we all came here today – to address climate change – let me say a word about the outrageous attacks perpetrated against the UN and innocent civilians yesterday in Algiers. These cowardly attacks cannot be justified under any circumstances. The sacrifice of UN officials – who serve the highest ideals of humanity – and innocent civilians who died alongside them, cannot and will not be forgotten. The perpetrators of these crimes cannot escape the strongest possible condemnation of the entire international community.

As we convene here in Bali the eyes of the world are upon us. This is a historic moment, long in the making. Decades of careful study by the planet's leading scientists. Years of heated argument among the world's policy makers. Countless media stories debating the linkage between observed natural disasters and global warming.

Now, finally, we are gathered together in Bali to address the defining challenge of our age. We gather because the time for equivocation is over. The science is clear. Climate change is happening. The impact is real. The time to act is now.

The latest report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change tells us that, unless we act, there will be serious consequences: rising sea levels; more frequent and less predictable floods and severe droughts; famine around the world, particularly in Africa and Central Asia; and the loss of up to a third of our plant and animal species.

They emphasize that the costs of inaction – in ecological, human and financial terms – far exceed the costs of action now.

But the scientists also stress a silver lining: that we can still address the problem, in ways that are both affordable and promote prosperity. By being creative, we can reduce greenhouse gas emissions while promoting economic growth.

In this sense, climate change is as much an opportunity as it is a threat. It is our chance to usher in a new age of green economics and truly sustainable development. New economies can and must grow with reduced carbon intensity even as they create new jobs and alleviate poverty.

Excellencies,

This shift toward a greener future is in its infancy and needs urgent nurturing. The multilateral agreement that will emerge from the UNFCCC negotiations needs to make the necessary changes possible. We must ensure an incentive structure for countries, businesses and individuals. There is no trade-off between fighting climate change and pursuing development. In the long run, we can prosper only by doing both.

Already, there is an emerging consensus on the building blocks of a climate agreement, including adaptation, mitigation, technology and financing. It must also be comprehensive and involve all nations, developed and developing. Our atmosphere can't tell the difference between emissions from an Asian factory, the exhaust from a North American SUV, or deforestation in South America or Africa. And it must be fair, reflecting the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.

The issue of equity is crucial. Climate change affects us all, but it does not affect us all equally. Those who are least able to cope are being hit hardest. Those who have done the least to cause the problem bear the gravest consequences.

We have an ethical obligation to right this injustice. We have a duty to protect the most vulnerable.

That is why any agreement should look to developed countries to continue taking the lead on curbing emissions. And developing nations need to be given incentives to limit the growth of their emissions. Together, we can spur a new era of green economics, an era of truly sustainable development based on clean technology and a low-emission economy.

But we must also take action on the immediate challenges. It is critical that we follow through on existing commitments and ensure the resilience of populations that are or will be the hardest hit by climate change impacts.

Distinguished delegates,

What the world expects from Bali – from all of you – is an agreement to launch negotiations towards a comprehensive climate change agreement. You need to set an agenda – a road map to a more secure climate future, coupled with a tight timeline that produces a deal by 2009. The date is crucial not only to ensure continuity after 2012, when the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol expires – but equally, to address the desperate urgency of the situation itself.

I am encouraged by progress in the negotiation on both the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol. The implementation and enhancement of agreements on adaptation, deforestation and technology will be important both now and in the period after 2012.

I also note with satisfaction the movements within Annex I countries toward the enactment of serious climate mitigation measures. I recognize the actions in non-Annex I countries through new national climate plans, policies and measures for sustainable development. I welcome these actions and urge that, as indicated in statements made during these negotiations, they pursue their expressed intentions to do still more.

Reaching a comprehensive climate agreement will not be easy. Having the right tools for such an agreement will help us to implement it in a cost-effective way. And the United Nations will assist you in every way possible. We stand ready to deliver on the mandates that you have already entrusted to us, to support you throughout the negotiating period and to help implement the agreements reached.

Every UN agency, fund and programme is committed. We are determined to be a part of the answer to climate change. Indeed, as the summary paper distributed to all delegations explains, the Chief Executives of the UN system have already begun to define a joint UN contribution on this issue.

As this work progresses, we will continue to provide a credible, coherent scientific foundation for understanding what is happening to our planet and how we might best address it. We will continue to expand support for global, regional and national action on climate change, drawing on the agenda you set. And we will lead by example, by moving towards carbon neutrality throughout the UN system.

Excellencies,

You have come here with a clear charge. At the High-Level Event on Climate Change in New York in September,¹ world leaders called for a breakthrough in Bali. This is your chance to live up to what the leaders have been calling for. If we leave Bali without such a breakthrough, we will not only have failed our leaders, but also those who look to us to find solutions, namely, the peoples of this world.

This is the moral challenge of our generation. Not only are the eyes of the world upon us. More important, succeeding generations depend on us. We cannot rob our children of their future.

We are all part of the problem of global warming. Let us all be part of the solution that begins in Bali. Let us turn the climate crisis into a climate compact.

¹ See footnote 4 above.

Annex II

**Parties to the Convention, observer States and United Nations organizations
attending the thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties**

A. Parties to the Convention

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

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

B. Observer States

Holy See
Iraq
Somalia

C. Entities having received a standing invitation to participate as observers in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly and maintaining permanent observer missions at Headquarters

Palestine

D. United Nations bodies and programmes

United Nations
United Nations Children's Fund
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
United Nations Environment Programme
United Nations Forum on Forests
United Nations Human Settlements Programme
United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UN/International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights/Centre for Human Rights
United Nations Population Fund
United Nations University

United Nations World Food Programme
World Intellectual Property Organization

E. 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
Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

F. 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 Bank/International Finance Corporation
Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
International Fund for Agricultural Development
International Labour Organization
International Monetary Fund
International Telecommunication Union
United Nations Industrial Development Organization
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
Global Environment Facility

G. Related organizations 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 10 of the Conference of the Parties and agenda item 18 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol

[ENGLISH/FRENCH/SPANISH ONLY]

Afghanistan

Mr. Dad Mohammad Baheer
Executive Director-General, National Environment Protection Agency

Albania

H.E. Mr. Lufter Xhuveli
Minister of Environment, Forests and Water Administration

Algeria

H.E. Mr. Chérif Rahmani
Minister of Land Planning, Environment and Tourism

Angola

H.E. Mr. Diekumpuna Sita José
Minister of Urban Affairs and Environment

Argentina

Mr. Miguel E. Pellerano
Undersecretary of Environmental Policy, Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development

Austria

H.E. Mr. Josef Pröll
Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management

Australia (*speaking on behalf of the Umbrella Group*)

H.E. Ms. Penny Wong
Minister for Climate Change and Water

Bangladesh

H.E. Ms. Ismat Jahan
Ambassador/Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to the United Nations in New York

Bahamas

H.E. Mr. Earl Deveaux
Minister of Works and Utilities

Barbados

H.E. Ms. Elizabeth Thompson
Minister of Energy and the Environment

Belarus

Mr. Alexander Nikolaevitch Apatsky
First Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection

Belgium

H.E. Ms. Evelyne Huytebroeck
Minister for Environment and Energy

Belize

H.E. Ms. Lisa Shoman
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade

Benin

S.E. Mme. Juliette Biao Koudenoukpo
Ministre de l'Environnement et de la Protection de la Nature

Bhutan

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

Botswana

H.E. Mr. Onkokame Kitso Mokaila
Minister of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism

Brazil

H.E. Mr. Celso Amorim
Minister of External Relations

Brunei Darussalam

H.E. Mr. Pehin Dato HJ. Abdullah Bakar
Minister of Development

Burkina Faso

M. Alain Edouard Traore
Secrétaire Général du Ministère de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie

Cambodia

H.E. Mr. Mok Mareth
Senior Minister and Minister of Environment

Cameroon

S.E. M. Hele Pierre
Ministre de l'Environnement et de la Protection de la Nature

Canada

H.E. Mr. John Baird
Minister of the Environment

Cape Verde

H.E. Mr. Antonio Monteiro Lima
Ambassador/Permanent Representative of Cape Verde to the United Nations in New York

Chad

M. Sandjima Dounia
Secrétaire Général, Ministère de l'Environnement de la Qualité de Vie et des Parcs Nationaux

Chile

H.E. Ms. Ana Lya Uriarte
Minister of the Environment

China

H.E. Mr. Xie Zhenhua
Minister, Vice-Chairman, National Development and Reform Commission

Colombia

H.E. Mr. Juan Lozano-Ramirez
Minister of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development

Congo

H.E. Mr. Andre Okombi-Salissa
Minister of Tourism and Environment

Cook Islands

H.E. Mr. Kete Ioane
Minister for Environment

Croatia

Ms. Jasenka Nécak
Head of Sector for Atmosphere, Sea and Soil
Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction

Cuba

S.E. Sr. José Antonio Diaz-Duque
Viceministro, Ministerio de Ciencia, Tecnología y Medio Ambiente

Democratic Republic of the Congo

H.E. Mr. José Endundo Bononge
Minister of Environment

Denmark

H.E. Ms. Connie Hedegaard
Minister for Climate and Energy

Dominican Republic

H.E. Mr. Omar Ramirez Tejada
Secretary of State, Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources

Ecuador

H.E. Mr. Rodrigo Yepes-Enriquez
Ambassador of Ecuador to the Republic of Indonesia

Egypt

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

El Salvador

H.E. Mr. Carlos José Guerrero Contreras
Minister of Environment and Natural Resources

Estonia

H.E. Mr. Jaanus Tamkivi
Minister of the Environment

European Community

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

Fiji

H.E. Ms. Lavinia Bernadette Rounds Ganilau
Minister for Tourism and Environment

Finland

H.E. Mr. Kimmo Kalevi Tiilikainen
Minister of the Environment

France

H.E. Mr. Jean-Louis Borloo
State Minister, Ministry for Ecology, Sustainable Development and Spatial Planning

Gabon

H.E. Ms. Georgette Koko
Deputy Prime Minister

Gambia

H.E. Mr. Momodou A. Cham
Secretary of State, Department of State for Forestry and the Environment

Georgia

Ms. Nona Karalashvili
Head, Sustainable Development Department
Ministry of Environment, Protection and Natural Resources

Germany

H.E. Mr. Sigmar Gabriel

Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety

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

H.E. Mr. Angus Friday

Ambassador/Permanent Representative of Grenada to the United Nations in New York

Ghana

H.E. Mr. Maxwell Kofi Jumah

Deputy Minister of Local Government, Rural Development and the Environment

Greece

H.E. Mr. Stavros Kaloyannis

Deputy Minister for the Environment

Guatemala

H.E. Mr. Juan Mario Dary

Minister of Environment and Natural Resources

Guinea

S.E. M. Mahmoud Camara

Ministre de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage, de l'Environnement, des Eaux et Forêts

Guyana

H.E. Mr. Robert M. Persaud

Minister of Agriculture

Honduras

H.E. Ms. Mayra Janeth Mejía del Cid

Minister of Natural Resources and Environment

Hungary

H.E. Mr. Gábor Fodor

Minister of Environment and Water

Iceland

H.E. Ms. Thorunn Sveinbjarnardottir

Minister for the Environment

India

H.E. Mr. Kapil Sibal

Minister of Science, Technology and Earth Sciences

Indonesia

H.E. Mr. Emil Salim

Special Envoy of the President of Indonesia

Member of the Presidential Advisory Council

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

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

Ireland

H.E. Mr. John Gormley
Minister of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government

Italy

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

Jamaica

Mr. Aundré Franklin
Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health and Environment

Japan

H.E. Mr. Ichiro Kamoshita
Minister of the Environment

Jordan

H.E. Mr. Faris Mohamad Al-Junaidi
Deputy Minister of Environment

Kazakhstan

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

Kiribati

H.E. Mr. Tetabo Nakara
Minister of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development

Kuwait

Mr. Abbas Ali Naqi
Under-Secretary, Ministry of Oil

Lesotho

H.E. Mr. Monyane Moleleki
Minister of Natural Resources

Liberia

Mr. Ben Turtur Donnie
Executive Director, Environmental Protection Agency of Liberia

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

H.E. Mr. Salaheddin M. El Bishari
Ambassador of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Republic of Indonesia

Lithuania

H.E. Mr. Arunas Kundrotas
Minister of Environment

Luxembourg

H.E. Mr. Lucien Lux
Minister of Environment

Madagascar

Mr. Rakotobe Tovondriaka
Secretary General, Ministry of Environment, Water, Forest and Tourism

Malawi

H.E. Mr. John Khumbo Chirwa
Minister of Lands and Natural Resources

Malaysia

H.E. Mr. Dato' Seri Azmi Khalid
Minister of Natural Resources and Environment

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

H.E. Mr. Ahmed Abdulla
Minister of Environment, Energy and Water

Mali

H.E. Mr. AG Alhassane Aghatam
Minister of Environment

Mauritania

H.E. Ms. Aicha Mint Sidi Bouna
Minister of Environment

Mauritius

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

Mexico

H.E. Mr. Juan Elvira Quesada
Minister for Environment and Natural Resources

Micronesia (Federated States of)

Mr. Andrew Yatilman
Director, Office of Environment and Emergency Management

Monaco

M. Patrick van Klaveren
Ministre conseiller/Délégué permanent auprès des organismes internationaux à caractère scientifique, environnemental et humanitaire

Mongolia

H.E. Mr. Baldan Enkhmandakh
Vice-Minister, Ministry of Nature and Environment

Morocco

Mr. Abdelhay Zerouali
Secretary of State for Water and Environment

Mozambique

H.E. Mr. Luciano André de Castro
Minister of Coordination for Environmental Action

Namibia

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

Nepal

Mr. Narayan Prasad Silwal
Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology

Netherlands

H.E. Ms. Jacqueline Cramer
Minister of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment

New Zealand

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

Nicaragua

Mr. Lautaro Sandino Montes
Director of Multilateral Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Niger

H.E. Mr. Mohamed Akotey
Minister of the Environment and the fight against Desertification

Nigeria (*speaking on behalf of the African group*)

H.E. Ms. Halima Tayo Alao
Minister of Environment, Housing and Urban Development

Niue

Mr. Pokotoa Sipeli
Associate Minister, Niue Meteorological Service, Niue Climate Change Project

Norway

H.E. Mr. Erik Solheim
Minister of the Environment and International Development

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

H.E. Mr. Munir Akram

Ambassador/Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations in New York

Panama

Ms. Ligia Castro de Doens

General Administrator, National Environmental Authority of Panama

Peru

Mr. Manuel Bernales

President of the National Council on Environment

Philippines

H.E. Mr. Jose L. Atienza, Jr.

Secretary, Department of Environment and Natural Resources

Poland

H.E. Mr. Maciej Nowicki

Minister of the Environment

Portugal (*speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States*)

H.E. Mr. Francisco Nunes Correia

Minister for the Environment, Spatial Planning and Regional Development

Republic of Korea

H.E. Mr. Kyoo-Yong Lee

Minister of Environment

Romania

H.E. Mr. Silviu Stoica

Secretary of State, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development

Russian Federation

H.E. Mr. Alexander Bedritsky

Head of the Russian Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring (Roshydromet)

Rwanda

H.E. Ms. Patricia Hajabakiga

Minister of State in charge of Lands and Environment

Samoa

H.E. Mr. Aliioaiga Feturi Elisaia

Ambassador/Permanent Representative of Samoa to the United Nations in New York

Saudi Arabia

H.E. Mr. Ali Bin Ibrahim Al-Naimi

Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources

Senegal

S.E. M. Djibo Leyti Ka

Ministre d'Etat, Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Protection de la Nature,
des Bassins de Rétention et des Lacs Artificiels

Serbia

H.E. Mr. Sasa Dragin

Minister of Environmental Protection

Seychelles

H.E. Mr. Joel Morgan

Minister of Environment, Natural Resources and Transport

Slovenia

H.E. Mr. Janez Podobnik

Minister of the Environment and Spatial Planning

Solomon Islands

H.E. Mr. Collin Beck

Ambassador/Permanent Representative of the Solomon Islands to the United Nations in New York

South Africa

H.E. Mr. Marthinus van Schalkwyk

Minister of Environment and Tourism

Spain

H.E. Ms. Cristina Narbona Ruiz

Minister of Environment

Sri Lanka

Mr. Udaya Prabath Gammanpila

Chairman, Central Environmental Authority, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

Sudan

H.E. Mr. Sulieman Mohamed Mustafa

Ambassador of Sudan to the Republic of Indonesia

Suriname

H.E. Ms. Angelic Alihusain-del Castilho

Ambassador of the Republic of Suriname to the Republic of Indonesia

Sweden

H.E. Mr. Andreas Carlgren

Minister of the Environment

Switzerland

H.E. Mr. Moritz Leuenberger

Minister for the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communication

Thailand

H.E. Mr. Yongyuth Yuthavong
Minister of Natural Resources and Environment

Timor-Leste

H.E. Mr. José Luis Guterres
Deputy Prime Minister

Tonga

H.E. Lord Tuita
Minister for Lands, Survey, Natural Resources and Environment

Tunisia

S.E. M. Nadhir Hamada
Ministre de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable

Turkey

Mr. Hasan Z. Sarikaya
Undersecretary, Ministry of Environment and Forestry

Tuvalu

H.E. Mr. Tavau Teii
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Natural Resources and Environment

Uganda

H.E. Ms. Maria Mutagamba
Minister of Water and Environment

Ukraine

Mr. Vitaliy Nakhlopun
Head of the National Environmental Investment Agency

United Arab Emirates

H.E. Mr. Yousef Rashid Al Sharhan
Ambassador of the United Arab Emirates to the Republic of Indonesia

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

H.E. Mr. Hilary Benn
Secretary of State, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

United Republic of Tanzania

H.E. Mr. Mark James Mwandosya
Minister of State for Environment, Vice-President's Office

United States of America

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

Uruguay

Mr. Gerardo Ariel Rusiñol

Environment Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

H.E. Ms. Maria Jacqueline Mendoza

Ambassador, Permanent Mission of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the United Nations

Environment Programme

Viet Nam

H.E. Mr. Khoi Nguyen Pham

Minister of Natural Resources and Environment

Yemen

H.E. Mr. Abdul-Rahman F. Al-Eryani

Minister of Water and the Environment

Zambia

H.E. Mr. Michael L. Kaingu

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, 2008–2012

- 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
- First sessional period in 2012: 14–25 May
- Second sessional period in 2012: 26 November to 7 December

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

FCCC/CP/2007/1	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary
FCCC/CP/2007/2 and Add.1	Admission of observers: intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/CP/2007/3 and Corr.1	Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/CP/2007/4 and Add.1	Report on the dialogue on long-term cooperative action to address climate change by enhancing implementation of the Convention. Note by the co-facilitators
FCCC/CP/2007/5– FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/8	Report on credentials. Report of the Bureau
FCCC/CP/2007/INF.1 (Parts 1 and 2)	List of participants
FCCC/CP/2007/MISC.1 (Parts 1 and 2)	Provisional list of participants
FCCC/CP/2007/MISC.2– FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/MISC.3	International blueprint on adaptation. Submission from Tuvalu
FCCC/CP/2007/CRP.1	Draft decision -/CP.13: Consolidated text prepared by the co-facilitators
FCCC/CP/2007/L.1	Draft report of the Conference of the Parties on its thirteenth session.
FCCC/CP/2007/L.1/Add.1– FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/L.1/ Add.1	Draft report of the Conference of the Parties on its thirteenth session. Draft report of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol on its third session. Addendum
FCCC/CP/2007/L.2	Development and transfer of technologies under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation. Proposal by the President
FCCC/CP/2007/L.3	Development and transfer of technologies under the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice. Draft conclusions proposed by the President
FCCC/CP/2007/L.4	Development and transfer of technologies under the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice. Proposal by the President
FCCC/CP/2007/L.5	Capacity-building under the Convention. Draft conclusions proposed by the President

FCCC/CP/2007/L.6– FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/L.7	Expression of gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the people of the province of Bali. Draft resolution submitted by the Republic of Poland
FCCC/CP/2007/L.7/Rev.1	Revised draft decision -/CP.13: Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention. Proposal by the President
FCCC/SBSTA/2007/4	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its twenty-sixth session, held at Bonn from 7 to 18 May 2007
FCCC/SBSTA/2007/L.11	Draft report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its twenty-seventh session
FCCC/SBSTA/2007/L.17	Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBSTA/2007/L.23/Add.1 /Rev.1	Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries: approaches to stimulate action. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair. Addendum
FCCC/SBI/2007/15 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Corr.1	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its twenty-sixth session, held at Bonn from 7 to 18 May 2007
FCCC/SBI/2007/L.19	Draft report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its twenty-seventh session
FCCC/SBI/2007/L.24/Add.1	Matters relating to the least developed countries. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair. Addendum
FCCC/SBI/2007/L.26/Add.1	Compilation and synthesis of fourth national communications. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair. Addendum
FCCC/SBI/2007/L.27	Capacity-building for countries with economies in transition. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBI/2007/L.29/Add.1	Article 6 of the Convention. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair. Addendum
FCCC/SBI/2007/L.31	Progress on the implementation of decision 1/CP.10. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
FCCC/SBI/2007/L.34/Add.1	Fourth review of the financial mechanism. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair. Addendum
FCCC/SBI/2007/L.35	Additional guidance to the Global Environment Facility. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
