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CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

**Report of the Conference of the Parties on its tenth session,  
held at Buenos Aires from 6 to 18 December 2004**

**Part One: Proceedings**

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

*For practical reasons, Part Two of the present report is being issued in two addenda  
(FCCC/CP/2004/10/Add.1 and 2)*

**Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties****FCCC/CP/2004/10/Add.1***Decision*

- 1/CP.10 Buenos Aires programme of work on adaptation and response measures
- 2/CP.10 Capacity-building for developing countries (non-Annex I Parties)
- 3/CP.10 Capacity-building for countries with economies in transition
- 4/CP.10 Work of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group
- 5/CP.10 Implementation of the global observing system for climate
- 6/CP.10 Development and transfer of technologies
- 7/CP.10 Status of, and ways to enhance, implementation of the New Delhi work programme on Article 6 of the Convention
- 8/CP.10 Additional guidance to an operating entity of the financial mechanism
- 9/CP.10 Assessment of funding to assist developing countries in fulfilling their commitments under the Convention
- 10/CP.10 Continuation of activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase
- 11/CP.10 Administrative and financial matters

**FCCC/CP/2004/10/Add.2**

- 12/CP.10 Guidance relating to the clean development mechanism
- 13/CP.10 Incorporation of the modalities and procedures for afforestation and reforestation project activities under the clean development mechanism into the guidelines under Articles 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol
- 14/CP.10 Simplified modalities and procedures for small-scale afforestation and reforestation project activities under the clean development mechanism in the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol and measures to facilitate their implementation
- 15/CP.10 Good practice guidance for land use, land-use change and forestry activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol
- 16/CP.10 Issues relating to registry systems under Article 7, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol
- 17/CP.10 Standard electronic format for reporting Kyoto Protocol units
- 18/CP.10 Issues relating to the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention and the implementation of Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol

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

(Agenda item 1)

1. The tenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (hereinafter referred to as the Conference), convened pursuant to Article 7, paragraph 4, of the Convention, was opened at La Rural conference centre, Buenos Aires, Argentina, on 6 December 2004, by Mr. Mamadou Honadia (Burkina Faso), Vice-President of the Conference at its ninth session, on behalf of the President of the Conference at its ninth session, Mr. Miklós Persányi, Minister of Environment and Water of Hungary.

### **A. Statement by the President of the Conference at its ninth session**

(Agenda item 1 (a))

2. The item was not taken up.

### **B. Election of the President of the Conference at its tenth session**

(Agenda item 1 (b))

3. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting,<sup>3</sup> on 6 December, on the proposal of the presiding officer, the Conference elected by acclamation Mr. Ginés González García, Minister of Health and Environment of Argentina, as its President. The presiding officer congratulated Mr. González García on his election and wished him every success in guiding the work of the Conference at its tenth session.

### **C. Statement by the President**

(Agenda item 1 (c))

4. The President welcomed all delegates on behalf of the Argentine Government and thanked them for the confidence placed in him. Emphasizing his Government's strong commitment to play an active role in the development of environmental policies, he stressed the importance that Argentina attached to hosting the Conference of the Parties for the second time in the history of the climate change process.

5. On the eve of the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol, the conference constituted an historic event marking the closure of a long series of negotiations. At the same time, it was the beginning of a new phase which should be devoted to redoubling mitigation efforts. Although the Kyoto Protocol had now become a political reality, it was essential that Parties did not waver in their determination but intensified their efforts to combat climate change. The increased frequency of violent weather events, as recorded in Argentina and elsewhere, showed clearly that global warming was beginning to take its toll. In addition to the direct impacts on ecosystems and human health, Argentina faced numerous secondary effects, such as increased incidence of certain diseases, which placed a serious burden on the health care system and the ongoing efforts to improve living conditions for society's most vulnerable groups.

6. For the coming years and decades it was important both to intensify measures to mitigate climate change and to help countries adapt to its consequences. It was the responsibility of developed countries to take the lead in mobilizing the resources necessary to ensure that such measures could be developed and implemented as quickly as possible. Those efforts needed to be part of a climate regime which made use of creative technologies and business solutions to reconcile economic growth and prosperity with sustainable development. Governments should provide information to civil society and the business sector on the consequences of unsustainable practices and the advantages of available alternatives. In conclusion, the President expressed his confidence that the tenth session of the Conference would lead to a strengthening of Parties' commitments to combat climate change.

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

#### **D. Addresses of welcome**

(Agenda item 1 (d))

7. Mr. Aníbal Ibarra, the Governor of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires, extended a warm welcome to all participants and said the city was proud to host an event of such significance. Tackling the problem of climate change and developing sustainable environmental policies was an immense task which required perseverance, considerable economic and human resources, new technologies and, most of all, a strong political will and commitment by all countries. More particularly, it called for policy decisions by developed countries, not only because they were major emitters of greenhouse gases but also because they were important actors in the international political arena.

8. At the same time, it was imperative that the urgency of the problem of climate change was communicated to civil society. For the fight against global warming and its consequences to be effective, each and every citizen had to understand that it was an issue which affected them directly and that their active collaboration and commitment was essential. In this context, the Governor emphasized the central role that cities play in raising public awareness. He reassured delegates that the City of Buenos Aires, together with many other cities in the world, was committed to take whatever measures were necessary to involve citizens in the struggle against climate change and to support national policies at a local level.

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

(Agenda item 1 (e))

9. The Executive Secretary welcomed all delegates and extended her thanks to the Government of Argentina for once again hosting the Conference of the Parties. She also congratulated Mr. González García on his election as President and thanked Mr. Persányi for his able presidency of the ninth session, which had produced solid results.

10. The tenth session provided the occasion to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention, and the imminent entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol following its ratification by the Russian Federation. Presenting the President with a publication to mark the Convention's anniversary, the Executive Secretary summarized some of the highlights of the past decade. Annual greenhouse gas emissions in developed countries had fallen below 1990 levels, and the emissions intensity of economies had decreased globally. At the same time, mitigation and adaptation strategies were being implemented, climate-friendly technologies were being developed and used more widely, developing countries were starting to incorporate climate change considerations into their national policies, and public awareness, support and action were increasing. The entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol now made it possible to take concrete first steps for meeting the long-term challenge of climate change. More than 30 industrialized countries would be legally bound to meet emissions targets, and international emissions trading would become a reality. With the clean development mechanism in place and fully operational, the first project had now been registered, and the Protocol's Adaptation Fund was expected to receive funds to assist developing countries in their adaptation efforts. In this context, the Executive Secretary emphasized the importance of developing effective approaches to international cooperation on adaptation and of national measures to identify and reduce vulnerability and risk. Support to developing countries in this regard had to become more concrete.

11. Expressing her grave concern over the growing strain on the Convention's financial resources and its potential consequences for the work of the secretariat, she expressed her confidence that delegates would seriously consider the issue and develop solutions. She encouraged Parties to increase support to the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process. Looking ahead, the Executive Secretary said that in 2005 Parties had to grasp the nettle of designing a climate strategy for the period after 2012. Countries with the capacity should be in the lead and those being able to provide the resources should assist in accordance with the Convention's principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.

## **F. Other statements**

12. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, on 6 December, statements were made by the representatives of Qatar (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Netherlands (on behalf of the European Community and its member States and supported by three other Parties), the United States of America, Japan, Tuvalu (on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS)), Switzerland (on behalf of the Environmental Integrity Group), Kenya (on behalf of the African Group), United Republic of Tanzania (on behalf of the least developed countries), Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Gambia, Nigeria, Comoros and Saudi Arabia. At the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, on 6 December, statements were made by the representatives of Egypt and Mali.

## **II. Organizational matters**

(Agenda item 2)

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

(Agenda item 2 (a))

13. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, on 6 December, the Conference was informed that, as at that date, 189 States and one regional economic integration organization were Parties to the Convention, and therefore eligible to participate in decision-making at the session.

14. The Conference took note that, as at 6 December, a total of 129 States had ratified, acceded to, approved or accepted the Kyoto Protocol. In this context, the President announced that on 18 November, with the deposit by the Russian Federation of its instrument of ratification of the Kyoto Protocol, the second trigger for entry into force of the Protocol was achieved. In accordance with the provisions of its Article 25, the Kyoto Protocol would therefore enter into force on 16 February 2005.

15. Also under this sub-item, the secretariat introduced a new document, FCCC/CP/2004/9, which sought to respond to questions which had been raised by Parties concerning arrangements for the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (COP/MOP 1), budgetary issues, and reporting and review requirements.

### **B. Adoption of the rules of procedure**

(Agenda item 2 (b))

16. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, on 6 December, the President informed the Conference that the President of the Conference at its ninth session had undertaken consultations with Parties on the draft rules of procedure but that no consensus had been reached.

17. On the proposal of the President, the Conference decided that, in the meantime, as at previous sessions, the draft rules of procedure as 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 report back to the Conference in the event of any new developments in this matter.

### **C. Adoption of the agenda**

(Agenda item 2 (c))

18. For its consideration of this sub-item at its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, on 6 December, the Conference had before it a note by the Executive Secretary containing the provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/CP/2004/1 and Add.1). The provisional agenda had been prepared in agreement with the President of the Conference at its ninth session, taking into account views expressed by Parties during the twentieth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and by members of the Bureau.

19. The President recalled that items which had been held in abeyance at the ninth session were included in the provisional agenda in accordance with rules 10 (c) and 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied: item 5, "Second review of the adequacy of Article 4, paragraph 2 (a) and (b), of the Convention", which included a footnote reflecting a proposal made by the Group of 77 and China to amend the item to read "Review of the adequacy of implementation of Article 4, paragraph 2 (a) and (b), of the Convention"; item 6 (a), "Matters relating to Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol"; and item 6 (b) "Proposal by Canada for a decision on modalities for the accounting of assigned amounts under Article 7, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol in relation to cleaner energy exports".

20. On items 5 and 6 (a), statements were made by the representatives of Qatar (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Netherlands (on behalf of the European Community and its member States), and Saudi Arabia. Noting that there was no consensus on the inclusion of these items in the agenda, the President proposed that they be held in abeyance.

21. On item 6 (b), the representative of Canada announced that, as a gesture of goodwill and out of respect for Parties' collective efforts, the Government of Canada was prepared to withdraw its request to include the item in the agenda. The President thanked Canada for its offer to withdraw its request, in spite of Canada's unique national circumstances. He emphasized that such a cooperative approach was extremely important and held out promise for success and renewed vigour for the negotiation process.

22. The representative of Qatar (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) proposed a new sub-item (f) under item 6 of the provisional agenda. The title proposed for the new sub-item 6 (f) was "The provisional agenda for the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol". Noting that there was no consensus on this matter, the President proposed that the proposed sub-item be taken up by the SBI at its twenty-second session (May 2005).

23. In connection with item 8 of the provisional agenda, the representative of the United States of America requested that item 8 (a) and (b) not be included in the agenda, and that the wording of item 8 (c) be amended. Statements were made by the representatives of Saudi Arabia, Argentina, Tuvalu (on behalf of AOSIS), Netherlands (on behalf of the European Community and its member States), Mauritius and Qatar. Noting that there was no consensus on this matter, the President proposed that item 8 of the provisional agenda be held in abeyance and that the Conference return to the matter at its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting.

24. In agreement with the proposals made by the President, the Conference, at its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, adopted the agenda of the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties with items 5, 6 (a) and 8 of the provisional agenda held in abeyance, and item 6 (b) removed.

25. At the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, on 6 December, the President reported to the Conference that discussions on item 8 of the provisional agenda had continued and that Parties had reached a consensus on a formulation for that item. The consensus formulation read as follows: Item 8, "Exchange of views on UNFCCC activities relevant to other intergovernmental meetings"; item 8 (a), "International meeting for the 10-year review of implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action"; item 8 (b), "World Conference on Disaster Reduction"; item 8 (c), "Fourteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD 14)". The entire agenda item would be accompanied by a footnote reading as follows: "The exchange of views will be reflected in the report of the Conference on its tenth session and serve to assist the Executive Secretary in reporting to the meetings referred to in this agenda item". The Conference agreed that item 8 and its sub-items would be added to the agenda accordingly. The complete agenda adopted by the Conference thus read as follows:

1. Opening of the session:
  - (a) Statement by the President of the Conference at its ninth session
  - (b) Election of the President of the Conference at its tenth session
  - (c) Statement by the President
  - (d) Addresses of welcome
  - (e) Statement by the Executive Secretary
2. Organizational matters:
  - (a) Status of ratification of the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol
  - (b) Adoption of the rules of procedure
  - (c) Adoption of the agenda
  - (d) Election of officers other than the President
  - (e) Admission of organizations as observers
  - (f) Organization of work, including the sessions of the subsidiary bodies
  - (g) Date and venue of the eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties
  - (h) Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies, 2005–2009
  - (i) Adoption of the report on credentials
3. Reports of the subsidiary bodies and decisions and conclusions arising therefrom:
  - (a) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
  - (b) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation
4. Review of 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
    - (ii) National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention
  - (c) Capacity-building
  - (d) Development and transfer of technologies
  - (e) Implementation of Article 4, paragraph 8, of the Convention
  - (f) Matters relating to the least developed countries
  - (g) Issues relating to land use, land-use change and forestry
  - (h) Article 6 of the Convention
  - (i) Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties by the subsidiary bodies
5. *Agenda item held in abeyance*
6. Preparations for the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol:
  - (a) *Agenda item held in abeyance*
  - (b) Matters relating to Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol: preparatory work
  - (c) Issues relating to land use, land-use change and forestry
  - (d) Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties by the subsidiary bodies
7. Report of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism

8. Exchange of views on UNFCCC activities relevant to other intergovernmental meetings:<sup>4</sup>
  - (a) International meeting for the 10-year review of implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action
  - (b) World Conference on Disaster Reduction
  - (c) Fourteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD 14)
9. Administrative and financial matters:
  - (a) Audited financial statements for the biennium 2002–2003
  - (b) Budget performance in the biennium 2004–2005
  - (c) Procedure for the appointment of an Executive Secretary
10. High-level segment: the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention
11. Statements by observer organizations
12. Other matters
13. Conclusion of the session:
  - (a) Adoption of the report of the Conference on its tenth session
  - (b) Closure of the session.

26. At the 6<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17–18 December, the President noted that it was unlikely that the Conference would reach any agreement on the items held in abeyance at this session – items 5 and 6 (a). On a proposal by the President, the Conference followed the procedure established at previous sessions, whereby items held in abeyance are included in the provisional agenda of the next session with the appropriate footnotes.

#### **D. Election of officers other than the President**

(Agenda item 2 (d))

27. At the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, on 6 December, the President informed the Conference that Mr. Mamadou Honadia (Burkina Faso), Vice-President of the Conference at its ninth session, had undertaken consultations on this matter during the twentieth sessions of the subsidiary bodies held in June 2004. However, nominations had not yet been received from all regional groups. The President encouraged all Parties concerned to reach agreement on all outstanding Bureau posts in time for the high-level segment, to be held from 15 to 17 December. On a proposal of the President, the Conference decided to postpone the election of the Bureau until all nominations were finalized. Mr. Honadia was invited to continue consultations during the session.

28. At the 6<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17–18 December, on a proposal by the President, the Conference elected by acclamation seven Vice-Presidents, the Rapporteur of the Conference, and the Chairs of the two subsidiary bodies. The Bureau of the Conference at its tenth session was thus constituted as follows:

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<sup>4</sup> The exchange of views will be reflected in the report of the Conference on its tenth session and serve to assist the Executive Secretary in reporting to the meetings referred to in this agenda item.

President

Mr. Ginés González García (Argentina)

Vice-Presidents

Mr. Masao Nakayama (Micronesia (Federated States of ))

Mr. Bruno T. Sekoli (Lesotho)

Mr. Jacek Mizak (Poland)

Mr. Jawed Ali Khan (Pakistan)

Mr. Nikolay Pomoshchnikov (Russian Federation)

Mr. Beat Nobs (Switzerland)

Mr. Ahmed Saeed Majid (United Arab Emirates)

Rapporteur

Ms. Sylvia McGill (Jamaica)

Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA)

Mr. Abdullatif S. Benrageb (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)

Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI)

Mr. Thomas Becker (Denmark)

**E. Admission of organizations as observers**

(Agenda item 2 (e))

29. At its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, on 6 December, the Conference considered a note by the secretariat on the admission of organizations as observers (FCCC/CP/2004/3 and Add.1), listing two intergovernmental organizations and 48 non-governmental organizations that had asked to be admitted as observers. Pursuant to Article 7, paragraph 6, of the Convention, and following a recommendation by the Bureau of the Conference, which had reviewed the list of applicant organizations, the Conference decided to admit those organizations as observers.

30. Emphasizing the importance of the involvement of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the Convention process, the President welcomed the newly admitted organizations to the Conference at its tenth session and invited them to play an active role.

**F. Organization of work, including the sessions of the subsidiary bodies**

(Agenda item 2 (f))

31. In introducing this sub-item at the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, on 6 December, the President drew the attention of the Conference to the provisional agenda and annotations contained in document FCCC/CP/2004/1 and Add.1. He noted that the subsidiary bodies would be convened with the aim of developing, before their sessions ended on 14 December, draft decisions and conclusions for submission to the Conference.

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

Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI)

Item 4 (a) Financial mechanism of the Convention

Item 4 (b) (i) National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention

- Item 4 (b) (ii) National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention
- Item 4 (c) Capacity-building
- Item 4 (e) Implementation of Article 4, paragraph 8, of the Convention
- Item 4 (f) Matters relating to the least developed countries
- Item 4 (h) Article 6 of the Convention
- Item 9 (a) Audited financial statements for the biennium 2002–2003
- Item 9 (b) Budget performance in the biennium 2004–2005

Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA)

- Item 4 (d) Development and transfer of technologies
- Item 4 (g) Issues relating to land use, land-use change and forestry {Convention}
- Item 6 (c) Issues relating to land use, land-use change and forestry {Kyoto Protocol}

33. The President announced that at the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, scheduled for 8 December, the Conference would take up agenda item 6 (b), “Matters relating to Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol: preparatory work”; item 7, “Report of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism”; and item 8, “Exchange of views on UNFCCC activities relevant to other intergovernmental meetings”.

34. On agenda item 2 (g), “Date and venue of the eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties”, the President noted that no offers had been received and encouraged interested Parties to come forward. He proposed to undertake consultations on this item and to report back to a future meeting. The President also proposed to undertake consultations on agenda item 9 (c), “Procedure for the appointment of an Executive Secretary” and to report back to a future meeting.

35. With regard to agenda item 10, “High-level segment: the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention”, the President recalled that the SBI, at its twentieth session, had endorsed the dates of 15 to 17 December for the high-level segment. On this basis, panel discussions had been scheduled to begin in the afternoon of 15 December and to conclude in the afternoon of 16 December. Four separate panels would be open to participation by all ministers and heads of delegation.

36. The four panel discussions would focus on the following topics:

- (a) The Convention after 10 years: accomplishments and future challenges
- (b) Impacts of climate change, adaptation measures and sustainable development
- (c) Technology and climate change
- (d) Mitigation of climate change: policies and their impacts

37. The President further detailed that, for each panel, he had invited a moderator to lead the discussion, and six panel members. In accordance with the recommendations of the SBI, he had sought a balanced representation among panel members, taking into account geographical representation and diversity of points of view. The moderators would report back to the Conference on Friday, 17 December. Based on their reports, he would issue, under his responsibility, a summary of all the panel discussions for inclusion in the report of the Conference. That summary would not be agreed text.

38. The Conference agreed to proceed on the basis of the proposals made by the President.

39. Mr. Nikolay Pomoshchnikov (Russian Federation), Vice-President of the Conference, served as presiding officer on behalf of the President for part of the 6<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 18 December.

**G. Date and venue of the eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties**  
(Agenda item 2 (g))

40. At the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, on 6 December, the President proposed to undertake consultations on this sub-item and to report back to a future meeting.

41. At the 6<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17–18 December, the President informed the Conference that there had been no offers to host the eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 11) and COP/MOP 1, which is currently scheduled for 7–18 November 2005. In this situation, the session would normally be held at the seat of the secretariat in Bonn. As some countries were still considering the possibility of making offers to host COP 11, the Conference, acting upon a proposal by the President, requested the Bureau to keep the matter under review during the early part of 2005. If any serious offers were received by 1 February 2005, the Bureau was requested to consider the offers, based on an assessment by the secretariat, and to take the necessary decisions in the light of General Assembly resolution 40/243.

**H. Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies, 2005–2009**  
(Agenda item 2 (h))

42. At its 6<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17–18 December, the President recalled that the Conference had agreed on the calendar of meetings of Convention bodies for 2004–2008 (FCCC/CP/2003/6/Add.2). The Conference, acting upon a proposal by the President, adopted the dates proposed by the SBI at its twentieth session for the 2009 session periods, which are 1 to 12 June and 30 November to 11 December. The SBI had recommended these dates for adoption by the Conference (FCCC/SBI/2004/10, para. 90). The full calendar of meetings of Convention bodies for 2005–2009 is contained in annex V.

43. The President also recalled a request from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), made by Mr. Rajendra Pachauri, Chairman of the IPCC, for the Conference to consider whether COP 13 could be postponed by three to four weeks. At its twenty-second session, the IPCC had agreed to prepare a synthesis report for its Fourth Assessment Report. However, the scheduled completion of the synthesis report by October 2007 will leave only one week between the IPCC plenary and COP 13, which is currently scheduled for 5–16 November 2007. The Conference, acting upon a proposal by the President, forwarded this request to the SBI for further consideration at its twenty-second session.

**I. Adoption of the report on credentials**  
(Agenda item 2 (i))

44. At its 6<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17–18 December, the President drew attention to the report of the Bureau on credentials,<sup>5</sup> which indicated that the Bureau had approved the credentials of representatives of Parties.

45. The Conference, acting upon a recommendation by the Bureau, adopted the report.

**J. Attendance**

46. The tenth session of the Conference and the concurrent sessions of the subsidiary bodies were attended by representatives of the following 167 Parties to the UNFCCC:

Albania	Antigua and Barbuda	Australia
Algeria	Argentina	Austria
Angola	Armenia	Azerbaijan

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<sup>5</sup> FCCC/CP/2004/8.

Bahamas	Greece	New Zealand
Bangladesh	Grenada	Nicaragua
Barbados	Guatemala	Niger
Belarus	Guinea	Nigeria
Belgium	Guinea-Bissau	Niue
Belize	Haiti	Norway
Benin	Honduras	Oman
Bhutan	Hungary	Pakistan
Bolivia	Iceland	Panama
Bosnia and Herzegovina	India	Paraguay
Brazil	Indonesia	Peru
Bulgaria	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Philippines
Burkina Faso	Ireland	Poland
Burundi	Israel	Portugal
Cambodia	Italy	Qatar
Cameroon	Jamaica	Republic of Korea
Canada	Japan	Republic of Moldova
Central African Republic	Jordan	Romania
Chad	Kazakhstan	Russian Federation
Chile	Kenya	Rwanda
China	Kiribati	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Colombia	Kuwait	Saint Lucia
Comoros	Kyrgyzstan	Samoa
Congo	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Saudi Arabia
Cook Islands	Latvia	Senegal
Costa Rica	Lesotho	Serbia and Montenegro
Côte d'Ivoire	Liberia	Seychelles
Croatia	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Sierra Leone
Cuba	Liechtenstein	Singapore
Cyprus	Lithuania	Slovakia
Czech Republic	Luxembourg	Slovenia
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Madagascar	Solomon Islands
Denmark	Malawi	South Africa
Djibouti	Malaysia	Spain
Dominican Republic	Maldives	Sri Lanka
Ecuador	Mali	Sudan
Egypt	Malta	Suriname
El Salvador	Marshall Islands	Swaziland
Estonia	Mauritania	Sweden
Ethiopia	Mauritius	Switzerland
European Community	Mexico	Syrian Arab Republic
Fiji	Micronesia (Federated States of)	Thailand
Finland	Mongolia	Togo
France	Morocco	Trinidad and Tobago
Gabon	Mozambique	Tunisia
Gambia	Namibia	Turkey
Georgia	Nepal	Turkmenistan
Germany	Netherlands	Tuvalu
Ghana		Uganda
		Ukraine

United Arab Emirates	United States of America	Viet Nam
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Uruguay	Yemen
United Republic of Tanzania	Uzbekistan	Zimbabwe
	Vanuatu	
	Venezuela	

47. The session was attended by observers from the following: Holy See, Iraq.

48. The following United Nations bodies and programmes were represented:

United Nations  
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development  
United Nations Development Programme  
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)  
United Nations Information Centre  
United Nations Institute for Training and Research  
United Nations University  
UN/International Strategy for Disaster Reduction  
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLA)

49. The secretariats of the following conventions were represented:

Convention on Biological Diversity  
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification  
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and its Montreal Protocol

50. The following specialized agencies and institutions of the United Nations system were represented:

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

51. The following related organization of the United Nations system was represented:

International Atomic Energy Agency

52. For a list of the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that attended the tenth session of the Conference, see annex VI.

#### **K. Documentation**

53. The documents before the Conference at its tenth session are listed in annex VII.

### **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))

54. The Conference had before it the report of the SBSTA on its twentieth session, held at Bonn from 16 to 25 June 2004 (FCCC/SBSTA/2004/6 and Add.1–2).
55. At the 5<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17 December, the Chair of the SBSTA, Mr. Abdullatif S. Benrageb (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), introduced the draft report of the SBSTA on its twenty-first session<sup>6</sup> and gave an oral report on the results of that session.
56. During its twentieth and twenty-first sessions, the SBSTA recommended nine draft decisions and one set of draft conclusions for adoption by the Conference under agenda items 4 (d), 4 (g) and 6 (c). The SBSTA forwarded a draft text on scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of impacts of, and vulnerability and adaptation to, climate change to the Presidency for further action.
57. Mr. Benrageb reported that the SBSTA, at its twenty-first session, had elected Mr. Amjad Abdulla (Maldives) as Vice-Chair and Mr. Ibrahim Bin Ahmed Al-Ajmi (Oman) as Rapporteur.
58. At the same meeting, the Conference, on a proposal by the President, took note of the oral report of the Chair of the SBSTA, the report of the SBSTA on its twentieth session (FCCC/SBSTA/2004/6 and Add.1–2) and the draft report of the twenty-first session.
59. The Conference, upon a proposal by the President, expressed its appreciation to Mr. Benrageb for his diligence and leadership in guiding the work of the SBSTA.

#### **B. Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation**

(Agenda item 3 (b))

60. The Conference had before it the report on the SBI on its twentieth session, held at Bonn from 16 to 25 June 2004 (FCCC/SBI/2004/10).
61. At the 5<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17 December, the Chair of the SBI, Ms. Daniela Stoycheva (Bulgaria), introduced the draft report of the SBI on its twenty-first session.<sup>7</sup>
62. During its twentieth and twenty-first sessions, the SBI recommended three draft decisions and one set of draft conclusions for adoption by the Conference under agenda items 4 (a), 4 (c), 4 (h) and 9. Eight draft texts were forwarded by the SBI to the Presidency for further action under agenda items 4 (a), 4 (b) (ii), 4 (c), 4 (e) and 4 (f).
63. Ms. Stoycheva reported that the SBI had elected Mr. Heorhiy Veremiychyk (Ukraine) as Vice-Chair and Mr. Emilio Sempris (Panama) as Rapporteur.
64. At the same meeting, the Conference, on a proposal of the President, took note of the oral report of the Chair, the report of the twentieth session of the SBI (FCCC/SBI/2004/10) and the draft report of the twenty-first session of the SBI.

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<sup>6</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2004/L.16.

<sup>7</sup> FCCC/SBI/2004/L.13.

65. The Conference, upon a proposal by the President, expressed thanks to Ms. Stoycheva for her outstanding chairing of the SBI over the past two years and her able leadership, during which the work of the SBI had clearly progressed.

## **IV. Review of implementation of commitments and of other provisions of the Convention**

(Agenda item 4)

### **A. Financial mechanism of the Convention**

(Agenda item 4 (a))

66. Under this sub-item, the Conference had before it the report of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) prepared for the tenth session of the Conference under cover of a note by the secretariat (FCCC/CP/2004/6). This sub-item had been referred to the SBI for consideration.

67. At its 6<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17–18 December, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation of the SBI,<sup>8</sup> adopted the conclusions on this sub-item entitled “Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties” (annex III).

68. At the same meeting, the Conference, acting upon a proposal by the President,<sup>9</sup> adopted decision 9/CP.10 entitled “Assessment of funding to assist developing countries in fulfilling their commitments under the Convention” (FCCC/CP/2004/10/Add.1).

69. At the same meeting, the Conference, acting upon a proposal by the President,<sup>10</sup> adopted decision 8/CP.10 entitled “Additional guidance to an operating entity of the financial mechanism” (FCCC/CP/2004/10/Add.1).

70. Consultations undertaken by the Presidency could not be concluded on all issues in the limited time available. In accordance with rule 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, a sub-item on the Special Climate Change Fund will be included in the agenda of the SBI at its twenty-second session.

### **B. National communications**

(Agenda item 4 (b))

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

(Agenda item 4 (b) (i))

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

72. At its 6<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17–18 December, the Conference took note of the conclusions adopted by the SBI<sup>11</sup> on this sub-item.

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

(Agenda item 4 (b) (ii))

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

74. Consultations undertaken by the Presidency could not be concluded on all issues in the limited time available. In accordance with rule 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, an item on

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<sup>8</sup> FCCC/CP/2004/L.4.

<sup>9</sup> FCCC/CP/2004/L.10.

<sup>10</sup> FCCC/CP/2004/L.17.

<sup>11</sup> FCCC/SBI/2004/L.17.

national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) will be included in the agenda of the SBI at its twenty-second session, with appropriate sub-items.

### **C. Capacity-building**

(Agenda item 4 (c))

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

76. At its 6<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17–18 December, the Conference, acting upon a proposal by the President,<sup>12</sup> adopted decision 2/CP.10 entitled “Capacity-building for developing countries (non-Annex I Parties)” (FCCC/CP/2004/10/Add.1).

77. At the same meeting, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation by the SBI,<sup>13</sup> adopted decision 3/CP.10 entitled “Capacity-building for countries with economies in transition” (FCCC/CP/2004/10/Add.1).

### **D. Development and transfer of technologies**

(Agenda item 4 (d))

78. This sub-item had been referred to the SBSTA for consideration.

79. At its 6<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17–18 December, the Conference, acting upon a proposal by the President,<sup>14</sup> adopted decision 6/CP.10 entitled “Development and transfer of technologies” (FCCC/CP/2004/10/Add.1).

### **E. Implementation of Article 4, paragraph 8, of the Convention**

(Agenda item 4 (e))

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

81. At its 6<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17–18 December, the Conference, acting upon a proposal by the President,<sup>15</sup> adopted decision 1/CP.10 entitled “Buenos Aires programme of work on adaptation and response measures” (FCCC/CP/2004/10/Add.1).

### **F. Matters relating to the least developed countries**

(Agenda item 4 (f))

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

83. At its 6<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17–18 December, the Conference, acting upon a proposal by the President,<sup>16</sup> adopted decision 4/CP.10 entitled “Work of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group” (FCCC/CP/2004/10/Add.1).

84. At the same meeting, the Conference considered a draft decision<sup>17</sup> on further guidance for the operation of the Least Developed Countries Fund, but could not reach agreement. In accordance with rule 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, a sub-item on matters relating to the least developed countries will be included in the agenda of the SBI at its twenty-second session. The Conference also requested the Executive Secretary to consult on this issue and report to the Bureau at its next meeting.

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<sup>12</sup> FCCC/CP/2004/L.11.

<sup>13</sup> FCCC/SBI/2004/L.22/Add.1.

<sup>14</sup> FCCC/CP/2004/L.8.

<sup>15</sup> FCCC/CP/2004/L.16.

<sup>16</sup> FCCC/CP/2004/L.13.

<sup>17</sup> FCCC/CP/2004/L.15.

85. At the same meeting, the Conference, acting upon a proposal by the President,<sup>18</sup> adopted conclusions entitled “Draft conclusions on assessing the status of implementation of Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Convention”, as follows:

- (a) The Conference noted with appreciation the progress made so far in the preparation of national adaptation programmes of action;
- (b) The Conference welcomed the progress made so far in implementing the work programme for the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Convention, which was adopted by its decision 5/CP.7;
- (c) The Conference requested the secretariat to ensure that the issue of risk assessment and micro-insurance for least developed countries, in the context of climate change and extreme weather events, is covered in the regional workshops referred to in paragraph 8 (a) of decision 1/CP.10.

#### **G. Issues relating to land use, land-use change and forestry**

(Agenda item 4 (g))

86. This sub-item had been referred to the SBSTA for consideration.

87. At the 6<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17–18 December, the presiding officer stated that the SBSTA had adopted conclusions on this item and would not forward a decision or conclusions to the Conference at its tenth session.

#### **H. Article 6 of the Convention**

(Agenda item 4 (h))

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

89. At its 6<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17–18 December, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation by the SBI,<sup>19</sup> adopted decision 7/CP.10 entitled “Status of, and ways to enhance, implementation of the New Delhi work programme on Article 6 of the Convention” (FCCC/CP/2004/10/Add.1).

#### **I. Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties by the subsidiary bodies**

(Agenda item 4 (i))

90. Under this sub-item, the Conference considered draft decisions recommended by the subsidiary bodies that pertain to the Convention.

91. At its 6<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17–18 December, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation by the SBSTA,<sup>20</sup> adopted decision 5/CP.10 entitled “Implementation of the global observing system for climate” (FCCC/CP/2004/10/Add.1).

92. At the same meeting, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation by the SBSTA,<sup>21</sup> adopted decision 10/CP.10 entitled “Continuation of activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase” (FCCC/CP/2004/10/Add.1).

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<sup>18</sup> FCCC/CP/2004/L.14.

<sup>19</sup> FCCC/SBI/2004/L.16/Add.1.

<sup>20</sup> FCCC/CP/2004/L.6.

<sup>21</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2004/L.21/Add.1.

93. The SBSTA, at its twentieth session, recommended draft conclusions for adoption by the Conference at its tenth session.<sup>22</sup> The Conference adopted these draft conclusions entitled “Conclusion on the invitation by the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity (decision VII/15)”, as follows:

- (a) The Conference, recalling that the role of the Joint Liaison Group (JLG) is to enhance coordination among the three Rio Conventions through the exchange of relevant information and the exploration of options for further cooperation, requested the secretariat, within existing resources, to provide information to the JLG on relevant activities that are mutually supportive of the objectives of the three Conventions, based on existing information publicly available and already provided by Parties under the UNFCCC;
- (b) The Conference also encouraged Parties to enhance coordination under the three Rio Conventions at the national level by facilitating the involvement of national experts, and by the sharing of relevant information at local and national levels, where possible and as appropriate.

## **V. Agenda item held in abeyance**

*(Agenda item 5 held in abeyance)*

## **VI. Preparations for the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol**

*(Agenda item 6)*

### **A. Agenda item held in abeyance**

*(Agenda item 6 (a) held in abeyance)*

### **B. Matters relating to Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol: preparatory work**

*(Agenda item 6 (b))*

94. At the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, on 8 December, the President recalled that, in response to decision 16/CP.7, the secretariat had convened the “UNFCCC workshop on the implementation of Article 6 projects under the Kyoto Protocol” in Moscow, Russian Federation, on 26 and 27 May 2004. On the invitation of the President, the secretariat introduced the item and the report of the workshop contained in document FCCC/CP/2004/7.

95. Statements were made by the representatives of four Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States and supported by two other Parties. A statement was also made by a representative of the Argentine Chamber of Commerce on behalf of business and industry non-governmental organizations.

96. Having heard the statements, the President said that he intended to propose draft conclusions reflecting the points in these statements for consideration by the Conference at a future meeting.

97. At its 6<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17–18 December, the Conference, acting upon a proposal by the President,<sup>23</sup> adopted conclusions on this item, as follows:

- (a) The Conference at its tenth session took note of document FCCC/CP/2004/7 which reported on activities undertaken by the secretariat in 2004 on preparatory work relating

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<sup>22</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2004/6, annex II.

<sup>23</sup> FCCC/CP/2004/L.3.

to implementation of Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol, and on plans for further preparatory work in anticipation of COP/MOP and the institution of the Article 6 Supervisory Committee at that time;

- (b) The Conference invited Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties) to make contributions to the UNFCCC Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities in order to facilitate preparatory work by the secretariat in 2005, bearing in mind that the Kyoto Protocol Interim Allocation is to cover only part of the resources required;
- (c) The Conference drew the attention of Parties to the need to make nominations to the Article 6 Supervisory Committee in a timely manner so that the COP/MOP, at its first session, will be in a position to elect its members and alternate members.

### **C. Issues relating to land use, land-use change and forestry**

(Agenda item 6 (c))

98. This sub-item had been referred to the SBSTA for consideration.

99. At its 6<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17–18 December, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation by the SBSTA,<sup>24</sup> adopted decision 15/CP.10 entitled “Good practice guidance for land use, land-use change and forestry activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol” (FCCC/CP/2004/10/Add.2).

### **D. Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties by the subsidiary bodies**

(Agenda item 6 (d))

100. Under this sub-item, the Conference considered draft decisions recommended by the subsidiary bodies that pertain to the Kyoto Protocol.

101. At its 6<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17–18 December, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation by the SBSTA,<sup>25</sup> adopted decision 14/CP.10 entitled “Simplified modalities and procedures for small-scale afforestation and reforestation project activities under the clean development mechanism in the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol and measures to facilitate their implementation” (FCCC/CP/2004/10/Add.2).

102. At the same meeting, the Conference, acting upon a proposal by the President,<sup>26</sup> adopted decision 17/CP.10 entitled “Standard electronic format for reporting Kyoto Protocol units” (FCCC/CP/2004/10/Add.2).

103. At the same meeting, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation by the SBSTA,<sup>27</sup> adopted decision 16/CP.10 entitled “Issues relating to registry systems under Article 7, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol” (FCCC/CP/2004/10/Add.2).

104. The SBSTA, at its twentieth session, had recommended two draft decisions for adoption by the Conference under this agenda item. At its 6<sup>th</sup> meeting, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation by the SBSTA,<sup>28</sup> adopted decision 13/CP.10 entitled “Incorporation of the modalities and procedures for afforestation and reforestation project activities under the clean development mechanism into the guidelines under Articles 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol” (FCCC/CP/2004/10/Add.2).

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<sup>24</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2004/L.26/Add.1.

<sup>25</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2004/L.20/Add.1.

<sup>26</sup> FCCC/CP/2004/L.9.

<sup>27</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2004/L.29/Add.1.

<sup>28</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2004/6/Add.2, page 4.

105. At the same meeting, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation by the SBSTA,<sup>29</sup> adopted decision 18/CP.10 entitled “Issues relating to the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention and the implementation of Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol” (FCCC/CP/2004/10/Add.2).

## **VII. Report of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism**

(Agenda item 7)

106. For its consideration of this item at its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, on 8 December, the Conference had before it document FCCC/CP/2004/2 and Add.1 containing the annual report of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism (CDM) covering work undertaken from November 2003 to December 2004.

107. The President recalled that the CDM is a unique mechanism for global collaboration which seeks to mitigate climate change while principally delivering sustainable development to developing countries that host CDM projects. The CDM is an innovative way of involving the private sector in climate change mitigation and development finance.

108. The President further reminded delegates that the Conference at its seventh session had elected the CDM Executive Board, which was functioning under its authority. In accordance with this decision, the Executive Board shall, until the entry into force of the Protocol, report on its activities to each session of the Conference, and the Conference shall review its annual reports. He noted that the Board, which operated under rules of procedure adopted by the Conference at its eighth session, had carried out an enormous work programme and would report to this session on its achievements over the past year.

109. The Chair of the Executive Board of the CDM, Mr. John Shaibu Kilani, reported on the achievements during the third year of operation of the Board with regard to the implementation of the CDM and challenges ahead. He noted the advances reflected through the registration of the first CDM project activity, the sector-specific accreditation and provisional designation of four operational entities for validation, the approval of new methodologies for baselines and monitoring, and the consolidation of such methodologies. A total of 19 large-scale, 16 small-scale and 2 consolidated methodologies are now approved and publicly available, as is the “tool for demonstration and assessment of additionality”. The first two afforestation and reforestation methodologies had been recently submitted for approval by the Board. He highlighted the development of the first version of the CDM registry, required for the issuance of certified emission reductions (CERs).

110. The Chair stressed that specific measures had been taken to ensure the efficient, cost-effective and transparent functioning of the CDM, including steps to improve access to information on the CDM and its governance processes through the UNFCCC CDM web site. In view of the enormous workload and the lack of adequate resources, the Chair requested the Conference to reiterate its appeal to Parties to make contributions, in an expeditious manner, to the UNFCCC Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities, in accordance with decision 17/CP.7, paragraph 17, for funding administrative expenses for operating the CDM in the biennium 2004–2005. Parties should keep in mind that only part of these expenses will be covered by the Kyoto Protocol Interim Allocation.

111. The Chair concluded by providing a summary of the recommendations contained in the annual report (2003–2004) of the Executive Board of the CDM to the Conference, and by thanking the Vice-Chair of the Board, Mr. Georg Børsting, and his fellow Board members and alternate members, as well as members of panels and working groups and the secretariat, for their excellent cooperation in accomplishing a large and complex volume of work in 2003–2004.

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<sup>29</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2004/6/Add.2, page 2.

112. Following the report by the Chair of the Executive Board, statements were made by representatives of 18 Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States. Statements were also made by representatives of the International Emissions Trading Association on behalf of business and industry non-governmental organizations; the Climate Action Network International–Local Governments for Sustainability; and the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives on behalf of local governments.

113. Having heard the statements, the President said that the CDM had been a collective learning process of great mutual benefit to all parties involved and that the suggestions made in the interventions were highly appreciated. He expressed his appreciation that Parties recognized the need for additional resources over and above those available under the Kyoto Protocol Interim Allocation. The President stated that the Conference would need to adopt a decision at this session with the aim of acknowledging the work done and guiding future activities. The Conference, on a proposal of the President, decided to establish a contact group on that agenda item to be chaired by H.E. Mr. Raúl Estrada-Oyuela (Argentina).

114. In conclusion, the President reminded delegates that several members and alternate members of the Executive Board needed to be elected or re-elected by the Conference. Mr. Mamadou Honadia would be undertaking consultations on that matter and was looking forward to receiving nominations from those constituencies that had not already made their nominations.

115. At the 6<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17–18 December, the President reported that the consultations undertaken by Mr. Estrada-Oyuela had resulted in a draft decision. At the same meeting, the Conference, acting upon a proposal by the President,<sup>30</sup> adopted decision 12/CP.10 entitled “Guidance relating to the clean development mechanism” (FCCC/CP/2004/10/Add.2).

116. At the same meeting, the President reported to the Conference the results of the consultations undertaken by Mr. Honadia on the elections for the Executive Board of the CDM. The Conference, acting upon a proposal by the President, elected the following members:

#### Africa

Member: Mr. John Shaibu Kilani  
Alternate: Mr. Ndiaye Cheikh Sylla

#### Asia

Member: Mr. Rajesh Kumar Sethi  
Alternate: Ms. Liana Bratasida

#### Latin America and the Caribbean

Member: Mr. José Miguez  
Alternate: Mr. Clifford Mahlung

#### Western Europe and Others

Member: Mr. Jean-Jacques Becker  
Alternate: Ms. Gertraud Wollansky

#### Annex I Parties

Member: Ms. Sushma Gera  
Alternate: Mr. Masahara Fujitomi

#### Non-Annex I Parties

Member: Mr. Lu Xuedu

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<sup>30</sup> FCCC/CP/2004/L.2.

## **VIII. Exchange of views on UNFCCC activities relevant to other intergovernmental meetings**

(Agenda item 8)

### **A. International meeting for the 10-year review of implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action**

### **B. World Conference on Disaster Reduction**

### **C. Fourteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD 14)**

(Agenda item 8 (a), (b) and (c))

117. In introducing this item at the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, on 8 December, the President recalled that the Conference had agreed to reformulate the title of this item. The item and its sub-items would be taken up together. Following the introduction of background information<sup>31</sup> by the secretariat, the President invited statements from delegations.

118. Statements were made by the representatives of 15 Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the Umbrella Group, one on behalf of AOSIS, and one on behalf of the European Community and its member States and supported by two other Parties. A statement was also made by a representative of the Climate Action Network International.

119. Noting that he intended to take the views of Parties into account, the President proposed to establish a contact group with the aim of reaching conclusions on this agenda item before the beginning of the high-level segment. He said he intended to keep the time spent by the group on this item to a minimum. The contact group was chaired by Mr. José Romero (Switzerland). Submissions from Parties on this item are contained in document FCCC/CP/2004/MISC.2.

120. At its 6<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17–18 December, the Conference, acting upon a proposal by the President,<sup>32</sup> adopted conclusions on this item, as follows:

- (a) The Conference, at its tenth session, held an exchange of views on UNFCCC activities relevant to other intergovernmental meetings and requested the secretariat to report on these agreed activities to:
  - (i) The 10-year review of progress in the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, taking into account resolution 57/262 of the United Nations General Assembly;
  - (ii) The World Conference on Disaster Reduction (WCDR), to be held in Kobe, Japan, from 18 to 22 January 2005;
  - (iii) The fourteenth session of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD 14);
- (b) A variety of views were expressed;
- (c) On the exchange of views on the international meeting for the 10-year review of the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (BPOA), the Conference recalled that the United

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<sup>31</sup> FCCC/CP/2004/INF.1.

<sup>32</sup> FCCC/CP/2004/L.7.

Nations General Assembly, at its fifty-seventh session, requested all United Nations bodies and specialized agencies and other relevant intergovernmental agencies and organizations to participate actively in the 10-year review of the progress in the implementation of the BPOA and requested the secretariat to report to the SBSTA at its next session (May 2005) under agenda item “Cooperation with relevant international organizations”;

- (d) On the exchange of views on the WCDR, the Conference recalled that the United Nations General Assembly, at its fifty-eighth session, decided to convene the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in 2005 and noted that the General Assembly invited Member States, all United Nations bodies and specialized agencies and other relevant intergovernmental agencies and organizations to participate actively in the conference;
- (e) On the exchange of views on CSD 14, the Conference recognized that the eleventh session of the CSD adopted a multi-year programme of work in which the thematic cluster of energy for sustainable development, industrial development, air pollution/atmosphere, and climate change will be considered in the 2006–2007 cycle, including a review session in the first year of the cycle and a policy session in the second year. The Conference requested the secretariat to inform the SBSTA, at its twenty-third session (November 2005), of relevant activities of the CSD, under the agenda item “Cooperation with relevant international organizations”, with a view to informing the Conference of relevant activities;
- (f) The Conference expressed its support for the successful outcome of these meetings, while acknowledging that these meetings address broader agendas than those under consideration by the Conference. The Conference believes it is useful for these intergovernmental meetings to be better informed about the UNFCCC activities undertaken to address climate change and its adverse effects.

## **IX. Administrative and financial matters**

(Agenda item 9)

### **A. Audited financial statements for the biennium 2002–2003**

### **B. Budget performance in the biennium 2004–2005**

(Agenda item 9 (a) and (b))

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

122. At its 6<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17–18 December, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation by the SBI,<sup>33</sup> adopted decision 11/CP.10 entitled “Administrative and financial matters” (FCCC/CP/2004/10/Add.1).

### **C. Procedure for the appointment of an Executive Secretary**

(Agenda item 9 (c))

123. At the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, on 6 December, the President proposed to undertake consultations on this sub-item and to report back to a future meeting.

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<sup>33</sup> FCCC/SBI/2004/L.15/Add.1.

124. At the 6<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17–18 December, the President informed the Conference that he had received views from delegations and groups, and that the Bureau had considered the matter. He noted that further consultations would be necessary before conclusions could be reached on this matter and that he would continue his consultations with the Bureau in the intersessional period and report to the Conference at its eleventh session.

## **X. High-level segment: the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention**

(Agenda item 10)

### **A. Opening of the high-level segment**

125. The high-level segment of the Conference at its tenth session was opened by the President at the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 15 December. In welcoming ministers and heads of delegation, the President said that such high-level attendance was appropriate for a conference that marked a major milestone in the history of the Convention process. To deliver the results that the world expected, delegates had to redouble their efforts so that agreement could be reached on all items under discussion. It was important to produce tangible results to show that the process was moving forward. He expressed confidence that the high level of ministerial attendance and personal commitment would ensure the continuing willingness of Parties to act upon their common but differentiated responsibilities. The President also offered a special welcome to the President of Argentina, noting that attendance by a Head of State drew invaluable attention to the process and the issue of global climate change.

#### 1. Statement by the President of Argentina

126. Expressing his satisfaction that Argentina was host to the tenth session of the Conference, the President of Argentina said that climate change was a global challenge threatening the very foundations of human civilization. The dramatic transformations brought about by modern technology had disturbed the planet's ecological equilibrium. Although those changes had originated in the developed world, costs were borne by all countries, and particularly by developing countries, who had contributed least to the problem and were the most vulnerable. Climate change was likely to exacerbate poverty and hunger in many areas around the globe. It was therefore all the more important that the facts and the magnitude of the problem were acknowledged. Whole societies could be doomed to disappear if those who had the responsibility were not willing to undertake the efforts necessary to prevent this happening. In view of what was at stake, developing countries had the right to use moral persuasion.

127. The President said that the Government of Argentina had implemented policies and measures aimed at mitigating climate change, reducing emissions and protecting ecosystems. Such measures included the promotion of renewable energy sources, efforts to increase energy efficiency, the preservation of forests, and the development of a comprehensive national environment agenda. However, reliable and sustainable solutions could only be developed through action on the part of all countries, in particular by those who had the financial and technological resources to do so. The burden of mitigation and adaptation action had to be shared equitably, based on the differentiated responsibilities and capacities of all parties involved. In this connection, the President noted that the poorest and most heavily indebted countries provided a large part of the global environmental assets contributing to biodiversity. Given that developed countries had benefited from that common good during more than two centuries of industrial development, they had an environmental debt towards developing countries. But while urging developing countries to settle their financial debts, developed countries were not willing to assume responsibility for their environmental debt.

128. Developing countries were already under considerable pressure struggling with poverty, a lack of access to world markets, and insufficient resources to provide education and basic infrastructure to their

citizens. In view of the imbalance between rich and poor countries there was no reason for developed countries to delay fulfilment of their commitments under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol. Developing countries, on the other hand, should seek to use the window of opportunity opening up with the fulfilment of those commitments to introduce innovative technologies which would allow the protection of the environment to be combined with sustainable economic development. In conclusion, the President called upon all developed countries to ratify the Kyoto Protocol and to participate in developing measures that would lead to concrete solutions.

## 2. Message by the Secretary-General of the United Nations<sup>34</sup>

129. The Secretary-General said that the Convention had helped to place climate change firmly on local, national and international agendas. It had also established the institutions and processes with which to address this global challenge. Much more needed to be done, however, for people to feel confident that the problem was being adequately addressed. Worrying signals continued to emerge about the impacts and risks of climate change, and the forthcoming Fourth Assessment Report of the IPCC was expected to strengthen the already compelling scientific case for urgent international action on both mitigation and adaptation. As climate impacts became unavoidable, the development agenda would have to evolve to include measures to help societies adapt. It was imperative that the international community not allow the consequences of climate change to undermine its work to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Referring to the upcoming 10-year review of the Barbados Programme of Action and the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, he urged those attending these two meetings to make the most of these opportunities.

130. Much attention was now given to the imminent entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol. The Protocol's innovative use of market-based mechanisms to control greenhouse gas emissions would open a new and exciting chapter in the history of environmental agreements. The Protocol also set up a solid system of support for sustainable development in developing countries, for example through the clean development mechanism. Those processes would be closely watched, and the Secretary-General urged delegates to make them work. He also called on them to look beyond the Protocol, which covered only the period up to 2012. The long-term challenge was to promote the use of low-carbon energy sources, low-emissions technologies and renewable energy sources. In developed and developing countries alike, there was a need for energy sources, technologies and development strategies that were more climate-friendly. It was also necessary to forge closer partnerships with the finance and investment community and to do more to mitigate the impacts of climate change. Without adequate mitigation, adaptation would become an insurmountable task. The long effort to come to grips with climate change had entered a new era. People around the world wanted genuine signs that the days of delay and doubt were now over. He called on delegates to seize the moment and assured them of the support of the entire United Nations system for that crucially important endeavour.

## 3. Statement by the Executive Secretary

131. The Executive Secretary said that in the 10 years since the entry into force of the Convention the science on climate change had produced ever more solid results. The possible impacts of climate change identified by the IPCC were being increasingly observed around the globe. Climate models had become more robust and were being better tailored to local needs. Building on the scientific evidence, the Kyoto Protocol had set the rules for the use of unique instruments that allowed cost-effective emission reductions through market mechanisms. Registries were being put in place to ensure transparency and integrity in emissions trading. The Protocol's clean development mechanism would provide support to sustainable development in developing countries, with associated private investments and technology transfer. In addition, the GEF had provided support to climate change projects of up to USD 1.6 billion,

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<sup>34</sup> The message was delivered by Mr. Klaus Töpfer, Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme.

leveraging another USD 7.4 billion in co-financing over the past 10 years. The work on mitigation was being complemented by action on adaptation to climate change. Emphasizing the urgency of the need to prepare for the impacts of climate change, the Executive Secretary said that the Conference could make considerable progress in advancing the intergovernmental consensus on adaptation, including support to the vulnerable developing countries.

132. The Executive Secretary further noted that industrialized and developing countries, guided by common but differentiated responsibilities, showed a wide variety of approaches to addressing mitigation and adaptation. National reports and inventories had proved useful, not only for monitoring implementation and sharing information, but also for bringing actors together to define integrated climate strategies. Through the active participation of the private sector, climate-friendly technologies were finding their way into the market and it was encouraging to note that the emission intensity of the world's economy had fallen. However, concentrations of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere continued to rise at an ever-increasing pace, and 10 years of action on a problem with a time horizon of decades, if not centuries, could only be a first step. It was therefore important to plan the next steps if investment decisions were to respond to the challenges posed by the ultimate objective of the Convention. In conclusion, the Executive Secretary expressed her deep gratitude to the Government and the people of Argentina for hosting the Conference a second time.

#### 4. Other statements

133. Statements were also made by the representatives of the Republic of Korea (on behalf of the Environmental Integrity Group), El Salvador (on behalf of the Central American countries), the United Republic of Tanzania (on behalf of the least developed countries), Kenya (on behalf of the African Group), and Netherlands (on behalf of the European Community and its member States).

#### **B. Panel discussions among ministers and other heads of delegation**

134. As proposed by the President at the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, on 6 December, four panel discussions served as the forum for ministers and other heads of delegation to exchange views during informal meetings of the Conference on 15 and 16 December. A background document was prepared for the panel discussions.<sup>35</sup> For each of the four panels, the President invited a moderator to lead the discussion, and six panel members representing a balanced geographical representation and diversity of points of view. The moderators and panelists for each panel were as follows:

#### The Convention after 10 years: accomplishments and future challenges

H.E. Ms. Sonia Tschorne Berestesky (Chile) (Moderator)  
H.E. Mr. Jiang Liu (China)  
H.E. Mr. A. Raja (India)  
H.E. Ms. Yuriko Koike (Japan)  
H.E. Mr. Martin Puta Tofinga (Kiribati)  
H.E. Mr. Pieter van Geel (Netherlands)  
H.E. Mr. Alexander Bedritzky (Russian Federation)  
H.E. Ms. Paula Dobriansky (United States of America)

#### Impacts of climate change, adaptation measures and sustainable development

H.E. Mr. Enele Sopoaga (Tuvalu) (Moderator)

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<sup>35</sup> FCCC/CP/2004/4.

H.E. Mr. Ian Campbell (Australia)  
H.E. Mr. Jafrul Islam Chowdhury (Bangladesh)  
H.E. Mr. Miklós Persányi (Hungary)  
H.E. Mr. Alberto Cárdenas Jiménez (Mexico)  
H.E. Mr. Modou Fada Diagne (Senegal)  
H.E. Ms. Margaret Beckett (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

#### Technology and climate change

H.E. Mr. Eduardo Campos (Brazil) (Moderator)  
H.E. Mr. Stavros Dimas (European Community)  
H.E. Mr. S. Sothinathan (Malaysia)  
H.E. Mr. Francisco Taula Constancio Mabjaia (Mozambique)  
H.E. Mr. Knut Arild Hareide (Norway)  
Ms. Rejoice T. Mabudafhasi (South Africa)  
H.E. Mr. Moritz Leuenberger (Switzerland)

#### Mitigation of climate change: policies and their impacts

H.E. Ms. Cristina Narbona (Spain) (Moderator)  
H.E. Ms. Sandra Del Rosario Suárez Pérez (Colombia)  
H.E. Mr. Serge Lepeltier (France)  
H.E. Mr. Stephen Kolonzo Musyoka (Kenya)  
H.E. Mr. Pete E. Hodgson (New Zealand)  
Mr. Tomasz Podgajniak (Poland)  
H.E. Mr. Ali bin Ibraheem Al-Naimi (Saudi Arabia)

135. At the 5<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17 December, the moderators provided reports on the work of their panels. The President characterized the panel discussions as a tremendous success and noted that the experience and wisdom of the many ministers involved were clearly demonstrated by the innovative ideas and insightful perspectives presented. During the panel discussions, Ministers and other heads of delegation from more than 90 Parties made interventions. The President said he would include the reports in his summary of the panel discussions, which would not be agreed text but would reflect the wide range of ideas expressed. The summary is included in the report of the session (annex I).

136. At its 6<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17–18 December, the Conference, acting upon a proposal by the President, adopted conclusions (presented orally) on a seminar of governmental experts (annex II).

## **XI. Statements by observer organizations**

(Agenda item 11)

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

137. During the opening of the high-level segment at the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 15 December, statements were made by the Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization, the Executive Director of UNEP, the Chairman of the IPCC, the Associate Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, the Deputy Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the GEF, a Vice-President of the World Bank, the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, and the Deputy Executive Secretary of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.

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

138. At the 5<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17 December, statements were made by the following representatives from intergovernmental organizations: the Executive Director of the International Energy Agency; the Director of the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre; the Director of the Institut international du froid; the Acting Secretary General of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries; the Deputy Secretary General of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; the Deputy Secretary General of the Asian–African Legal Consultative Organization; and the Director General of the Asian Development Bank.

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

139. At the 5<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17 December, statements were made by the following non-governmental organizations (NGOs): the City of Barcelona (on behalf of the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives); the Consejo Empresario Argentino para el Desarrollo Sostenible (on behalf of the business and industry NGOs); the Foro del Buen Ayre; Greenpeace China and the Union of Concerned Scientists (on behalf of the Climate Action Network International); the Inuit Circumpolar Conference; Fundación Bariloche (on behalf of the research and independent NGOs); Confederación Sindical de Comisiones Obreras – Confederación Europea de Sindicatos (on behalf of global unions); the US Business Council’s Climate Change Task Force (on behalf of the US Business Council for Sustainable Energy, the European Business Council for a Sustainable Energy Future, the UK Business Council for Sustainable Energy and the Australian Business Council for Sustainable Energy); the Pueblo Nación Mapuche (on behalf of Indigenous peoples organizations); and the World Council of Churches.

## **XII. Other matters**

(Agenda item 12)

140. There were no other matters considered by the Conference under this agenda item.

## **XIII. Conclusion of the session**

(Agenda item 13)

### **A. Adoption of the report of the Conference on its tenth session**

(Agenda item 13 (a))

141. At its 6<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17–18 December, the Conference considered the draft report on its tenth session (FCCC/CP/2004/L.1 and Add.1) and adopted the text, authorizing the Rapporteur, under the guidance of the President and with the assistance of the secretariat, to complete the report.

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

142. At the 6<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17–18 December, a representative of Spain introduced a draft resolution entitled “Expression of gratitude to the Government of the Argentine Republic and the people of the city of Buenos Aires”.<sup>36</sup> At the same meeting, the Conference adopted the draft resolution by acclamation as resolution 1/CP.10 (annex IV).

### **C. Closure of the session**

(Agenda item 13 (b))

143. At the 6<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 17–18 December, a number of Parties made statements paying tribute to the work of the Presidency of the tenth session and to the chair and co-chairs of the different groups and subsidiary bodies, and also expressing appreciation to the Executive Secretary.

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<sup>36</sup> FCCC/CP/2004/L.5.

144. In his closing remarks, the representative of Argentina, on behalf of the Presidency, expressed gratitude to all participants, the Parties, and the ministers attending the high-level segment. He also thanked the Bureau and the Executive Secretary for their advice and support during the session.

145. The presiding officer then declared the tenth session of the Conference closed.

Annex I**Summary of the panel discussions among ministers and other heads of delegation by the President of the Conference of the Parties at its tenth session****Panel 1: The Convention after 10 years: accomplishments and future challenges****Moderator: H.E. Ms. Sonia Tschorne Berestesky, Minister of Housing and Urbanism (Chile)**

3. Parties generally expressed satisfaction with progress since the entry into force of the Convention 10 years ago and see the forthcoming entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol on 16 February 2005 as a major step. Although many congratulatory remarks were made, there was also clear disappointment expressed by some Parties with the increasing trend in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in many developed countries and the perceived shortfall in implementation of commitments, in particular with regard to financial assistance, technology transfer, capacity-building and addressing adaptation needs. Parties reflected on what they had achieved and not achieved, unanimously concluding that much more needs to be done if the objective of the Convention is to be attained.
4. In answering the questions raised by the moderator and other panel members about the adequacy of commitments, many Parties called for new commitments by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties). Several Annex I Parties themselves expressed their intent to strengthen GHG reduction efforts, recognizing that the Kyoto Protocol is a strong first step, but in itself, not enough. Furthermore, many Parties noted the importance of the initiatives and policies that some developing country Parties are taking. Recognizing common but differentiated responsibilities and the need for financial assistance, Parties noted that these are efforts in the right direction, with some Parties expressing the view that more action from developing countries would be needed if the ultimate objective of the Convention is to be achieved.
5. The need for a continued focus on vulnerability and adaptation was highlighted by all Parties. Parties noted the increasing frequency and severity of extreme weather events and the vulnerability of many countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed country (LDC) Parties, for whom addressing climate change is becoming a matter of survival. In this regard there was a call from Parties to move forward on both adaptation and mitigation, noting the undeniable importance of both in addressing climate change and its effects.
6. In defining what future action is needed, various possible approaches were outlined. Parties noted the need to adhere to the guidance provided by the principles of the Convention. In particular, Parties recalled the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and the precautionary approach, and the need for them to continue to be the driving force of the process. To this end, Parties spoke of the need for implementation that is consistent with sustainable development objectives, a balance between adaptation and mitigation, and actions that lead to development and transfer of new technologies, equitable implementation of the Kyoto Protocol mechanisms, in particular the clean development mechanism (CDM), and provision of sufficient and timely assistance to developing country Parties in their efforts to address climate change.
7. Parties also noted the importance of scientific findings in supporting the process and the need for continued work in this area to further identify the degree and severity of climate change, and reduce existing uncertainties. However, Parties noted that whatever the uncertainties, continued and amplified actions are needed now. Several Parties welcomed increased partnership between developed and developing country Parties, and along these lines there was widespread support for a continuing dialogue on potential future actions.

**Panel 2: Impacts of climate change, adaptation measures and sustainable development**  
**Moderator: H.E. Mr. Enele Sopoaga, Permanent Representative to the United Nations (Tuvalu)**

8. Many interventions expressed pleasure with the accomplishments of the past 10 years. Yet as many speakers pointed out, greater challenges lie ahead, because the impacts of climate change are increasingly being witnessed all over the globe in developing and developed countries alike.

9. Many speakers noted that there is an urgent need to move from activities that “facilitate adaptation” to actual implementation of adaptation actions. Unless the whole issue of climate change is addressed, the opportunity for sustainable development for all countries, especially the most vulnerable, as well as indigenous communities, is in jeopardy.

10. Speakers, in particular from small island developing States and least developed countries, illustrated how extreme weather events have increased in recent years and have impacted their economies and societies. They reminded the Conference that climate change threatens their very existence; this should not be forgotten as negotiations move forward.

11. Speakers also emphasized that it is important to enhance efforts to mainstream adaptation to climate change into the broader sustainable development agenda to achieve the United Nations Millennium Development Goals, as well as to benefit from synergy with other Rio Conventions. It was noted by many speakers that the issue of adaptation is firmly embedded in their domestic policy planning. Many stressed the need to continue research on climate change and to continuously improve observation data. It was noted that the UNFCCC provides a valuable forum for information sharing on methodologies and tools for adaptation. Speakers also highlighted the useful in-session workshops, and work on methods and tools, as good examples of improving the knowledge base to advance national adaptation efforts. It was noted that the scientific picture of climate change and its associated impacts at regional and local levels is far from complete, and many countries agreed to address the information gaps and uncertainties.

12. Speakers stressed that the sufficient and timely availability of financial resources and relevant methodologies and technologies is of critical importance in this regard. Many pointed out the recent progress on adaptation funding, which includes the Global Environment Facility strategic window on adaptation, the LDC Fund, the Special Climate Change Fund, and the Adaptation Fund under the Kyoto Protocol.

13. Many speakers from least developed countries spoke on how they are progressing with their national adaptation programmes of action, including the first submission by Mauritania. Yet, many speakers from developing countries recalled their limited capacity to deal with the growing impacts of climate change, stressing that more financial and technological support, including capacity-building, is therefore needed.

14. Finally, in the effort to move adaptation forward, Parties should not forget that they cannot adapt to all impacts of climate change and that adaptation cannot substitute for strong mitigation efforts. Both adaptation and mitigation efforts are needed by all Parties so that together they can fulfil the objective of the Convention.

**Panel 3: Technology and climate change****Moderator: H.E. Mr. Eduardo Campos, Minister of Science and Technology (Brazil)**

15. The panel offered an excellent opportunity to reflect on the central role that environmentally sound technologies (ESTs), for both mitigation and adaptation, can play in achieving the ultimate objective of the Convention, and in contributing to sustainable development, social inclusion and poverty reduction.
16. Several Parties indicated that the expectations of developing countries of accessing appropriate technologies have not been adequately met in the first 10 years of the Convention. Although technology transfer is essential for developing countries to meet their commitments under the Convention, until now it has happened only sporadically.
17. The entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol in February 2005 will be an important step towards a new era in the dissemination of ESTs, because it offers the opportunity for broader interaction among economic actors through the CDM. Other opportunities, such as Joint Implementation, were also mentioned.
18. The adoption of new ESTs is not limited to the fight against climate change. Several of these technologies are already available, for example in the area of energy efficiency and renewables; the challenge before us is to make these technologies available to all Parties. Innovative technologies, such as hydrogen-based technologies and capture and storage of carbon dioxide, have considerable potential to contribute to combating climate change.
19. The promotion of collaborative research and development projects and joint ventures between developed and developing countries contributes overall to the dissemination of ESTs.
20. The participation of the private sector by means of an intelligent combination of regulation and incentives can be an important factor for the success of this effort, and it should be encouraged and supported by governments. The importance of innovation and the search for market solutions was also stressed. An ideal cooperation model under the Convention should consist of building partnerships that bring together the skills, experiences and potentialities in developed and developing countries in a balanced and complementary manner.
21. Capacity-building, institutional development and access to information were mentioned as key components of successful technology transfer initiatives, together with the creation of appropriate financing and development mechanisms. The provision of these components depends on the political determination of the Parties to work together for the implementation of the existing commitments, including through establishing appropriate institutional arrangements.
22. The work of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT) was mentioned as a positive contribution to this process. The EGTT was encouraged to continue its important work.
23. Speakers also informed the Conference about the initiatives and policies they are undertaking. While recognizing these as a positive step, some delegations expressed the view that more effective action from governments is needed for the implementation of the commitments under the Convention.
24. A clear message emerged from the discussion: governments need to dedicate more effort to the implementation of technology transfer commitments contained in the Convention to ensure the success of the international climate change regime as a whole.

**Panel 4: Mitigation of climate change: policies and their impacts****Moderator: H.E. Ms. Cristina Narbona, Minister of Environment (Spain)**

25. Many speakers reiterated the important messages on the need to stabilize concentrations of GHGs in the atmosphere without harming economic growth, on the number of mitigation actions already taken by all Parties and on the links between mitigation and adaptation. Many emphasized the overarching priority of developing countries for sustainable development and poverty alleviation. They also emphasized the need to develop national mitigation programmes which address climate change mitigation in a systematic way and help to achieve multiple goals.

26. Such programmes could also help to set priorities for new forms of international cooperation and partnerships, such as the CDM, that offer cost-effective solutions for the developed countries to attain their Kyoto Protocol targets and an opportunity for the developing countries to achieve their sustainable development aspirations. However, some Parties cautioned that more emphasis has been placed on cost-effectiveness than on sustainable development. Higher priority should be given to high quality CDM projects with multiple benefits in addition to mitigation. Such programmes could further help to address the barriers to new climate-friendly technologies, such as renewable energy and energy-efficient appliances and processes, and to increase their share in the market.

27. There was a call for novel approaches for all countries to mitigate climate change and to integrate climate change mitigation into the planning and decision-making process, while increasing economic efficiency, particularly in the energy and transport sectors. These approaches could slow emission growth and decouple it from economic growth. They could achieve multiple co-benefits, such as energy security, improved local air quality, employment and reduced energy cost, and help to turn mitigation into a driver for economic growth, given the encouraging example of countries with economies in transition.

28. The discussion made it clear that many developed countries are already setting the foundation for implementing climate change programmes and strategies that will contribute effectively to reducing global emissions to minimize climate change impacts in the future. First and foremost in this context is the need to attain the reduction targets enshrined in the Kyoto Protocol.

29. Parties noted that new and innovative mitigation policies and policy approaches are emerging, such as emission trading and green investment schemes; they will play a central role in climate strategies and in enhancing the cost-effectiveness of these strategies. These policies are becoming an integral part of a broader policy mix to control emissions from national economies. They are already helping a number of countries to become leaders in the emerging market of green technologies, to stimulate innovation and enhance competitiveness.

30. Development of innovative climate-friendly technologies is essential to mitigate climate change and is an integral part of evolving climate strategies, but the action to mitigate climate change should not be postponed until these technologies become readily available. Engaging the private sector, major stakeholders, all levels of government and citizens in the implementation of these strategies will ensure their continuity and ultimate success. These strategies are seen by many Parties as a key component for the development of comprehensive long-term strategies to achieve deeper cuts in emissions worldwide.

31. Several speakers noted that Parties should remain mindful of possible social, environmental and economic impacts on developing countries from response measures taken by the developed countries, and of the need to strive to minimize these impacts. Options included diversification of economies and new technology solutions. Finally, the need to strengthen the links between mitigation and adaptation for both developed and developing countries was emphasized by many Parties. All these issues are important for all Parties and are important inputs for the consideration of the future climate change regime.

Annex II**Seminar of governmental experts**

1. Without prejudices to any future negotiations, commitments, process, framework or mandate under the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol, the Conference of the Parties requests the secretariat to convene a seminar of governmental experts in order to promote an informal exchange of information on:
  - (a) Actions relating to mitigation and adaptation to assist Parties to continue to develop effective and appropriate responses to climate change;
  - (b) Policies and measures adopted by their respective governments that support implementation of their existing commitments under the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol.
2. All UNFCCC Parties shall have an opportunity to make a presentation at the seminar.
3. The seminar will be co-chaired by one expert from a Party included in Annex I to the Convention and one expert from a Party not included in Annex I to the Convention, who will be selected by each group respectively.
4. In convening the seminar, the secretariat will consult with the Presidency of the Conference of the Parties and will act in accordance with the following guidelines:
  - (a) The seminar will have one session, which will be held back-to-back with the meeting of the subsidiary bodies of the Convention in May 2005
  - (b) The secretariat will make all necessary efforts to finance full participation of developing countries' governmental experts in the seminar
  - (c) Participants may bring to the attention of the seminar publications offering supplementary data in support of their presentations. The secretariat is invited to place on its web site the texts of presentations and the supplementary data
  - (d) Proceedings of the seminar will be made available by the secretariat to Parties for their consideration, bearing in mind that this seminar does not open any negotiations leading to new commitments.

Annex III**Conclusions on the report of the Global Environment Facility  
to the Conference of the Parties**

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP) considered the report of the Global Environment Facility<sup>1</sup> (GEF) containing information on its major activities from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004 and additional information provided by the GEF, and noted that several comments were made on issues covered by the report which will be addressed in greater detail under other agenda items of the subsidiary bodies. The COP noted that the GEF has continued to take account of COP guidance in performing its role as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention.
2. The Conference also took note of information provided on the current level of funding for full- and medium-sized projects, small grants programme activities, enabling activities and project preparation activities. It noted with satisfaction important progress made in supporting the implementation of projects in the areas of renewable energy (operational programme 6 (OP 6)) and energy efficiency and energy conservation (OP 5). It noted, however, that additional efforts are required to achieve similar progress in the areas of sustainable transport (OP 11) and low-greenhouse-gas-emitting energy technologies (OP 7). It also urged the GEF, in its future reports to the COP, to place more emphasis on the results and impacts of projects it has financed, drawing on existing GEF reports and information.
3. The Conference further took note of the establishment by the GEF of a technical support programme to assist countries in resolving difficulties encountered in the preparation of their national communications. It also welcomed the establishment of an advisory committee and a project implementation committee to address coordination and technical issues, respectively, in order to ensure effective work delivery, and implementation of the global project to support the preparation of national communications in accordance with COP guidance. In order to avoid duplication of efforts, it invited the GEF to ensure that the technical support programme works closely with the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communication from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention. It also requested the GEF to continue to provide it with information on its support to Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) for the preparation of their national communications.
4. The Conference noted information provided by the GEF on its ongoing work in the areas of monitoring and evaluation, strategic planning, and streamlining the GEF project cycle. It invited the GEF to further simplify its processes and procedures, to ensure prompt access by developing countries to GEF resources, and to include information on progress made in these areas in its report to the COP at its eleventh session (November 2005). The COP encouraged the GEF to continuously look for ways to keep administrative costs low so as to maximize resources available to assist developing countries.
5. The Conference further welcomed the support provided to the least developed countries (LDCs) in preparing their national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs), as well as the preparations made by the GEF to support the implementation of NAPAs. It noted with concern that only one NAPA has so far been completed and invited the GEF, its implementing agencies and LDCs to work closely to expedite the preparation of NAPAs. It further noted that additional resources will be mobilized to replenish the LDC Fund and invited the GEF to ensure that the provision of financial resources to support the implementation of NAPAs is consistent with COP guidance.
6. The Conference welcomed the outcome of the first pledging meeting of potential donors to the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), held in Washington, D.C., United States of America, on 16 November 2004, and noted that USD 34.6 million has been pledged for the SCCF. It urged the GEF

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<sup>1</sup> FCCC/CP/2004/6.

to continue its efforts to mobilize additional resources to support the implementation of eligible project activities under the SCCF, while continuing to ensure financial separation between the SCCF and the other funds with which the operating entity is entrusted. It noted the concerns of some Parties about the co-financing sliding proportional scale under the SCCF.

7. The Conference also welcomed the efforts of the GEF to operationalize its strategic approach to enhance capacity-building, and invited the GEF to strengthen its efforts aimed at implementing the key elements of its approach to enhance capacity-building in non-Annex I Parties, in particular the country capacity-building programmes for LDCs and small island developing States.
8. The Conference noted the information provided by the GEF in response to guidance by the COP on the provision of financial support to non-Annex I Parties to support activities relating to technology needs assessments, and emphasized the need for the GEF to expedite action in providing support to Parties that have not yet carried out their needs assessments. It also encouraged Parties that have received financial support, but have not yet completed and submitted the assessment, to do so as soon as possible, so that the information may be shared with other Parties.
9. The Conference welcomed information provided by the GEF on its support for activities relating to education, training and public awareness under Article 6 of the Convention, and urged the GEF to continue its work of exploring further opportunities to support the efforts of non-Annex I Parties to implement activities relating to Article 6 of the Convention and to report on progress to the COP at its eleventh session.
10. The Conference recalled that in accordance with the provisions of Article 11 of the Convention, and as provided in the memorandum of understanding concluded between the COP and the Council of the GEF, annexed to decision 12/CP.2, the financial mechanism of the Convention shall function under the guidance of, and be accountable to, the COP, which shall decide on its policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria for the purposes of the Convention.
11. The COP took note of information provided by the GEF on the progress made so far in the development of a resource allocation framework and encouraged the GEF to ensure consistency with the provisions of Article 11 of the Convention and the memorandum of understanding concluded between the COP and the Council of the GEF, and guidance provided by the COP to the GEF.
12. The COP also invited the GEF to ensure that it allocates adequate resources under the GEF Trust Fund to support the implementation of adaptation activities, consistent with COP guidance to the GEF.

Annex IV

**Resolution 1/CP.10**

**Expression of gratitude to the Government of the Argentine Republic  
and the people of the city of Buenos Aires**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Having met* in Buenos Aires from 6 to 18 December 2004 at the invitation of the Government of the Argentine Republic,

1. *Expresses its profound gratitude* to the Government of the Argentine Republic for having made it possible for the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties to be held in Buenos Aires;
2. *Requests* the Government of the Argentine Republic to convey to the city and the people of Buenos Aires the gratitude of the Conference of the Parties for the hospitality and warmth extended to the participants.

Annex V**Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies, 2005–2009**

The Conference of the Parties at its tenth session adopted the dates for the 2009 sessional periods. The calendar of meetings of Convention bodies for 2005–2009 is reproduced below for ease of reference.

- First sessional period in 2005: from 16 to 27 May
- Second sessional period in 2005: from 7 to 18 November
- First sessional period in 2006: from 15 to 26 May
- Second sessional period in 2006: from 6 to 17 November
- First sessional period in 2007: from 7 to 18 May
- Second sessional period in 2007: from 5 to 16 November
- First sessional period in 2008: from 2 to 13 June
- Second sessional period in 2008: from 1 to 12 December
- First sessional period in 2009: from 1 to 12 June
- Second sessional period in 2009: from 30 November to 11 December

Annex VI**Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations attending  
the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties****A. Intergovernmental organizations**

1. Agence intergouvernementale de la Francophonie (AIF)
2. Asian Development Bank (ADB)
3. Asian–African Legal Consultative Organization (AALCO)
4. Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC)
5. Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)
6. Comisión Permanente del Pacífico Sur (CPPS)
7. Corporación Andina de Fomento (CAF)
8. Council of Europe (COE)
9. European Space Agency (ESA)
10. Institut international du froid (IIF)
11. World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)
12. International Energy Agency (IEA)
13. International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
14. IUCN – The World Conservation Union (IUCN)
15. Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE)
16. League of Arab States (LAS)
17. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
18. Organization of American States (OAS)
19. Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC)
20. Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
21. Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS)
22. Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA)
23. Secretaría General de la Comunidad Andina (SGCAN)
24. South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)
25. The Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe (REC)

**B. Non-governmental organizations**

1. A SEED Europe
2. Action for a Global Climate Community (AGCC)
3. Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy
4. Arctic Athabaskan Council (AAC)
5. Asociación Cultural para el Desarrollo Integral (ACDI)
6. Asociación Proteger (PAC)
7. Asociación Regional de Empresas de Petróleo y Gas Natural en Latinoamérica y el Caribe (ARPEL)
8. Australian Aluminium Council
9. Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS)
10. Birdlife International/Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (BL/RSPB)
11. Both ENDS Foundation (Both ENDS)
12. Business Council of Australia (BCA)
13. Business Roundtable (BRT)

14. CarbonFix e.V.
15. Center for Clean Air Policy (CCAP)
16. Center for International Climate and Environmental Research (CICERO)
17. Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL)
18. Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry (CRIEPI)
19. Centre for Preparation and Implementation of International Projects on Technical Assistance (CPPI)
20. Centre for Socio-Eco-Nomic Development (CSEND)
21. Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza (CATIE)
22. Citizens Alliance for Saving the Atmosphere and the Earth (CASA)
23. Citizens' Movement for Environmental Justice (CMEJ)
24. Climate Action Network – France (RAC–F)
25. Climate Action Network Australia (CANA)
26. Climate Action Network Europe (CAN Europe)
27. Climate Action Network International (CAN International)
28. Climate Action Network – Southeast Asia (CANSEA)
29. Climate Alliance Italy
30. Climate Network Africa (CNA)
31. Columbia University
32. Competitive Enterprise Institute (CEI)
33. Confédération européenne des propriétaires forestiers (CEPF)
34. Confederation of European Paper Industries (CEPI)
35. Consejo Empresario Argentino para el Desarrollo Sostenible (CEADS)
36. Conservation International (CI)
37. David Suzuki Foundation
38. E & Co
39. Earth Council (EC)
40. Earth University
41. Earthlife Africa Johannesburg (ELA)
42. Ecologic – Institute for International and European Environmental Policy (Ecologic)
43. Ecologica Institute
44. Edison Electric Institute (EEI)
45. Energy Research Centre of the Netherlands (ECN)
46. Environmental Defense (ED)
47. Environmental Resources Trust (ERT)
48. Environnement et développement du Tiers-Monde (ENDA–TM)
49. ETC Foundation (ETC)
50. European Business Council for a Sustainable Energy Future (e5)
51. European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC)
52. European Nuclear Society (ENS)
53. FACE Foundation (FACE)
54. Fachhochschule Münster (FHM)
55. Federation of Electric Power Companies (FEPC)
56. Federation of German Industries (BDI)
57. Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)
58. FERN
59. Fondazione Lombardia per l'Ambiente (FLA)
60. Foro del Buen Ayre (FOROBA)
61. Forum atomique européen (FORATOM)
62. Foundation Joint Implementation Network (JIN)

63. Fraunhofer Institute for Systems and Innovation Research (Fhg-ISI)
64. Fridtjof Nansen Institute (FNI)
65. Friends of the Earth International (FOEI)
66. Fundación Agreste
67. Fundación Amigos de la Naturaleza (FAN)
68. Fundación Argentina a las Naciones Camino a la Verdad (FANCV)
69. Fundación Argentina de Etoecología (FAE)
70. Fundación Bariloche (FB)
71. Fundación Biosfera
72. Fundación e-ciudad (e-c)
73. Fundación Ecológica Universal (FEU)
74. Fundación Jorge Esteban Roulet, Instituto de Estudios e Investigaciones Sobre el Medio Ambiente (IEIMA)
75. German Emissions Trading Association (BVEK)
76. German NGO Forum on Environment and Development
77. GERMANWATCH
78. Global Commons Institute (GCI)
79. Global Environment Centre (GEC)
80. Global Environment Centre Foundation (GEC)
81. Global Environmental Forum (GEF)
82. Global Industrial and Social Progress Research Institute (GISPRI)
83. Global Legislators Organisation for a Balanced Environment (GLOBE)
84. Green Markets International
85. Greenpeace International
86. Groupe d'études et de recherches sur les énergies renouvelables et l'environnement (GERERE)
87. Hadley Centre
88. Hamburg Institute of International Economics (HWWA)
89. HELIO International (HELIO)
90. Imperial College, Centre for Environment Technology (IC)
91. Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE)
92. Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI)
93. Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)
94. Institute for Sustainable Energy Policies (ISEP)
95. Institute of Cultural Affairs (ICA)
96. Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex (IDS)
97. Institute of Energy Economics, Japan (IEEJ)
98. Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazonia (IPAM)
99. Instituto Ecoplan
100. Instituto Torcuato Di Tella (ITDT)
101. Insurance Initiative, in association with UNEP
102. INTERCOOPERATION (IC)
103. International Aluminium Institute (IAI)
104. International Association of Public Transport (IUTP)
105. International Center for Environmental Technology Transfer (ICETT)
106. International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD)
107. International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)
108. International Climate Change Partnership (ICCP)
109. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU)
110. International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI)
111. International Council of Environmental Law (ICEL)

112. International Emissions Trading Association (IETA)
113. International Fertilizer Industry Association (IFA)
114. International Forestry Students' Association (IFSA)
115. International Gas Union (IGU)
116. International Hydropower Association (IHA)
117. International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)
118. International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
119. International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)
120. International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA)
121. International Policy Network (IPN)
122. International Rivers Network (IRN)
123. International Union of Railways (UIC)
124. Interstate Natural Gas Association of America (INGAA)
125. Inuit Circumpolar Conference (ICC)
126. Japan Center for Climate Change Actions (JCCCA)
127. Japan Electrical Manufacturers' Association (JEMA)
128. Japan Environmental Council (JEC)
129. Japan Fluorocarbon Manufacturers Association (JFMA)
130. Japan Industrial Conference for Ozone Layer Protection (JICOP)
131. Joanneum Research
132. Keidanren
133. Kiko Network
134. Klima-Bündnis/Alianza del Clima e.V.
135. Korean Federation for Environmental Movement (KFEM)
136. Kyoto Club
137. Kyoto University, Institute of Economic Research
138. Latin American Section of the American Nuclear Society (LAS/ANS)
139. LEGAMBIENTE
140. Leland Stanford Junior University
141. LIFE – Women Develop Eco-techniques (LIFE)
142. Lloyd's Register
143. Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers (CFMSA)
144. Midwest Research Institute/National Renewable Energy Laboratory (MRI/NREL)
145. National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC)
146. National Carbon Sequestration Foundation (NCSF)
147. National Environmental Trust (NET)
148. National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES)
149. National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM)
150. Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC)
151. New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO)
152. Non-Governmental Organization BIOS (NGO BIOS)
153. North American Insulation Manufacturers Association (NAIMA)
154. Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use Management (NESCAUM)
155. Nuclear Energy Institute (NEI)
156. Oeko-Institut (Institute for Applied Ecology e.V.)
157. Open University (OU)
158. Oxfam Great Britain (OXFAM)
159. Oxford Institute for Energy Studies (OIES)
160. PELANGI
161. Peoples' Forum 2001 GWRG

162. Pew Center on Global Climate Change (Pew Center)
163. Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK)
164. Pro-Natura International (PNI)
165. ProClim – Forum for Climate and Global Change
166. Railway Technical Research Institute (RTRI)
167. Resources for the Future (RFF)
168. Responding to Climate Change (RTCC)
169. Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA)
170. Sierra Club of Canada (SCC)
171. SILVA, Arbres, Forêts et Sociétés
172. Small Business and Entrepreneurship Council
173. Sociedad Argentino Para el Derecho y la Administración del Ambiente y de los Recursos Naturales (SADARN)
174. Sociedad Rural Argentina (SRA)
175. Sociedade Pesquisa em Vida Salvagem e Educação Ambiental (SPVS)
176. SouthSouthNorth (SSN)
177. Sovereignty International
178. Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)
179. Sustainable Energy Institute (SEI)
180. Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETHZ)
181. Tellus Institute
182. The Climate Council
183. The Climate Group
184. The Corner House
185. The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)
186. The Japan Economic Research Institute (JERI)
187. The Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI)
188. The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
189. The Transnational Institute (TNI)
190. Third World Network (TWN)
191. Tides Center
192. Turku School of Economics and Business Administration (TUKKK)
193. U.S. Climate Action Network (USCAN)
194. UK Business Council for Sustainable Energy (UKBCSE)
195. Unión Industrial Argentina (UIA)
196. Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS)
197. Union of the Electricity Industry (EURELECTRIC)
198. United Mine Workers of America (UMWA)
199. Universidad de Barcelona, Instituto de Economía Pública (UB–IEPYC)
200. Université Libre de Bruxelles, Centre d'Etudes Economiques et Sociales de l'Environnement (CEESE)
201. University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (UCAR)
202. University Luigi Bocconi, Institute of Energy and Environment Economics and Policy (IEFE)
203. University of Cape Town (UCT)
204. University of Colorado at Boulder (CU–Boulder)
205. University of East Anglia (UEA)
206. University of Gothenburg (GU)
207. University of Oslo, School of Law
208. University of Oxford, Environmental Change Institute (ECI)
209. University of Waikato, The International Global Change Institute (IGCI)

210. US Business Council for Sustainable Energy (BCSE)
211. Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC)
212. Vitae Civilis Institute for Development, Environment and Peace (Vitae Civilis)
213. Winrock International (WI)
214. Woods Hole Research Center (WHRC)
215. World Alliance for Decentralized Energy (WADE)
216. World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)
217. World Council of Churches (WCC)
218. World Economic Forum
219. World Energy Council (WEC)
220. World LP Gas Association (WLPGA)
221. World Nuclear Association (WNA)
222. World Resources Institute (WRI)
223. Worldwatch Institute
224. Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy
225. WWF
226. Young Energy Specialists and Development Co-operation (YES-DC)

Annex VII**Documents before the Conference of the Parties at its tenth session**

FCCC/CP/2004/1	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary
FCCC/CP/2004/1/Add.1	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary. Addendum. High-level segment: the 10th anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention
FCCC/CP/2004/2 and Add.1	Annual report (2003–2004) of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism to the Conference of the Parties
FCCC/CP/2004/3 and Add.1	Organizations applying for admission as observers. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/CP/2004/4	Background paper for the panel discussions among ministers and other heads of delegation. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/CP/2004/5	Information on national greenhouse gas inventory data from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention for the period 1990–2002, including the status of reporting. Executive summary. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/CP/2004/6	Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/CP/2004/7	Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol – preparatory work by the secretariat. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/CP/2004/8	Report on credentials. Report of the Bureau
FCCC/CP/2004/9	Issues arising in the context of the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/CP/2004/INF.1	Background information on upcoming intergovernmental meetings. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/CP/2004/INF.2	Summary of information available from in-depth reviews of national communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/CP/2004/INF.3 and Corr.1	List of participants
FCCC/CP/2004/MISC.1	Provisional list of participants
FCCC/CP/2004/MISC.2	Exchange of views on UNFCCC activities relevant to other intergovernmental meetings. Submissions from Parties

FCCC/CP/2004/MISC.3	Buenos Aires AOSIS Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change
FCCC/CP/2004/L.1 and Add.1	Draft report of the Conference of the Parties on its tenth session
FCCC/CP/2004/L.2	Report of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism. Proposal by the President
FCCC/CP/2004/L.3	Preparatory work relating to Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol. Draft conclusions proposed by the President
FCCC/CP/2004/L.4	Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation
FCCC/CP/2004/L.5	Expression of gratitude to the Government of the Argentine Republic and the people of the city of Buenos Aires. Draft resolution submitted by Spain
FCCC/CP/2004/L.6	Research and systematic observation. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
FCCC/CP/2004/L.7	Activities relevant to other intergovernmental meetings. Draft conclusions proposed by the President
FCCC/CP/2004/L.8	Development and transfer of technologies. Proposal by the President
FCCC/CP/2004/L.9	Issues relating to Articles 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. Proposal by the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
FCCC/CP/2004/L.10	Review of implementation of commitments and of other provisions of the Convention. Proposal by the President
FCCC/CP/2004/L.11	Capacity-building. Proposal by the President
FCCC/CP/2004/L.13	Matters relating to the least developed countries. Proposal by the President
FCCC/CP/2004/L.14	Matters relating to the least developed countries. Proposal by the President
FCCC/CP/2004/L.15	Matters relating to the least developed countries. Proposal by the President
FCCC/CP/2004/L.16	Buenos Aires programme of work on adaptation and response measures. Proposal by the President
FCCC/CP/2004/L.17	Financial mechanism of the Convention. Proposal by the President

- FCCC/SBSTA/2004/6 and Add.1–2 Report of Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its twentieth session, held at Bonn, from 16 to 25 June 2004
- FCCC/SBSTA/2004/L.16 Draft report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its twenty-first session
- FCCC/SBSTA/2004/L.20/Add.1 Proposal for a draft decision on simplified modalities and procedures for small-scale afforestation and reforestation project activities under the clean development mechanism in the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol and measures to facilitate their implementation. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair. Addendum. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
- FCCC/SBSTA/2004/L.21/Add.1 Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair. Addendum. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
- FCCC/SBSTA/2004/L.26/Add.1 Good practice guidance and other issues relating to land use, land-use change and forestry. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair. Addendum. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
- FCCC/SBSTA/2004/L.29/Add.1 Issues relating to registry systems under Article 7, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair. Addendum. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
- FCCC/SBI/2004/10 Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its twentieth session, held at Bonn from 16 to 25 June 2004
- FCCC/SBI/2004/L.13 Draft report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its twenty-first session
- FCCC/SBI/2004/L.15/Add.1 Administrative and financial matters. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair. Addendum. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation
- FCCC/SBI/2004/L.16/Add.1 Review of progress of work on Article 6 of the Convention. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair. Addendum. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation
- FCCC/SBI/2004/L.17 National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
- FCCC/SBI/2004/L.22/Add.1 Capacity-building. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair. Addendum. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

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