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

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Addendum

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III. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BUENOS AIRES PLAN OF ACTION

(Agenda items 4 and 7)

Introduction

1. At its 10th plenary meeting, on 16 July 2001, the Conference established four negotiating groups to negotiate key issues before the Conference (see Chapter II, section E, above).
2. At the 11th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2001, the Conference took note of reports from the co-chairmen of the four negotiating groups established at the 10th plenary meeting¹ and decided to forward them as input into the work of the high-level segment of the Conference involving ministers and senior officials.
3. In this connection, statements were made by the representatives of Belgium (on behalf of the European Community and its member States); Iran (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China); India; Australia; Saudi Arabia; and Japan
4. The Conference also noted that three draft decisions had emerged from the above negotiations, which would be brought before the Conference at a later stage for adoption, namely “Capacity building in developing countries (non-Annex I Parties)” (FCCC/CP/2001/CRP.5); “Capacity building in countries with economies in transition” (FCCC/CP/2001/CRP.6); and “Additional guidance to an operating entity of the financial mechanism” (FCCC/CP/2001/CRP.7).
5. At a subsequent stage, a note was issued (FCCC/CP/2001/CRP.8) putting forward key outstanding issues to be resolved by ministers and senior officials at the high-level segment. The note consolidated the earlier reports of the co-chairmen, and sought to draw out and streamline core political issues, eliminating duplication and presenting issues and options in a common
6. At its 13th plenary meeting on 20 July, the Conference established a Group to pursue the negotiations during the high-level segment (see Chapter II, section E, above).
7. At the 14th plenary meeting, on 21 July, the President reported to the Conference of the Parties in plenary on the progress of negotiations in the Group he had presided over. He said that, in relation to some issues, he could characterise the discussions as fruitful, and in some cases constructive, with a genuine spirit of compromise being present. On some others, however, the discussions could not yet be described as fruitful, with some compromises on the one hand, but a hardening of positions on the other. Nevertheless, he remained hopeful that an overall compromise on the various issues was achievable: this would require a renewed commitment from all to move away from established positions.

A. Approval of decision 5/CP.6

8. At the 15th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2001, the President reported on the outcome of his consultations, and on the negotiations in his Group. In this connection, he expressed his

¹ These reports were circulated in documents FCCC/CP/2001/CRP.1-4).

appreciation to Mr. Philippe Roch (Switzerland); Mr. Peter Hodgson (New Zealand); Mr. Valli Moosa (South Africa); and Mr. Raúl Estrada-Oyuela (Argentina) who had assisted him as co-facilitators.

9. The President then introduced a proposal for a draft decision, on core elements for the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, which had been prepared in the light of the negotiations undertaken earlier in the session, and of his own informal consultations during the high-level segment involving ministers and other senior officials, both in the Group under his chairmanship, and in spin-off discussions.²

10. He noted that the draft decision sought to register political agreements on core elements of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, which would be incorporated into complete decisions on the relevant subjects for adoption later in the session. The text of the decision would be edited, and a number of legal and technical points would need to be adjusted. Those technical adjustments would be issued in a conference room paper and a secretariat official would be designated to provide information.

11. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties approved the decision introduced by the President on the understanding that formal adoption would follow at the next plenary meeting, once the text had been issued in an official conference document.

B. Statements by the President and Executive Secretary

12. In a statement made following the approval of decision 5/CP.6, the President said that the decision at the first part of the session not to close but to adjourn and resume at a second part had been a calculated risk, which could have resulted in a loss of political momentum. However, the spirit of the Hague had remained strong during the many intensive consultations held in the inter-sessional period, together with an awareness that the Conference must not fail a second time, for that would betray the expectations that had been aroused in the world community.

13. In thanking all who had contributed with their cooperation and devotion to the present outcome, he said that participants had needed to demonstrate that multilateral negotiations within the framework of the United Nations did make sense, and that it was possible to agree in that context. This was all the more relevant at a time when global meetings were encountering so much criticism. The present agreement showed that global developments – whether economic, technological, environmental or climatic – could be addressed by responsible global decision-making.

14. The Executive Secretary paid tribute to the President's energy and perseverance, which had led to the present success; expressed his appreciation to all United Nations staff who had contributed to the exercise; and, lastly, expressed his thanks to participants for providing all concerned with such a bright and hopeful moment.

² The text of the President's proposal was contained in an informal paper time-dated 21 July 2001, 10:47 p.m., together with a revised final section on compliance, time-dated 23 July 2001, 10:27 a.m. The text as a whole, as approved, was subsequently issued in FCCC/CP/2001/L.7.

C. Statements made in connection with the approval of decision 5/CP.6

15. Upon the approval of decision 5/CP.6, statements were made by the representatives of Iran (speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China); Belgium (speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States, and also on behalf of Canada, Iceland, New Zealand, Norway and Switzerland);³ Australia (speaking also on behalf of the Umbrella Group); China;⁴ Japan;⁵ United States;⁶ Canada; Switzerland;⁷ Morocco; Bulgaria (on behalf of Central Group 11); Indonesia; Grenada (on behalf of the Latin American Group); Russian Federation; Burkina Faso (on behalf of the African Group); India; Mexico (on behalf of the Environmental Integrity Group); Panama; Brazil; Senegal; Malta; Sudan; Vanuatu (on behalf of the least developed countries); and Costa Rica.

D. Adoption of decision 5/CP.6

16. At the 16th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2001, the President drew attention to document FCCC/CP/2001/L.7, containing the text of decision 5/CP.6, as it had been approved for adoption by the high-level segment of the Conference of the Parties at the 15th plenary meeting on 23 July 2001 (see section A above). This document replaced FCCC/CP/2001/L.6 which was thus withdrawn.

17. Before presenting the above-mentioned text to the Conference for adoption, the President made a statement under his own political responsibility, in which he stated that, as President, he would safeguard the integrity of the political agreements reached by Ministers and other heads of delegation on 23 July. He urged participants to work intensively on the basis of those agreements to reach consensus on final decision texts in the different areas by the end of the present session. It was consequently necessary for him to take a decision at the present stage to launch the final phase of work. As President, too, he would guarantee a fair process. He believed that he had the support of all Parties for the above statement.

18. He also recalled, as he had noted at the previous plenary, before the Conference had approved the political agreements, that there were some inconsistencies and issues which would need to be addressed. These included those contained in a list compiled by the secretariat (FCCC/CP/2001/CRP.9), and in a proposal by the Russian Federation (FCCC/CP/2001/CRP.10).

³ At the request of the representative, the full text of the statement, including a Political Declaration on financial support for developing countries, is being reproduced, in the form received by the secretariat, in document FCCC/CP/20001//MISC.4.

⁴ At the request of the representative, the full text of the statement is being reproduced, in the form received by the secretariat, in document FCCC/CP/20001//MISC.4.

⁵ At the request of the representative, the full text of the statement is being reproduced, in the form received by the secretariat, in document FCCC/CP/20001//MISC.4.

⁶ At the request of the representative, the full text of the statement is being reproduced, in the form received by the secretariat, in document FCCC/CP/20001//MISC.4.

⁷ At the request of the representative, the full text of the statement is being reproduced, in the form received by the secretariat, in document FCCC/CP/20001//MISC.4.

19. Also at the 16th meeting, on 25 July 2001, the Conference of the Parties adopted the decision proposed by the President, as contained in document FCCC/CP/2001/L.7 (see part two of the report, section one, decision 5/CP.6).

20. The President noted that the list of inconsistencies issued in document FCCC/CP/2001/CRP.9 should be considered simply as an inventory. The most evident inconsistency appeared in the last sentence of paragraph 11 of Chapter VI, 2, on the principles, nature and scope of mechanisms pursuant to Articles 6, 12 and 17 of the Kyoto Protocol.

21. He added that two further types of issue would need to be dealt with in the negotiations on the basis of the decision just adopted: first, an issue which had been raised directly with him, namely the methodological basis of the numbers in the agreement on LULUCF, including Appendix Z; and, secondly, the need to ensure that the decisions to be adopted on the basis of decision 5/CP.6 were fully consistent with the provisions of the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol. Finally, he observed that, in his own judgement, it would not be necessary for him to develop new texts to facilitate the negotiations.

E. Statements made in connection with the adoption of decision 5/CP.6

22. Upon the adoption of decision 5/CP.6, statements were made by the representatives of Saudi Arabia; Iran (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China); Belgium (on behalf of the European Community and its member States); India; Switzerland (on behalf of the Economic Integrity Group); Samoa (on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States – AOSIS); Japan; China; Costa Rica; Bulgaria (on behalf of Central Group 11); Argentina; Australia; Antigua and Barbuda; Malaysia; United Republic of Tanzania; Morocco; United States of America; Bangladesh; Venezuela.
