



CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

First session

Berlin, 28 March - 7 April 1995

Agenda item 7 (c)

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

Draft report of the Conference of the Parties on its first session

Rapporteur: Ms. Rungano KARIMANZIRA (Zimbabwe)

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^{*/} In accordance with recommendation 2 of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, individual statements by ministers and by other heads of delegation of Parties made during the ministerial segment will not be summarized in the report of the session. The list of speakers will be annexed to the report.

Annexes

- Annex I List of ministers and other heads of delegations of Parties who made statements during the ministerial segment of the first session of the Conference of the Parties
- Annex II List of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations admitted as observers to the Conference of the Parties
- Annex III List of documents before the Conference of the Parties at its first session

PART TWO: ACTION TAKEN BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES
AT ITS FIRST SESSION

- I. DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES
- II. OTHER ACTION TAKEN BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

I. OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE

(Agenda items 1, 2 and 3(a))

A. Opening of the session

1. The first session of the Conference of the Parties, convened pursuant to Article 7.4 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, was opened at the International Congress Centre, Berlin, on 28 March 1995 by Mr. Michael Zammit Cutajar, Executive Secretary, in his capacity as head of the interim secretariat. Welcoming all participants to the Conference, he thanked the Government and people of Germany, and the authorities and citizens of Berlin, for their generosity in hosting the Conference, and paid tribute to the two Chairmen of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change, Mr. Jean Ripert of France, and Ambassador Raúl Estrada-Oyuela of Argentina, whose leadership in the process of negotiation had played such an important part. That process was now in a stage of transition: the Convention now had to stand on its own and the Parties to the Convention had to shoulder their responsibilities in reaching the decisions needed to promote its effective implementation.

B. Election of the President

2. The Executive Secretary informed the Conference that the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change had received nominations for 11 posts on the Bureau of the Conference, including the nomination of the head of the delegation of Germany to preside over the Conference. The latter nomination corresponded to United Nations practice whereby a government that is hosting a conference provides the chairperson. It was to be understood, as well, within the context of the rotation of the office of President among the five regional groups. Against that background and in the absence of agreement on the rules of procedure, the Committee had decided to recommend to the Conference of the Parties that it elect the head of the delegation of the host country as President of the Conference at the start of its first session. Pursuant to that recommendation, the Conference elected by acclamation Ms. Angela Merkel, Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, as President of the Conference of the Parties.

3. On assuming office, the President of the Conference made a statement welcoming the participants to Berlin. She stressed that the first session of the Conference of the Parties was of major importance in the follow-up process to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at Rio de Janeiro. Considerable progress had already been made: the Convention had been ratified by 126 countries and the European Community; 20 industrialized countries had already submitted national communications; and the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee had reached agreement on a number of important

questions. There remained, however, a number of crucial issues that were as yet unresolved, in particular the adequacy of the commitments of industrialised countries under the Convention and the concept of joint implementation, and it was vital that solutions should be found to those issues at the first session of the Conference of the Parties in Berlin.

4. Climate protection was one of the most important challenges to environment policy today and would continue to be so in the future. Radical changes were needed in patterns of behaviour, consumption and production and in lifestyles, and those were as much a part of the quest for sustainable development as innovation and technological development. There were differences of opinion among the Parties but a common position had to be established in order to achieve effective and sustained progress, taking account of our common but differentiated responsibility. Hence, for the sake of future generations, it was essential that nations should work together, in a spirit of international cooperation and global partnership, to achieve effective and sustainable progress towards meeting the Convention's objectives. Individual interests must be set aside and the challenges faced together so that the next step could be taken for the period beyond 2000, which could in particular include negotiations for an emission-reduction protocol, and so that a positive message could emerge from the Berlin Conference.

C. Opening statements

5. A message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations was conveyed to the Conference by Mr. Nitin Desai, Under-Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development. In that message the Secretary-General recalled that, at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at Rio de Janeiro in 1992, he had declared that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was a milestone for the Earth. Since that time 126 countries and the European Community had ratified the Convention. The remarkable speed with which the first Conference of the Parties had been convened was evidence of the ability of nations to reach a consensus on matters of global concern. The role of the Conference was to take the Convention to its next stage, from consensus to cooperation, from commitment to action. Actions under the Convention could be brought into a process of intergovernmental policy coordination in which appropriate linkages could be established between climate protection and the key issues of sustainable development. The Conference would need to go forward in a spirit of commonality and cooperation in efforts to make the Convention a reality. In that same spirit the United Nations would endeavour to provide a supportive home for the Convention, and he was encouraged that the Conference would consider modalities for establishing institutional linkages to the United Nations.

6. Ambassador Lilia R. Bautista of the Philippines, speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, expressed her Group's gratitude to the Government of Germany for its generosity in hosting the Conference. Congratulating the President on her election, she

assured her of the continued support of the Group of 77 and China in the tasks that lay ahead during the first session of the Conference of the Parties.

7. Ambassador Raúl Estrada-Oyuela of Argentina, Chairman of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change, in presenting the final report of that Committee, recalled the difficult negotiation of the Convention and paid tribute to Mr. Jean Ripert of France, who had been Chairman of the Committee during that period. The option had been chosen of negotiating a framework convention which could provide a basis for future action, as opposed to a strict regulatory instrument that would have attracted a notably lower number of ratifications. After the adoption of the Convention at Rio de Janeiro in 1992, the Committee had remained in existence to prepare the bases for the implementation of the Convention. The results of the Committee's work were before the Conference in the report on its eleventh session. The Committee had succeeded in reaching agreement on a number of issues, such as a legally-binding process for the submission of national communications, the methodology for their preparation and review, and the financial mechanism.

8. Several issues, however, remained pending. One of the most important of those issues was the question of whether the existing commitments under the Convention were adequate to meet the overall goals. A number of initiatives had been proposed, including the negotiation of a protocol to the Convention, and it was up to the Conference of the Parties to give a new impetus to that process. On the question of joint implementation, he would urge the Parties to focus on initiatives which, in real terms, would transfer efficient technologies and reduce emissions. In conclusion, he stated that, while each step taken by the Committee might appear to be modest, the cumulative result was that today 126 States and the European Community had committed themselves to a process designed to mitigate the causes of the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. In face of the global challenge of climate change, he urged the Conference of the Parties to consolidate and strengthen that process.

9. Professor G.O.P. Obasi, Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization, recalled WMO's role in initiating the negotiating process which led to the adoption of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. WMO and the national Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) provided a durable framework for the collection, exchange, processing and management of climate and other meteorological, hydrological and related geophysical data, the development of climate forecasting and research and the conduct of studies on climate impacts and assessments. He drew attention to certain events such as the frequent occurrences of extreme weather events and the recent findings on the warming of lower ocean layers in parts of the Atlantic Ocean as possible signals of changing climate. He urged Governments to act quickly and not to wait for further scientific progress before adopting the relevant protocols on adequate reduction of greenhouse gases by 1997. He called for support to the developing countries and guaranteed resources for implementation of the Convention, development of transparent methodologies, the establishment of National Climate Committees as well as national and

regional Action Plans for Climate Change. He also urged Governments to support the NMHSs and assured the Conference that WMO's support for the implementation of the Convention would continue, particularly through the strengthened Global Atmosphere Watch (GAW), the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) the World Climate Programme (WCP) and the World Weather Watch (WWW). WMO would also collaborate closely with the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), especially in the fields of climate monitoring, systematic observation and research and the implementation of the relevant Articles of the Convention. He also pledged WMO's continued staff support to the secretariat of the Convention and renewed the offer of WMO to host that secretariat, if requested, in the new WMO Headquarters Building to be completed by the end of 1997.

10. Ms. Elizabeth Dowdeswell, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), said that, for the process of implementation of the Convention to be successful, the first requirement was for a sound scientific basis, and in that connection she commended to the Parties the climate agenda, a proposal for an integrated framework for international climate science, to ensure that the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Parties to the Convention had access to the finest investigative science in a timely fashion. Another requirement was continuing commitment and burden-sharing. It was essential to secure a renewed dedication to the objectives of the Convention, and she urged in that regard close examination of the draft protocol submitted on behalf of the Association of Small Island States (AOSIS). Successful implementation of the Convention would also depend on adopting effective and innovative policies and measures, and UNEP was convening a meeting to extend the dialogue on effective mechanisms, including joint implementation, as a contribution to that process. Lastly, success could not be achieved without the mobilization of society. People, as well as their governments, had a part to play in energy conservation and ecological improvement, and important contributions could be made at the grass-root, business and community levels.

11. Mr. Nitin Desai, Under-Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development, while acknowledging the achievements of the past, said that the tasks that lay ahead represented a considerable challenge. In meeting that challenge, the United Nations was both ready and willing to support the work of the Convention. The agenda of the Commission on Sustainable Development shared many issues of common interest linked to climate change, such as production and consumption patterns, sustainable development indicators, environmental accounting, economic instruments, national reporting procedures and various sectoral issues. For its part, the Convention represented a significant contribution to the United Nations system. It was a practical application of both the precautionary principle and of the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. It established a political process by which all groups could articulate their interests, and Parties could move forward together. The Conference of the Parties must ensure the credibility and responsiveness of that process, which, in turn, required a culture of compromise combined with responsibility.

12. Professor Bert Bolin, Chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), said that, even though there were still uncertainties about the magnitude of climate

change and its possible impacts, important conclusions could already be drawn from the reports prepared by the IPCC, which could provide the basis for governments to develop and pursue a global policy. It was now for the Conference of the Parties to agree on further measures that might be required to protect the global environment. Describing the main conclusions from the IPCC reports, he emphasized that, while initial measures might not involve large costs, later short-term interventions could prove much more costly. The issue at stake was not to agree on policies for decades into the next century but rather to adopt a strategy whereby immediate actions could be formulated as more knowledge became available. It was essential that collaboration between the Conference of the Parties and the IPCC should be organized in a manner that permitted the most efficient use of the scientific information provided by the IPCC. The third assessment would be completed about the year 2000 (the second assessment being scheduled for completion in December 1995), and in the meantime special assessments could be carried out to meet the needs of the Conference of the Parties, and methodologies could be developed or improved. Four key areas for attention had been identified by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee at its last session, and the IPCC was most anxious that the Conference of the Parties, and the IPCC should confirm the topics, schedule and other aspects of future working relations as soon as possible.

13. Mr. Michael Zammit Cutajar, Executive Secretary of the interim secretariat, assured the President of his support, and of that of the secretariat, at all times. He said that the Convention presented an opportunity to fashion a new culture of international cooperation, with each member of the global community playing its part in accordance with the principles of the Convention. The way ahead lay in partnership and the beginnings of such partnership could be seen in the processes being established under the Convention: processes for measuring emissions, processes for policy review and processes for financial and technological cooperation. The Convention also provided an opportunity for enlightened enterprise: entrepreneurs able to recognize and to realize the opportunities afforded by shifts in technologies and in patterns of production and consumption would be a key ingredient of the future success of the Convention. Pointing to the fact that energy was a subject that remained on the sidelines of multilateral discourse, he suggested that the Convention might serve as an entry point for a constructive discussion by the international community on energy futures. In conclusion, he reiterated his hope that work on the Convention would contribute to a more efficient and equitable use of the world's resources for the future welfare of the planet.

14. At the 2nd plenary meeting, on 30 March, an opening statement was made by Mr. James Gustave Speth, Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). He expressed the hope that the Berlin Conference would prove a milestone in the history of the implementation of the Convention. For that to happen, there had to be a clear recommitment by Annex I Parties to return their climate-threatening emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000; a clear commitment to negotiate, without delay, a protocol yielding significant global reductions in climate-altering emissions, particularly CO₂, by a defined date early in the next century; the establishment of a workable system that could respond to new information, including at the very least workable rules of procedure and an adequately staffed

and budgeted secretariat; and sufficient attention to the need for development assistance, so that developing countries could receive adequate technical assistance, financing and access to technology. In order to meet the threat posed by climate change, Annex I countries had the obligation to act first and to act most, since they were most responsible for depleting the earth's capacity to assimilate greenhouse gases, while the poorer countries, which were likely to suffer the most, had more limited capacity to adapt and greater need for economic development. The long-term solution to the climate change problem lay in technological innovation, and it was essential to strengthen the capacity of developing countries to build, operate and manage such technologies. UNDP could contribute to the implementation of the Convention by assisting developing countries in capacity-building to enable them to develop and implement plans and projects required by Article 12 of the Convention; by assisting them in sectors of particular relevance, in partnership with non-governmental organizations and the private sector; by linking work in those areas to funding through the GEF and other sources of financing; and by providing support to the Conference of the Parties and substantive and administrative services to the secretariat, always ensuring its full independence.

15. Professor Klaus Töpfer, Chairman of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development, said that sustainability was the essence of the global environment strategy adopted in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 and that promoting economic growth at the expense of the environment was as serious a threat to world peace as political and military conflicts. During the coming year, the Commission would review all Agenda 21 programme areas related to land use, organize an international panel on forests in conjunction with FAO and review progress on cross-sectoral issues. Future tasks included developing measures to ensure that appropriate collective action could be taken when necessary; encouraging dialogue between environmental policy-makers on the one hand, and economic, trade and fiscal policy-makers on the other; addressing the need for capacity-building and enablement at the global, regional and local levels; establishing a global system for monitoring progress towards sustainable development; and promoting common action and cooperation. In conclusion, he expressed the view that the Berlin Conference should reach agreement on a specific mandate for the negotiation of a protocol that would include legally-binding commitments to stabilize greenhouse gas emissions at 1990 levels by the year 2000 and to achieve a reduction in those levels after the year 2000.

16. Mr. Mohamed El-Ashry, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), said that, since the acceptance of the Instrument for the Establishment of the Restructured GEF in March 1994, the GEF Council had approved a work programme for 1995, established a Project Preparation and Development Facility and an Operations Committee, and had begun discussion of a streamlined project cycle. The Council had made clear its expectation that GEF would operate with an administrative budget that maximized financial resource flows to projects, programmes and activities and that GEF resources would not be used for activities that should be financed through the regular budgets of international organizations. In February 1995, the Council had earmarked \$9.29 million for climate change projects and, at its meeting in July, would consider the GEF operational strategy, which would fully reflect the policies, priorities and criteria adopted at the current

Conference. Noting that the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, at its eleventh session, had been unable to make a more definitive recommendation concerning the role of the GEF, he reiterated the view of the GEF Council that the restructured GEF fully responded to the requirements of Article 21.3 and Article 11 of the Convention and was therefore an appropriate international entity to be entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism.

II. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS (Agenda item 4)

A. Status of ratification of the Convention (Agenda item 4(a))

17. For its consideration of this sub-item at the 1st plenary meeting, on 28 March, the Conference had before it an information document on the status of ratification of the Convention (FCCC/1995/Inf.2). In introducing the document, the President expressed her conviction that the process of ratification of the Convention would continue, and she welcomed the trend towards universality.

18. At the invitation of the President, the Conference took note with satisfaction that 115 States and one regional economic integration organization were Parties to the Convention at the opening of the session, and that two more States, namely Lao People's Democratic Republic and Jamaica, would become Parties on 4 and 6 April respectively, thus bringing the total number of Parties to 118 before the closure of the session. It further noted that nine more States (Central African Republic, Colombia, Kiribati, Latvia, Lesotho, Lithuania, Oman, Togo and Zaire) had ratified the Convention but would not become Parties until after the closure of the session.

19. At the 4th plenary, on 4 April, the President informed the Conference that Cape Verde had deposited its instrument of ratification on 29 March 1995. Consequently, the total number of States and regional economic integration organizations that had deposited final instruments was 128.

B. Adoption of the rules of procedure (Agenda item 4(b))

20. At the 1st plenary meeting, on 28 March, the President informed the Conference that several informal consultations on the draft rules of procedure had been held between the eleventh session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee and the opening of the Conference. Unfortunately, it had not yet proved possible to reach agreement. She would, however, take on the responsibility, as President of the Conference, of carrying forward consultations on draft rule 42 on decision-making and other outstanding issues, with a view to adopting the rules of procedure of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies by consensus at the present session.

21. At the same meeting, the Conference, on the proposal of the President, decided to apply the draft rules contained in document A/AC.237/L.22/Rev.2, as amended by document FCCC/CP/1995/2, with the exception of draft rule 42. One representative stated that the application of the draft rules of procedure should not be interpreted as prejudicing his delegation's proposal with regard to draft rule 22. Another representative requested that a

time limit should be set on the informal consultations, and it was agreed that the President would report back to the Conference on the outcome of the informal consultations at the beginning of the second week of the session.

22. At the 3rd plenary meeting, on 3 April, the President informed the Conference that she was pursuing her consultations on the rules of procedure, and that she proposed to take up that item, as well as the item on election of other officers of subsidiary bodies, as soon as her consultations were completed.

[to be completed]

C. Adoption of the agenda
(Agenda item 4(c))

23. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 28 March, the Conference adopted the following agenda:

1. Opening of the Conference.
2. Election of the President.
3. Statements:
 - (a) Statements at the opening of the session;
 - (b) Other statements.
4. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Status of ratification of the Convention;
 - (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 establishment of a Committee of the Whole.
5. Report of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change: recommendations to the Conference of the Parties and other decisions and conclusions requiring action by the Conference of the Parties:
 - (a) Matters relating to commitments:

- (i) Review of information communicated by each Party included in Annex I to the Convention;
 - (ii) Methodological issues;
 - (iii) Review of the adequacy of Article 4, paragraph 2(a) and (b) of the Convention, including proposals related to a protocol and decisions on follow-up;
 - (iv) Criteria for joint implementation;
 - (v) The roles of the subsidiary bodies established by the Convention, including their programmes of work and calendars of meetings;
 - (vi) Report on implementation;
 - (vii) First communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention;
- (b) Matters relating to arrangements for the financial mechanism: implementation of Article 11, paragraphs 1-4 of the Convention, including:
- (i) Consideration of the maintenance of the interim arrangements referred to in Article 21, paragraph 3 of the Convention;
 - (ii) Modalities for the functioning of operational linkages between the Conference of the Parties and the operating entity or entities of the financial mechanism;
 - (iii) Guidance on programme priorities, eligibility criteria and policies, and on the determination of "agreed full incremental costs";
- (c) Provision to developing country Parties of technical and financial support;
- (d) Designation of a permanent secretariat and arrangements for its functioning:
- (i) Institutional linkage;
 - (ii) Financial procedures;

- (iii) Physical location;
 - (iv) Adoption of the Convention budget for the biennium 1996-1997;
 - (v) Extrabudgetary funding for the interim secretariat in 1995;
 - (e) Consideration of the establishment of a multilateral consultative process for the resolution of questions regarding implementation (Article 13);
 - (f) Review of the lists of countries included in the Annexes to the Convention.
6. Ministerial segment:
- (a) Address by the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany;
 - (b) Statements by ministers and by other heads of delegation of Parties;
 - (c) Conclusion of outstanding issues and adoption of decisions.
7. Conclusion of the session:
- (a) Adoption of the report on credentials;
 - (b) Date and venue of the second session of the Conference of the Parties;
 - (c) Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties on its first session and closure of the session.

D. Election of officers other than the President
(Agenda item 4(d))

24. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 28 March, the Conference elected by acclamation the following officers to serve on its Bureau:

Vice-Presidents

Mr. John Ashe (Antigua and Barbuda)
Mr. Raúl Estrada-Oyuela (Argentina)
Ms. Penelope Wensley (Australia)
Mr. T.P. Sreenivasan (India)
Mr. Takao Shibata (Japan)
Mr. A.L. Bedritsky (Russian Federation)
Mr. Tuiloma Neroni Slade (Samoa)

Chairman of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Mr. Mohamed M. Ould El Ghaouth (Mauritania)

Chairman of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

Mr. Tibor Faragó (Hungary)

Rapporteur

Ms. Rungano Karimanzira (Zimbabwe)

[to be completed]

E. Admission of organizations as observers
(Agenda item 4(e))

25. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 28 March, the Conference, pursuant to recommendation 2, paragraph (c), of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, admitted the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations listed in Annexes I and II of document FCCC/CP/1995/3 as observers to the Conference (see Annex II).

26. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 3 April, the Conference, on the proposal of the President, agreed that the secretariat should invite to the future sessions of the Conference and of its subsidiary bodies all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations admitted at the present session and at future sessions, unless an objection was raised to any particular organization in accordance with the Convention and the rules of procedure. Consequently, all the organizations admitted at the present session would be invited to the second and subsequent sessions, and the procedure for admission to the second session would apply only to new applicants.

F. Organization of work
(Agenda item 4(f))

27. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 28 March, the Conference, pursuant to the recommendation of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee at its tenth session, approved the organization of the session in two segments: a segment at the level of senior officials, from 28 March to 4 April, during which Parties could advance negotiations on any issues that were not resolved at the eleventh session of the Committee and prepare decisions thereon; and a ministerial segment, from 5 to 7 April 1995, during which the Conference would finalize discussions and adopt decisions. On the proposal of the President, the Conference agreed that the time limit for statements during the ministerial segment should be set at five minutes.

28. Pursuant to recommendation 2, paragraph (a), of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, the Conference established a sessional Committee of the Whole, to be chaired by Ambassador Raúl Estrada-Oyuela, Vice-President of the Conference, and open to the participation of all delegations, which would have the task of recommending decisions on outstanding issues for adoption by the Conference and whose Chairman would have the authority to delegate work, as appropriate, to drafting groups. In that connection, the Conference endorsed the recommendation of the Committee that not more than two meetings should be held simultaneously.

29. On the proposal of the President, the Conference allocated to the Committee of the Whole sub-items (a)(iii), (a)(iv), (a)(v), (b)(iii) and (d) of agenda item 5, in respect of which consensus had not been reached or some work remained outstanding, with a request that the Committee complete the work undertaken by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on those topics. The Conference further agreed that the decisions recommended by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee in its recommendations 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10 and 11 would be referred directly to the ministerial segment of the Conference for adoption under agenda item 6(c). In the event that modifications might prove necessary to ensure consistency with other decisions taken by the Conference, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole was requested to take responsibility for proposing such modifications, in consultation, as appropriate, with the Chairmen of the subsidiary bodies.

30. The President, referring to recommendation 3 on national communications from Annex I Parties, noted that some reservations had been made on the adoption of that recommendation by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee. She expressed the hope that those Parties with economies in transition which had reservations regarding the decision contained in recommendation 3 would be able to accept a formula whereby their particular circumstances would be taken into account in the future communication process.

31. The Conference approved the tentative schedule of plenary meetings contained in annex II to document FCCC/CP/1995/1, as orally amended by the Executive Secretary, and agreed that the schedule of meetings for the Committee of the Whole should be determined by the Committee itself.

32. At the 3rd plenary meeting, on 3 April, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole made an interim report to the Conference on the state of progress of work on the items under consideration in the Committee of the Whole.

33. At the same meeting, on the proposal of the President, the Conference agreed that, in addition to the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee referred to in para. 29 above, action should be taken under agenda item 6(c) on the following:

(a) the conclusions on the modalities for the functioning of operational linkages between the Conference of the Parties and the operating entity or entities of the financial

mechanism, adopted by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee at its tenth session (agenda item 5(b)(ii));

(b) the conclusions of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee at its eleventh session on the provision to developing country Parties of technical and financial support (agenda item 5(c)); and

(c) the establishment of a multilateral consultative process for the resolution of questions regarding implementation (agenda item 5(e)).

34. At the 4th plenary meeting, on 4 April, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole made a further report on the progress of work in the Committee. He informed the Conference that the Committee had reached agreement on two draft decisions relating to item 5(d)(iv) on adoption of the Convention budget for the biennium 1996-1997, and one draft decision relating to item 5(d)(v) on extrabudgetary funding for the interim secretariat in 1995, for adoption under agenda item 6(c). He also informed the Conference that there had been discussions in the Committee of the Whole on a draft decision on transfer of technology that had been submitted by the Group of 77 and China, resulting in an agreement to recommend the draft decision, as amended, to the Conference for adoption under agenda item 6(c). In that connection two delegations had requested him to report to the Conference that they had not been given an opportunity to express their concerns in respect of the approval of that draft decision.

G. Attendance

[to be completed]

H. Documentation

35. The documents before the Conference of the Parties at its first session are listed in annex III to Part One of this report.

III. GENERAL STATEMENTS

(Agenda item 3(b))

36. At the 3rd plenary meeting, on 3 April, a statement on national communications was made by the representative of the Russian Federation.

37. At the 2nd and 3rd plenary meetings, on 30 March and 3 April, statements were made by the representatives of the following observer States: Israel, South Africa and Ukraine, the latter by the Minister for Environmental Protection and Nuclear Safety.

38. Statements were also made by the representatives of the World Bank, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Executive Secretary of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO, the Executive Secretary of the interim secretariat of the Convention to Combat Desertification and the representative of the Economic Commission for Europe.

39. Statements were made by representatives of the following intergovernmental organizations: International Energy Agency, and South Pacific Regional Environment Programme.

40. Statements were also made by the Mayor of Kampala, Uganda (on behalf of the Second Municipal Leaders' Summit on Climate Change, sponsored by the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives, a non-governmental organization); by a member of the Philippine delegation (on behalf of the East Asia and Pacific Parliamentarians Conference on Environment and Development, a non-governmental organization); and by the representatives of the following non-governmental organizations: Climate Action Network Pacific (on behalf of the environmental non-governmental organizations attending the Conference); Climate Network Europe (on behalf of the international youth campaign, Climate is Ripe for a Change); Global Legislators for a Balanced Environment; and International Chamber of Commerce (on behalf of the business non-governmental organizations attending the Conference).