



CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

**REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES
ON ITS NINTH SESSION, HELD AT MILAN
FROM 1 TO 12 DECEMBER 2003**

PART ONE: PROCEEDINGS

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² See paragraph 26 below.

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AT ITS NINTH SESSION**

*For practical reasons, Part Two of the present report is being issued in two addenda
(FCCC/CP/2003/6/Add.1 and 2)*

FCCC/CP/2003/6/Add.1

I. DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

- 1/CP.9 National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention
- 2/CP.9 Compilation and synthesis of initial national communications
- 3/CP.9 Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties
- 4/CP.9 Additional guidance to an operating entity of the financial mechanism
- 5/CP.9 Further guidance to an entity entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism of the Convention, for the operation of the Special Climate Change Fund
- 6/CP.9 Further guidance for the operation of the Least Developed Countries Fund
- 7/CP.9 Extension of the mandate of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group
- 8/CP.9 Review of the guidelines for the preparation of national adaptation programmes of action
- 9/CP.9 Capacity-building
- 10/CP.9 Scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of impacts of, and vulnerability and adaptation to, climate change, and scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of mitigation
- 11/CP.9 Global observing systems for climate
- 12/CP.9 Issues relating to the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention
- 13/CP.9 Good practice guidance for land use, land-use change and forestry in the preparation of national greenhouse gas inventories under the Convention
- 14/CP.9 Date and venue of the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties
- 15/CP.9 Income and budget performance in the biennium 2002–2003 and arrangements for administrative support to the Convention
- 16/CP.9 Programme budget for the biennium 2004–2005

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- 17/CP.9 Arrangements for the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
- 18/CP.9 Guidance to the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism
- 19/CP.9 Modalities and procedures for afforestation and reforestation project activities under the clean development mechanism in the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol
- 20/CP.9 Technical guidance on methodologies for adjustments under Article 5, paragraph 2, of the Kyoto Protocol
- 21/CP.9 Issues relating to the implementation of Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol
- 22/CP.9 Forest management activities under Article 3, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol: Croatia

II. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

Resolution

- 1/CP.9 Expression of gratitude to the Government of the Italian Republic and the people of the city of Milan

III. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies, 2004–2008

I. OPENING OF THE SESSION

(Agenda item 1)

1. The ninth 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 the Fiera Milano Congressi, Milan, Italy, on 1 December 2003, by Mr. Enele Sopoaga, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Tuvalu to the United Nations, New York, and Vice-President of the Conference at its eighth session, on behalf of the President of the Conference at its eighth session, Mr. T. R. Baalu, Minister of Environment and Forests of India.

A. Statement by the President of the Conference at its eighth session⁴

(Agenda item 1 (a))

2. Welcoming all participants to the session, the President of the Conference at its eighth session highlighted the importance of decisions taken in 2002 and the progress made since then. The clean development mechanism (CDM) had been made operational, and the first projects were expected to be registered early in 2004. In addition, three years of work on reporting and reviewing procedures had been completed, and guidance had been provided to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) on the priorities for two new funds. He also recalled the priorities accorded in the Delhi Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change and Sustainable Development to a number of key issues, including adaptation, the implementation of existing commitments under the Convention, early ratification of the Kyoto Protocol, and the need for governments to promote technological advances and technology transfer.

3. Renewing its commitment to address climate change, the Government of India had organized, in November 2003, a Climate Technology Bazaar and related events providing a platform for promoting the transfer of clean technologies. The President underlined the importance of enhancing the abilities of developing countries to implement appropriate and cost-effective technologies, and emphasized that such capacity-building needed to be supported by appropriate financial assistance. At the same time, developed countries needed to take effective action to curtail greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions both domestically and through cooperative mechanisms. Many of the measures relating to clean energy technologies showed considerable potential for mitigation. However, they needed to be implemented without further delay as the impacts of climate change were already being felt by developing countries. Adaptation, rather than merely reaction to extreme weather events, also meant increasing the ability of countries to cope with changes in the context of their overall strategies for sustainable development. Such measures entailed considerable costs to the countries concerned, and it was therefore necessary to operationalize as early as possible the Special Climate Change Fund and the Least Developed Countries (LDC) Fund.

4. The present session provided an opportunity to take stock of the progress made and reconfirm Parties' faith in multilateral cooperation, bearing in mind that no new commitments should be introduced for developing countries. It was also necessary to integrate measures on climate change into the overriding goal of fighting poverty. The Convention enjoined the developed countries to take the lead in combating climate change, and it was therefore necessary for these countries to pave the way for assisting developing countries as envisioned in the Convention and its Protocol. In conclusion, the President expressed his appreciation for the support provided by the Bureau and the Executive Secretary and wished the new President luck in guiding the session to a successful outcome.

⁴ The statement by the President of the Conference at its eighth session was delivered by Mr. C. Viswanath of the delegation of India.

B. Election of the President of the Conference at its ninth session

(Agenda item 1 (b))

5. At its 1st meeting,⁵ on 1 December, on the proposal of the presiding officer, the Conference elected by acclamation Mr. Miklós Persányi, Minister of Environment and Water of Hungary, as its President. Mr. Sopoaga congratulated Mr. Persányi on his election and wished him every success in guiding the work of the Conference at its ninth session.

C. Statement by the President

(Agenda item 1 (c))

6. On assuming office, the President of the Conference at its ninth session expressed his appreciation of the trust placed in him by the Parties and thanked his predecessor, Mr. T.R. Baalu, and the members of the Bureau, for their efforts during their term of office. He stressed that as President he would do his utmost to promote mutual understanding, cooperation and confidence among Parties, and urged delegates to focus on issues which unite the international community in their efforts to combat climate change.

7. He recalled that, in view of increasing global environmental hazards and despite the uncertainties about the adverse effects of climate change, Parties had responded early to scientific evidence by adopting the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1992. That had been an important step, based on the principle that the lack of absolute scientific certainty should not be used as an excuse to postpone action when the world was faced with the threat of serious and irreversible damage. Following this precautionary principle, Parties to the Convention had since then adopted a number of decisions to address the challenge of climate change, with developed countries having agreed to taking the lead in the process and many developing countries having implemented important measures towards sustainable development and more climate-friendly production patterns.

8. The adoption of the Kyoto Protocol in 1997 constituted the next major step committing Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties) to legally binding emission-reduction targets. The importance of this instrument was demonstrated by the very large number of states that had ratified it and wished to proceed with its implementation, even though it had not yet entered into force. The link between the increase of GHGs in the atmosphere and human activities causing the emissions of such gases was now certain, and available scientific scenarios on the future development of the global climate were alarming. It was therefore necessary to reinforce domestic action and enhance international collaboration in the fields identified by Parties since 1992.

9. Reiterating the importance of building and strengthening confidence in the process and promoting cooperation between Parties and stakeholders, the President invited delegates to work constructively towards finding solutions that would bring the international community closer to the common goal of combating climate change.

⁵ Meetings of the Conference of the Parties referred to in this report are plenary meetings.

D. Addresses of welcome

(Agenda item 1 (d))

10. In his address of welcome, Mr. Altero Matteoli, Minister for the Environment and Territory of Italy, said that the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties provided an opportunity to assess the progress achieved under the Convention and to identify new initiatives to combat climate change. As recent extreme weather events had confirmed, climate change was a global challenge which required a comprehensive global response. With the Convention serving as common ground for all Parties, the Kyoto Protocol offered for the first time the tools to address climate change effectively.

11. The Minister regretted that Milan could not be the venue of the first meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, but he stressed that this should not weaken the commitment of the international community to reduce GHG emissions and to strengthen the capacity of the world's most vulnerable regions to adapt to climate change. The sustainability of this commitment would depend on enhancing technical cooperation between countries and sharing common minimum standards for environmental protection and energy efficiency through a wider use of clean technologies. The Minister recalled recent efforts to coordinate climate policies at an international level, such as the joint informal meeting of European Union environment and energy ministers convened by the Government of Italy earlier in 2003, and the International Partnership for the Hydrogen Economy concluded recently by a number of industrialized and developing countries. Such initiatives were important for implementing measures to effectively reduce GHG emissions and identifying new ways to achieve further global commitments.

12. Addresses of welcome were also given by Mr. Roberto Formigoni, President of the Region of Lombardy, Mr. Gabriele Albertini, Mayor of the City of Milan, and Mr. Luigi Cocchiario, speaking on behalf of the President of the Province of Milan, Ms. Ombretta Colli. In welcoming the participants, the speakers stressed the importance of this conference and expressed their commitment to the implementation, at the regional and local level, of programmes aimed at reducing GHG emissions and the promotion of sustainable development based on the objective set out in the Convention and its Protocol.

E. Statement by the Executive Secretary

(Agenda item 1 (e))

13. The Executive Secretary welcomed all delegates to the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties and expressed her gratitude to the Government of Italy, the Region of Lombardy, and the Province and City of Milan for hosting this session. She also congratulated Mr. Persányi on his election as President and thanked Mr. Baalu for his able Presidency at the eighth session. The many activities which had taken place since the previous session showed that the uncertainty about the date of entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol had not slowed the momentum of the process. Although there had been many achievements, Parties were reminded that adequate resources would be needed to continue to meet the expectations for programme delivery in implementing decisions taken by the Conference of the Parties.

14. The Executive Secretary highlighted the progress made on national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties), which could be a strategic tool for helping countries integrate climate change into their sustainable development agendas. The GEF was taking a new approach on capacity-building and adaptation, which offered opportunities for enhanced cooperation with the sister Rio conventions. The Executive Secretary expressed confidence that Parties at this session would contribute to further shaping the adaptation agenda in the climate change process, including work on methodologies. With regard to funding mechanisms established at the seventh session

of the Conference of the Parties in Marrakesh, she noted that the LDC Fund was up and running and that at this session priorities would be set for the Special Climate Change Fund.

15. The secretariat had reviewed and analysed information and emission data reported by Annex I Parties. The Conference would now be in a position to consider the performance of these Parties in limiting and reducing their emissions. Encouraging progress had been made on the Kyoto mechanisms, where emissions-trading activities had advanced rapidly, and new markets were emerging. Progress on registries and the transaction log was expected at this session. The achievement of setting up the CDM was a landmark. The work of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer had also advanced well. For the objective of the Convention and the Protocol to be met, full deployment of existing technologies as well as active research and development of innovative technologies was needed. Finally, the Executive Secretary stressed the importance of scientifically sound methodologies and encouraged Parties to reach agreement on the inclusion of afforestation and reforestation in the CDM and on a common reporting format for land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) in national communications.

F. Other statements

16. At the 1st meeting, on 1 December, statements were made by the representatives of Morocco (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China); Zimbabwe (on behalf of the African Group); Italy (on behalf of the European Community and its member States and supported by four acceding States); Tuvalu (on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States); Switzerland; Pakistan; and Tanzania (on behalf of the least developed countries).

II. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

(Agenda item 2)

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

(Agenda item 2 (a))

17. At its 1st meeting, on 1 December, the Conference was informed that, as at that date, 187 States and one regional economic integration organization were Parties to the Convention, and therefore eligible to participate in decision-making at the session.

18. The Conference took note that, as at 1 December, 120 States had ratified, acceded to, approved or accepted the Kyoto Protocol. This includes Annex I Parties accounting for about 44.2 per cent of the carbon dioxide emissions of Annex I Parties for 1990. The President noted that the Convention enjoyed nearly universal membership and recognition of its objective. He invited Parties intending to ratify or accede to the Kyoto Protocol to expedite the process so that the Protocol could enter into force in 2004.

B. Adoption of the rules of procedure

(Agenda item 2 (b))

19. At the 1st meeting, on 1 December, the President informed the Conference that the President of the Conference at its eighth session had undertaken consultations with Parties on the draft rules of procedure but that no consensus had been reached. The President announced that he intended to undertake further consultations and to report back to the Conference of the Parties at its tenth session.

20. 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.

C. Adoption of the agenda

(Agenda item 2 (c))

21. For its consideration of this sub-item at its 1st meeting, on 1 December, the Conference had before it a note by the Executive Secretary containing the provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/CP/2003/1 and Add.1). The provisional agenda had been prepared in agreement with the President of the Conference at its eighth session, taking into account views expressed by Parties during the eighteenth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and by members of the Bureau.
22. The President recalled that item 5 of the provisional agenda, "Second review of the adequacy of Article 4, paragraph 2 (a) and (b), of the Convention", which had been held in abeyance at the eighth session, had been included in the agenda in accordance with rules 10 (c) and 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied. He also stated that the President of the Conference at its eighth session had consulted Parties on this issue but that no consensus had been reached on how to include it in the agenda. He therefore proposed that the provisional agenda be adopted with the exception of item 5, which would be held in abeyance, pending further consultations.
23. In this context, statements were made by representatives of Saudi Arabia; Italy (on behalf of the European Community and its member States and supported by four acceding States); Canada; and Oman. The statements concerned the inclusion in the provisional agenda of sub-items 7 (c), "Matters relating to Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol", and 7 (d), "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". Noting that there was no consensus, the President proposed that the provisional agenda be adopted with item 5 and sub-items 7 (c) and 7 (d) held in abeyance. He also stated he would undertake consultations on these items.
24. Following a proposal of the President, the Conference adopted the agenda of the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties as follows:
1. Opening of the session:
 - (a) Statement by the President of the Conference at its eighth session
 - (b) Election of the President of the Conference at its ninth 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 tenth session of the Conference of the Parties
 - (h) Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies, 2004–2008
 - (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:
 - (i) Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties
 - (ii) Funding under the Convention
 - (iii) Additional guidance to the Global Environment Facility
 - (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) Research and systematic observation
 - (h) Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties by the subsidiary bodies
5. *Agenda item held in abeyance*
6. Request from a group of countries of Central Asia and the Caucasus, Albania and the Republic of Moldova regarding their status under the Convention
7. Preparations for the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol:
 - (a) Arrangements for the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
 - (b) Definitions and modalities for including afforestation and reforestation activities under Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol
 - (c) *Agenda item held in abeyance*
 - (d) *Agenda item held in abeyance*
 - (e) Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties by the subsidiary bodies
8. Report of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism
9. Administrative and financial matters:
 - (a) Income and budget performance in the biennium 2002–2003
 - (b) Programme budget for the biennium 2004–2005
10. Round-table discussions among ministers and other heads of delegation
11. Statements by observer organizations:
 - (a) Statements by United Nations bodies and specialized agencies
 - (b) Statements by intergovernmental organizations
 - (c) Statements by non-governmental organizations
12. Other matters
13. Conclusion of the session:
 - (a) Adoption of the report of the Conference on its ninth session
 - (b) Closure of the session.

25. Following the adoption of the agenda, the President noted that this was the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties at which the item "Second review of the adequacy of Article 4, paragraph 2 (a) and (b), of the Convention" had posed difficulties. Because it was not a healthy sign for the process for an item, or items, to be held continually in abeyance, the President encouraged Parties to make a special effort to find a way out of the impasse in the course of the session. Either the items should be dropped or workable formulations should be found to enable discussions to take place.

26. At the 9th meeting, on 12 December 2003, the President informed the Conference that his consultations on item 5, and sub-items 7 (c) and (d) had not produced consensus. On the proposal of the President, the Conference agreed to follow the procedure established at previous sessions, whereby items held in abeyance are included in the provisional agenda of the next session with the appropriate explanatory footnotes. The representative of Canada noted that sub-item 7 (d) will be placed on the provisional agenda for the Conference at its tenth session and stated that the global environmental benefits created by exports of cleaner energy should be taken into consideration in meeting the objective of the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol.

D. Election of officers other than the President

(Agenda item 2 (d))

27. At the 1st meeting, on 1 December, the President informed the Conference that Mr. Gonzalo Menéndez (Panama), Rapporteur of the Conference at its eighth session, had undertaken consultations on this item during the eighteenth sessions of the subsidiary bodies held in June 2003. 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 10 to 11 December. On the proposal of the President, the Conference invited Mr. Menéndez to continue consultations during the session.

28. At the 9th meeting, on 12 December 2003, on a proposal of 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 ninth session was thus constituted as follows:

President

Mr. Miklós Persányi (Hungary)

Vice-Presidents

Mr. Mamadou Honadia (Burkina Faso)

Mr. José Manuel Ovalle (Chile)

Ms. Outi Berghäll (Finland)

Ms. Helen Plume (New Zealand)

Mr. Jawed Ali Khan (Pakistan)

Mr. Enele Sopoaga (Tuvalu)

Mr. Ahmed Saeed Majid (United Arab Emirates)

Rapporteur

Mr. Jeffery E. Spooner (Jamaica)

Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

Mr. Abdullatif S. Benrageb (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)

Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Ms. Daniela Stoycheva (Bulgaria)

E. Admission of organizations as observers

(Agenda item 2 (e))

29. At its 1st meeting, on 1 December, the Conference considered a note by the secretariat on the admission of organizations as observers (FCCC/CP/2003/4), listing one intergovernmental organization and 60 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 ninth 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 1st meeting, on 1 December, the President drew the attention of the Conference to the provisional agenda and annotations contained in documents FCCC/CP/2003/1 and Add.1. He noted that the subsidiary bodies would be convened after the opening meeting with the aim of developing, before their sessions ended on 9 December, draft decisions and conclusions for submission to the Conference. No joint meetings of the subsidiary bodies were planned.

32. On a proposal of 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) (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 6 Request from a group of countries of Central Asia and the Caucasus, Albania and the Republic of Moldova regarding their status under the Convention
- Item 9 Administrative and financial matters

Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA)

- Item 4 (d) Development and transfer of technologies
- Item 4 (g) Research and systematic observation
- Item 7 (b) Definitions and modalities for including afforestation and reforestation activities under Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol

33. The President announced that, at the 2nd meeting, scheduled for 4 December, the Conference would take up agenda items 4 (b) (i), “National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention”, and 8, “Report of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism”.

34. On agenda item 2 (g), “Date and venue of the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties”, the President noted that no offers had been received and encouraged interested Parties to come forward with proposals. He proposed to undertake consultations on this item and to report back to a future meeting.

35. With regard to agenda item 10, “Round-table discussions among ministers and other heads of delegation”, the President recalled that the SBI, at its eighteenth session, had endorsed the dates of 10 to 11 December for the high-level segment. On the basis of this endorsement, round-table discussions had been scheduled to begin in the afternoon of 10 December and to conclude in the afternoon of 11 December. There would be three separate rounds of discussions, which would be held sequentially and be open to participation by all ministers and heads of delegation.

36. The three round-table discussions would focus on the following topics:

- (a) Climate change, adaptation, mitigation and sustainable development
- (b) Technology, including technology use and development, and transfer of technologies
- (c) Assessment of progress at the national, regional and international level to fulfil the promise and objective enshrined in the climate change agreements, including the scientific, information, and policy and financial aspects.

37. The President noted that capacity-building, synergy and possible future steps, as well as the need to increase awareness of vulnerability and adaptation, would be key cross-cutting issues for all three round-table discussions. Following an invitation by the President, the discussions would be co-chaired by ministers from Annex I and non-Annex I countries.

38. At the 3rd meeting, on 4 December, the President further reported that he had undertaken consultations with groups to consider ways to organize the round-table discussions in order to make the most efficient use of the limited time available. Following consideration of this matter by the Bureau, the President proposed that each round-table discussion would be opened by himself and introduced by the co-chairs. The President would invite lead-off speakers from Annex I and non-Annex I Parties to speak, and the discussion would then be opened for Parties to make their contribution. At the end of each round-table discussion, the co-chairs would provide an “impressionistic wrap-up”. The President would issue, under his own responsibility, a summary of all the round-table discussions for inclusion in the report of the Conference at its ninth session.

39. Following statements by representatives of three Parties, the Conference endorsed the proposals of the President outlined above.

G. Date and venue of the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties

(Agenda item 2 (g))

40. The President had proposed to undertake consultations on this sub-item and to report back to a future meeting.

41. At the 9th meeting, on 12 December, the President reported on the results of his consultations and invited the Conference to consider a draft decision (FCCC/CP/2003/L.5), which noted an offer from the Government of Argentina to host the tenth session of the Conference. The Conference, acting upon a proposal of the President, adopted decision 14/CP.9 entitled “Date and venue of the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties” (FCCC/CP/2003/6/Add.1).

H. Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies, 2004–2008

(Agenda item 2 (h))

42. At the 9th meeting, on 12 December, the President recalled that the Conference at its seventh session had agreed on the calendar of meetings of Convention bodies for the period 2003–2007 (FCCC/CP/2002/7/Add.3). The Conference, acting upon a proposal of the President, adopted the dates proposed by the SBI at its eighteenth session for the 2008 sessional periods, which are 2 to 13 June 2008 and 1 to 12 December 2008 (FCCC/SBI/2003/8, para. 45 (b)).

I. Adoption of the report on credentials

(Agenda item 2 (i))

43. At the 9th meeting, on 12 December, the President drew attention to the report of the Bureau on credentials (FCCC/CP/2003/5), which indicated that the Bureau had approved the credentials of representatives of Parties.

44. At the same meeting, the Conference acting upon a proposal of the President, adopted the report of the Bureau on credentials.

J. Attendance

45. The ninth session of the Conference and the concurrent sessions of the subsidiary bodies were attended by representatives of the following 166 Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change:

Albania	Chad	France
Algeria	Chile	Gambia
Angola	China	Georgia
Antigua and Barbuda	Colombia	Germany
Argentina	Comoros	Ghana
Armenia	Congo	Greece
Australia	Cook Islands	Guinea
Austria	Costa Rica	Guinea-Bissau
Azerbaijan	Côte d'Ivoire	Haiti
Bahamas	Croatia	Honduras
Bangladesh	Cuba	Hungary
Barbados	Cyprus	Iceland
Belarus	Czech Republic	India
Belgium	Democratic People's	Indonesia
Belize	Republic of Korea	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Benin	Democratic Republic of	Ireland
Bhutan	the Congo	Israel
Bolivia	Denmark	Italy
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Djibouti	Jamaica
Brazil	Dominican Republic	Japan
Bulgaria	Ecuador	Jordan
Burkina Faso	Egypt	Kazakhstan
Burundi	Estonia	Kenya
Cambodia	European Community	Kiribati
Canada	Fiji	Kuwait
Central African Republic	Finland	Kyrgyzstan

Lao People's Democratic Republic	Norway	Suriname
Latvia	Oman	Swaziland
Lesotho	Pakistan	Sweden
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Palau	Switzerland
Liechtenstein	Panama	Syrian Arab Republic
Lithuania	Papua New Guinea	Tajikistan
Luxembourg	Peru	Thailand
Madagascar	Philippines	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Malawi	Poland	Togo
Malaysia	Portugal	Tonga
Maldives	Qatar	Trinidad and Tobago
Mali	Republic of Korea	Tunisia
Malta	Republic of Moldova	Turkmenistan
Marshall Islands	Romania	Tuvalu
Mauritania	Russian Federation	Uganda
Mauritius	Rwanda	Ukraine
Mexico	Saint Lucia	United Arab Emirates
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Samoa	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Monaco	São Tomé and Príncipe	United Republic of Tanzania
Morocco	Saudi Arabia	United States of America
Mozambique	Senegal	Uruguay
Myanmar	Serbia and Montenegro	Uzbekistan
Namibia	Seychelles	Vanuatu
Nepal	Sierra Leone	Venezuela
Netherlands	Singapore	Viet Nam
New Zealand	Slovakia	Yemen
Nicaragua	Slovenia	Zambia
Niger	Solomon Islands	Zimbabwe
Nigeria	South Africa	
Niue	Spain	
	Sri Lanka	
	Sudan	

46. The session was also attended by observers from the following four States: Holy See, Iraq, Somalia, Turkey.

47. 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 Institute for Training and Research
 United Nations University
 UN/International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

48. The secretariats of the following conventions were represented:

Convention on Biological Diversity
 Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
 United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

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

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

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

International Atomic Energy Agency

51. For a list of the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations attending the ninth session of the Conference, see annex II.

K. Documentation

52. The documents before the Conference at its ninth session are listed in annex III.

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))

53. The Conference had before it the report of the SBSTA on its eighteenth session, held at Bonn from 4 to 13 June 2003 (FCCC/SBSTA/2003/10 and Add.1–3).

54. At the 8th meeting, on 12 December, the Chair of the SBSTA, Mr. Halldor Thorgeirsson (Iceland), introduced the draft report of the SBSTA on its nineteenth session (FCCC/SBSTA/2003/L.16) and gave an oral report on the results of that session.

55. During its eighteenth and nineteenth sessions, the SBSTA concluded discussion on seven draft decisions to be recommended for adoption by the Conference under agenda items 4 (g), 4 (h), 7 (b) and 7 (e).

56. Mr. Thorgeirsson reported that the SBSTA, at its nineteenth session, had elected Mr. Arthur Rolle (Bahamas) as Vice-President and elected Mr. Ibrahim Al-Ajmi (Oman) as Rapporteur.

57. At the same meeting, the Conference, on a proposal of the President, took note of the report of the SBSTA on its eighteenth session (FCCC/SBSTA/2003/10 and Add.1–3) and the draft report of the nineteenth session (FCCC/SBSTA/2003/L.16).

58. Upon a proposal of the President, the Conference expressed its appreciation to Mr. Thorgeirsson for his outstanding work as the Chair of the SBSTA and noted that the work of the SBSTA had clearly flourished under his leadership.

B. Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

(Agenda item 3 (b))

59. The Conference had before it the report of the SBI on its eighteenth session, held at Bonn from 4 to 13 June 2003 (FCCC/SBI/2003/8).
60. At the 8th meeting, on 12 December, the Chair of the SBI, Ms. Daniela Stoycheva (Bulgaria), introduced the draft report of the SBI on its nineteenth session (FCCC/SBI/2003/L.15) and gave an oral report on that session.
61. During its eighteenth and nineteenth sessions, the SBI concluded discussion on 10 draft decisions to be recommended for adoption by the Conference under agenda items 2 (g), 4 (a) (i) and (iii), 4 (b) (ii), 4 (c), 4 (f), 6, 7 (e) and 9. The SBI also reached agreement on a set of conclusions for adoption by the Conference under agenda item 4 (f). Two draft texts were forwarded by the SBI to the President for further action under agenda items 4 (a) (ii) and 4 (f). The SBI had considered the request from a group of countries of Central Asia and the Caucasus, Albania and the Republic of Moldova regarding their status under the Convention and had forwarded the request to the President.
62. Ms. Stoycheva reported that Mr. Fadhel Akbar Lari (Kuwait) had been re-elected as Vice-Chair.
63. At the same meeting, the Conference, on a proposal of the President, took note of the report of the SBI on its eighteenth session (FCCC/SBI/2003/8) and the draft report of the nineteenth session (FCCC/SBI/2003/L.15).
64. Upon a proposal of the President, the Conference expressed its appreciation to Ms. Stoycheva for her work as the Chair of the SBI. The President noted that he looked forward to working with her in the coming year.

**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))

1. Report of the Global Environment Facility

(Agenda item 4 (a) (i))

65. Under this sub-item, the Conference had before it the report of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) prepared for the ninth session of the Conference under cover of a note by the secretariat (FCCC/CP/2003/3). This sub-item had been referred to the SBI for consideration.
66. At its 8th meeting, on 12 December, the Conference took note of the above-mentioned report of the GEF, and, acting upon a recommendation of the SBI (FCCC/CP/2003/L.27), adopted decision 3/CP.9 entitled "Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties" (FCCC/SBI/2003/6/Add.1).

2. Funding under the Convention

(Agenda item 4 (a) (ii))

67. This sub-item had been referred to the SBI for consideration.
68. At its 9th meeting, on 12 December, the Conference, acting upon a proposal by the President (FCCC/CP/2003/L.8), adopted decision 5/CP.9 entitled "Further guidance to an entity entrusted with the

operation of the financial mechanism of the Convention, for the operation of the Special Climate Change Fund” (FCCC/CP/2003/6/Add.1).

3. Additional guidance to the Global Environment Facility
(Agenda item 4 (a) (iii))

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

70. At its 8th meeting, on 12 December, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation by the SBI (FCCC/SBI/2003/L.28), adopted decision 4/CP.9 entitled “Additional guidance to an operating entity of the financial mechanism” (FCCC/CP/2003/6/Add.1).

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. For its consideration of this sub-item at its 2nd meeting, on 4 December, the Conference had before it a compilation and synthesis report on third national communications, contained in document FCCC/SBI/2003/7 and Add.1–4, and the latest inventory information contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2003/14. The President noted that the compilation and synthesis report had been prepared earlier in 2003 and had been briefly considered by the SBI at its eighteenth session, which had concluded that it merited further consideration by the COP at its ninth session. He noted that this was the first time in its history that the Conference had extensive information, based on submitted national communications, on Parties’ emissions of GHGs, and activities undertaken, in the period 1990–2000.

72. The Executive Secretary highlighted some of the main findings of the compilation and synthesis report. On the positive side, she noted that aggregate GHG emissions of Annex I Parties in 2000 had been about 6 per cent below their 1990 levels, showing that these Parties were responding to Article 4.2 (a) and (b) of the Convention. All Annex I Parties had implemented or planned a wide range of policies and measures to mitigate climate change, and a number of them were developing integrated climate strategies. On the other hand, the contribution of individual Parties to the overall reduction was far from even. A few had achieved considerable reductions, but emissions for the most developed countries as a whole had increased by about 8.5 per cent. Similarly, sector-specific figures showed that decreases in some areas such as fugitive emissions or emissions from waste were counterbalanced by increases in other domains, notably in the energy industry, the transport sector and international aviation.

73. Looking to the future, the Executive Secretary noted that projections provided by Annex I Parties seemed to indicate that GHG emissions were expected to increase in the period up to 2010 and beyond in the majority of Annex I countries, including countries with economies in transition. Those findings appeared to indicate that a modification in longer-term trends in anthropogenic emissions, as specified in Article 4.2 (a), had not yet been achieved. However, she also cautioned that it was often not clear from those projections to what extent additional measures, including opportunities provided by the mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol, had been taken into account. Furthermore, it was difficult to say what impact measures already adopted would have on future trends in emissions. The Executive Secretary concluded by noting that the present discussion had the potential to give new impetus to the process of implementation of the Convention in the first decade of the 21st century and beyond.

74. Statements were made by the representatives of 19 Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States, supported by eight acceding States, one on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, and one on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States. Statements were also

made by the Climate Action Network–Europe and CAN International on behalf of environmental non-governmental organizations, and by the Climate Alliance on behalf of local governments and municipal authorities.

75. The President announced that he had asked Mr. José Manuel Ovalle (Chile), Vice-President of the Conference at its eighth session, and Mr. Michael Zammit Cutajar (Malta), to convene a contact group and report back to a future meeting with a draft decision for adoption by the Conference.

76. At the 8th meeting, on 12 December, the President reported that consultations in the contact group had resulted in a draft decision (FCCC/CP/2003/L.3). At this same meeting, the Conference adopted decision 1/CP.9 entitled “National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention” (FCCC/CP/2003/6/Add.1). The President expressed his appreciation to Mr. Ovalle and Mr. Zammit Cutajar for their diligence in leading the contact group to a successful conclusion.

2. National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention
(Agenda item 4 (b) (ii))

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

78. At its 8th meeting, on 12 December, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation of the SBI (FCCC/SBI/2003/L.23), adopted decision 2/CP.9 entitled “Compilation and synthesis of initial national communications” (FCCC/CP/2003/6/Add.1).

C. Capacity-building
(Agenda item 4 (c))

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

80. At its 8th meeting, on 12 December, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation of the SBI (FCCC/SBI/2003/L.19), adopted decision 9/CP.9 entitled “Capacity-building” (FCCC/CP/2003/6/Add.1).

D. Development and transfer of technologies
(Agenda item 4 (d))

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

82. At its 8th meeting, on 12 December, the Conference took note of conclusions adopted by the SBSTA on this matter (FCCC/SBSTA/2003/15, para. 34).

E. Implementation of Article 4, paragraph 8, of the Convention
(Agenda item 4 (e))

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

84. At its 8th meeting, on 12 December, the President reported that the SBI had considered this issue and agreed to continue its consideration at its twentieth session. The Conference, acting upon a proposal by the President, agreed to return to this item at its next session.

F. Matters relating to the least developed countries
(Agenda item 4 (f))

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

86. At its 9th meeting, on 12 December, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation of the SBI (FCCC/SBI/2003/L.29/Add.1), adopted decision 8/CP.9 entitled "Review of the guidelines for the preparation of national adaptation programmes of action" (FCCC/CP/2003/6/Add.1).

87. At the same meeting, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation of the SBI (FCCC/SBI/2003/L.29/Add.2), adopted decision 7/CP.9 entitled "Extension of the mandate of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group" (FCCC/CP/2003/6/Add.1).

88. At the same meeting, the Conference, acting upon a proposal by the President (FCCC/CP/2003/L.9), adopted decision 6/CP.9 entitled "Further guidance for the operation of the Least Developed Countries Fund" (FCCC/CP/2003/6/Add.1).

89. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted conclusions on assessing the status of implementation of Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Convention. The Conference, acting upon the recommendation of the SBI (FCCC/CP/2003/L.7), noted the progress made so far in implementing one of the elements of the least developed countries (LDC) work programme adopted by decision 5/CP.7, as well as the response by Annex II Parties relating to the provision of resources to the LDC Fund for the preparation of national adaptation programmes of action and the effective support and guidance provided by the LDC Expert Group.

90. The Conference emphasized the need to begin work on the remaining elements of the LDC work programme, and noted that it would assess the status of implementation of Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Convention at its tenth session, with a view to considering further action thereon.

G. Research and systematic observation

(Agenda item 4 (g))

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

92. At its 8th meeting, on 12 December, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation of the SBSTA (FCCC/SBSTA/2003/L.17/Add.1), adopted decision 11/CP.9 entitled "Global observing systems for climate" (FCCC/CP/2003/6/Add.1).

H. Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties by the subsidiary bodies

(Agenda item 4 (h))

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

94. The SBSTA, at its eighteenth session, agreed to complete its work under the agenda item on the Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change at its nineteenth session and initiate two new agenda items at its twentieth session.

95. At its 8th meeting, on 12 December 2003, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation of the SBSTA (FCCC/SBSTA/2003/L.26/Add.1), adopted decision 10/CP.9 entitled "Scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of impacts of, and vulnerability and adaptation to, climate change, and scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of mitigation" (FCCC/CP/2003/6/Add.1).

96. At the same meeting, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation of the SBSTA (FCCC/SBSTA/2003/L.22/Add.1), adopted decision 13/CP.9 entitled "Good practice guidance for land use, land-use change and forestry in the preparation of national greenhouse gas inventories under the Convention" (FCCC/CP/2003/6/Add.1).

97. At the same meeting, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation of the SBSTA at its eighteenth session (FCCC/SBSTA/2003/10/Add.1), adopted decision 12/CP.9 entitled "Issues relating to the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention" (FCCC/CP/2003/6/Add.1).

V. AGENDA ITEM HELD IN ABEYANCE

(Agenda item 5 *held in abeyance*)

VI. REQUEST FROM A GROUP OF COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, ALBANIA AND THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA REGARDING THEIR STATUS UNDER THE CONVENTION

(Agenda item 6)

98. This item had been referred to the SBI for consideration.

99. At the 9th meeting, on 12 December, the President stated that the SBI had not reached conclusions on this issue. The Conference, acting upon a proposal of the President, agreed to return to this issue at a future session.

VII. PREPARATIONS FOR THE FIRST SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES SERVING AS THE MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

(Agenda item 7)

A. Arrangements for the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol

(Agenda item 7 (a))

100. The SBI, at its seventeenth session, took note of document FCCC/SBI/2002/12 on the procedural and organizational issues concerning the arrangements for the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and of the views expressed by Parties. The SBI further considered this issue at its eighteenth session on the basis of the draft text contained in annex I of document FCCC/SBI/2002/17.

101. At its 8th meeting, on 12 December, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation of the SBI at its eighteenth session (FCCC/SBI/2003/8, annex I), adopted decision 17/CP.9 entitled "Arrangements for the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol" (FCCC/CP/2003/6/Add.2).

B. Definitions and modalities for including afforestation and reforestation activities under Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol

(Agenda item 7 (b))

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

103. The Conference, by its decisions 11/CP.7 and 17/CP.7, requested the SBSTA to develop definitions and modalities for including afforestation and reforestation project activities under the clean development mechanism in the first commitment period.

104. At the 8th meeting, on 12 December, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation of the SBSTA (FCCC/SBSTA/2003/L.27), adopted decision 19/CP.9 entitled "Modalities and procedures for afforestation and reforestation project activities under the clean development mechanism in the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol" (FCCC/CP/2003/6/Add.2).

C. Agenda item held in abeyance

(Agenda item 7 (c) *held in abeyance*)

D. Agenda item held in abeyance

(Agenda item 7 (d) *held in abeyance*)

E. Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties by the subsidiary bodies

(Agenda item 7 (e))

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

106. The Conference, by its decision 23/CP.7, had requested the SBSTA to elaborate the characteristics of the relevant training, the subsequent assessment after completion of the training, and/or any other means needed to ensure the necessary competence of experts for participation in expert review teams, and to consider options for the treatment of confidential data during the review activities under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol.

107. At its 8th meeting, on 12 December, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation of the SBSTA at its eighteenth session (FCCC/SBSTA/2003/10/Add.2, pages 2–7), adopted decision 21/CP.9 entitled “Issues relating to the implementation of Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol” (FCCC/CP/2003/6/Add.2).

108. The Conference, by its decision 21/CP.7, had requested the SBSTA to complete technical guidance on methodologies for adjustments under Article 5, paragraph 2, of the Kyoto Protocol for consideration by the Conference at its ninth session, with a view to recommending, at that session, such technical guidance for adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its first session.

109. At its 8th meeting, on 12 December, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation of the SBSTA at its eighteenth session (FCCC/SBSTA/2003/10/Add.2, pages 8–27), adopted decision 20/CP.9 entitled “Technical guidance on methodologies for adjustments under Article 5, paragraph 2, of the Kyoto Protocol” (FCCC/CP/2003/6/Add.2).

110. The SBI, at its sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth sessions, considered a request by the Government of Croatia to consider its forest management activities under Article 3, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol. The SBI, at its eighteenth session, noted with appreciation the provision by Croatia of country-specific data and information relating to Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol.

111. At its 8th meeting, on 12 December, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation of the SBI (FCCC/SBI/2003/L.17/Add.1), adopted decision 22/CP.9 entitled “Forest management activities under Article 3, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol: Croatia” (FCCC/CP/2003/6/Add.2).

VIII. REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM

(Agenda item 8)

112. For its consideration of this item at its 2nd and 3rd meetings, on 4 December, the Conference had before it document FCCC/CP/2003/2 and Add.1, which contained the annual report of the Executive Board of the CDM covering work undertaken from November 2002 to November 2003.

113. The President recalled that the Conference at its seventh session had decided to facilitate the prompt start of the CDM by adopting decision 17/CP.7 and had elected the CDM Executive Board, which was functioning under its authority. In accordance with this decision, the Executive Board, until

the entry into force of the Protocol, shall report on its activities to each session of the Conference and the Conference shall review the annual reports of the Executive Board. 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.

114. The Chair of the Executive Board, Mr. Hans Jürgen Stehr, reported that progress had been made with regard to the approval of methodologies, where, of a total of 36 proposals submitted, nine had been approved and another 18 were currently under review. On the accreditation of operational entities, he said that the first companies had passed important benchmarks. However, noting that of the 19 applications received only two came from developing countries, he drew attention to the need to promote capacity-building with a view to obtaining more applications from non-Annex I Parties. Concerning the registration of CDM project activities, the Board had complied with the request by the Conference to recommend procedures for the case that three Board members, or a Party involved in the project, requested a review. All elements were now in place for the Board to register CDM project activities and the first such registrations were expected for early 2004. On the CDM registry for certified emission reductions, the Board had considered the establishment of such a registry but considerable work would need to be done in 2004 to ensure that it met standards of quality and cost-efficiency and was available in a timely fashion. A number of measures had been implemented with a view to ensuring transparency and accessibility of the work of the Board.

115. The Conference was requested to take note of the work accomplished and approve the proposal contained in annex I to the report of the Board. Furthermore, it was invited to approve two proposals for amendments to the rules of procedure and a clarification to paragraph 13 of decision 17/CP.7 as contained in annexes I and II of the addendum. In concluding his presentation, the Chair drew attention to the financial requirements of the CDM and the Board's request to Parties to continue to contribute to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities in order to guarantee sustainability of CDM activities.

116. Statements were made by the representatives of 11 Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, and one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States. Statements were also made by the International Emissions Trading Association on behalf of business and industry non-governmental organizations, SouthSouthNorth on behalf of environmental non-governmental organizations, and the International Alliance of Indigenous-Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests on behalf of indigenous peoples organizations.

117. The President announced that in order to acknowledge the work done and provide further guidance, the Conference would need to adopt a draft decision at this session. To this end, he had asked Mr. Enele Sopoaga (Tuvalu), Vice-President of the Conference at its eighth session, to conduct consultations. He noted that five members and five alternate members of the CDM Executive Board needed to be re-elected by the Conference at this session. Mr. Gonzalo Menéndez (Panama), Rapporteur of the Conference at its eighth session, was undertaking consultations on this matter.

118. At the 8th meeting, on 12 December, the President reported that the consultations undertaken by Mr. Sopoaga had resulted in a draft decision (FCCC/CP/2003/L.2). At this same meeting, the Conference adopted decision 18/CP.9 entitled "Guidance to the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism" (FCCC/CP/2003/6/Add.2).

119. At the 9th meeting, on 12 December, the President reported to the Conference the results of the consultations undertaken by Mr. Menéndez on the elections for the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism. The Conference, acting on a proposal of the President, elected the following members:

Eastern Europe

Member: Ms. Marina J. Shvangiradze
Alternate: Ms. M.S. Alexandrovna

Annex I

Member: Mr. Georg Børsting
Alternate: Mr. Hans Jürgen Stehr

Non-Annex I

Member: Mr. Richard S. Muyungi
Alternate: Mr. Hernán Carlino
Member: to be determined
Alternate: Mr. Juan Pablo Bonilla

Alliance of Small Island States

Member: Mr. John W. Ashe
Alternate: Ms. Desna M. Solofa

Latin American and the Caribbean

Member: Mr. José Domingos Gonzalez Miguez

IX. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL MATTERS

(Agenda item 9)

A. Income and budget performance in the biennium 2002–2003

(Agenda item 9 (a))

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

121. At its 8th meeting, on 12 December, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation of the SBI (FCCC/SBI/2003/L.16), adopted decision 15/CP.9 entitled “Income and budget performance in the biennium 2002–2003 and arrangements for administrative support to the Convention” (FCCC/CP/2003/6/Add.1).

B. Programme budget for the biennium 2004–2005

(Agenda item 9 (b))

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

123. At its 8th meeting, on 12 December 2003, the Conference, acting upon a recommendation of the SBI (FCCC/CP/2003/L.4), adopted decision 16/CP.9 entitled “Programme budget for the biennium 2004–2005” (FCCC/CP/2003/6/Add.1).

X. HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT ATTENDED BY MINISTERS AND OTHER HEADS OF DELEGATION

(Agenda items 10 and 11)

A. Opening of the high-level segment

1. Statement by the President of the Conference of the Parties at its ninth session

124. The high-level segment of the Conference at its ninth session was opened by the President at the 4th meeting, on 10 December. In his opening statement, the President welcomed all delegates to the high-level segment and, on behalf of all participants, expressed his gratitude to the Government of Italy for hosting the session in Milan. Referring to the city's cathedral and the more than four centuries needed to complete the structure, he said that Parties, in working to achieve the objective of the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol, faced a similarly complex task but had less time to accomplish it. Their continued commitment and leadership, which was confirmed by the presence of many ministers at this session, had already had an impact on climate policies and would continue to do so for years to come.

125. He stated that the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol had evolved into the only viable framework for preventing dangerous interference with the global climate, and genuine progress was being made in implementing it. Governments had begun translating national legislation into action, and non-State actors were working on a host of initiatives. However, in view of the unprecedented number of extreme weather events in recent years and the negative impacts that climate change was beginning to have, particularly in developing countries, the problem of global warming had gained new urgency. If, as projected, global crop yields decreased as a result of climate-related changes of physical and biological systems, an increase in hunger and poverty might be the result. The need to reduce the vulnerability and enhance the adaptability of developing countries was therefore ever more pressing. The magnitude and intricacy of the challenges resulting from climate change were daunting and might cause countries to dwell on their differences rather than attend to their common interests. It was therefore all the more important to increase international cooperation and build on the common ground that all Parties shared.

2. Statement by the Minister for Environment and Territory of Italy

126. Mr. Altero Matteoli, Minister for Environment and Territory, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Government of Italy and Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi, who was unable to attend. A letter to the delegates from the Prime Minister was made available during the meeting. The Minister confirmed the commitment of the Government of Italy to fulfil its obligations under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol. Referring to the European Council's Lisbon strategy and subsequent conclusions, the Minister said that the European Union was taking action to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and to strengthen the competitiveness of European economies. Measures and policies under the European Programme for Climate Change, together with those undertaken at the national level, would enable the European Union to effectively face the global challenge of climate change and fulfil its obligations. The Minister drew attention to recent directives relating to the Kyoto Protocol and the setting-up of a European emissions-trading scheme. The European Union Council of Ministers had also confirmed that, starting in 2005, the European Union would provide US\$ 369 million annually in contributions and funding to assist developing countries in activities relating to climate change, in accordance with the voluntary commitment made during the second part of the sixth session of the Conference in 2001.

127. In line with European policies, Italy followed a national strategy which integrated measures to increase the country's economic efficiency with those aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, Italy was committed to using Kyoto Protocol mechanisms in order to create new opportunities for cooperation with developing countries and countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, with a view

to strengthening adaptation programmes in areas most vulnerable to climate change. During this session the Government of Italy had decided to contribute funding to the transaction log for monitoring the validity of transactions under the Kyoto mechanisms, and to support projects which would allow developing countries to adapt to climate change through the use of renewable energy sources and agricultural and forestry activities. The Minister expressed the wish of the Government of Italy that the conclusions reached by this session of the Conference would strengthen the process launched by the Conference at its seventh session in Marrakesh. Key elements in achieving this goal were the commitment of industrialized countries to reduce their emissions; the acknowledgement of the importance of technology to meet the growing demand for energy in a sustainable way; the definition of the role of forestry programmes for carbon sequestration; and the launch of the Kyoto Protocol mechanisms on a global scale.

3. Message by the Secretary-General of the United Nations⁶

128. The Secretary-General noted that for many years scientists had warned about the long-term impacts of ever-increasing emissions of greenhouse gases and that by the end of this century many regions of the world might be dramatically altered and many ecosystems might be under severe stress. The world might already be seeing some of the impacts of climate change, with developing countries being especially vulnerable. The heightened frequency and intensity of extreme weather events in recent years was consistent with the conclusion of the IPCC that the frequency and magnitude of many such events would increase with only a small rise in temperature. Given the growing concern that this trend was likely to continue, real progress in dealing with the causes and consequences of climate change was needed. In this context, he applauded the many nations that had ratified the Kyoto Protocol and were putting in place measures to meet their commitments even though the Protocol had yet to enter into force. He encouraged all Annex I Parties that had not joined the Protocol to expedite ratification, and welcomed the efforts of some non-Annex I Parties to reduce their emissions.

129. Noting with appreciation that non-State actors had also been very active and that there were increasing efforts to research and deploy innovative technologies, the Secretary-General emphasized that only concerted action by all involved would enable the international community to reach the Convention's ultimate objective. The Kyoto Protocol was an essential first step in that direction, and its entry into force was of the utmost importance. It was crucial to assess vulnerabilities and risks, and consider mitigation and adaptation to climate change. In view of the serious immediate consequences of global warming, he urged Parties to intensify their efforts to minimize the potentially devastating effects of climate change. Mitigation and adaptation to climate change would require sustained effort for decades to come. The Secretary-General reminded delegates that, while working towards the goals of the Convention and its Protocol, the international community must be equally determined to pursue the Millennium Development Goals and fight poverty in a way that contributes to abating climate change.

4. Statement by the Executive Secretary

130. The Executive Secretary stated that this session would be remembered for a number of achievements. These included the tightening of the link between climate change and sustainable development called for in the Delhi Ministerial Declaration adopted at the eighth session; the operationalization of the CDM in only two years, showing that it was possible to set up a sound institutional framework involving partnerships with the private sector and other stakeholders; substantial progress in developing the CDM afforestation and reforestation guidelines, the common reporting format and good practice guidance; and steps taken towards developing a new agenda for the work of the

⁶ The message was delivered by Mr. J. A. Ocampo, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs.

SBSTA with equal attention accorded to mitigation and adaptation. She emphasized that a sound methodological basis and sound monitoring of performance were essential for sound decision-making. Noting that conditions had been created to make national communications by developing countries a strategic tool for integrating climate change policies and programmes with planning for sustainable development, she emphasized that capacity-building was an essential component of virtually all decisions. The present session provided a major impetus to activities in climate observation systems.

131. On the other hand, the discussions at this session had brought to the fore the difficulties that Parties were facing in the implementation of some decisions taken in the past. It was therefore important to join hands and not lose the good will of so many who stand ready to deliver on the implementation or the further development of the Convention. The round-table discussions provided a unique opportunity for Parties to express their political commitment to global, multilateral action, despite the regrettable uncertainty on the timing of the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol. These discussions could provide the vision for future action necessary to meet the objective of the Convention.

B. Statements by observer organizations

(Agenda item 11)

1. Statements by United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

(Agenda item 11 (a))

132. At the 4th meeting, on 10 December, statements were made by the Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme; the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations; the Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Global Environment Facility; a Vice-President of the World Bank; the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change; and the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. A written statement by the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity was made available.

133. At the 8th meeting, on 12 December, a statement was made by the Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). Recalling that the Secretary-General was leaving office at the end of the year, the President noted that the WMO, under the Secretary-General's leadership, had advanced human understanding of climate change science and provided support to the Convention and its secretariat.

2. Statements by intergovernmental organizations

(Agenda item 11 (b))

134. At the 4th meeting, on 10 December, statements were made by the 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 Executive Director of the International Energy Agency; and the Director of the Institut international du froid.

3. Statements by non-governmental organizations

(Agenda item 11 (c))

135. At the same meeting, statements were made by World Wildlife Fund Russia; the Business Council for Sustainable Energy (on behalf of the United States Business Council for Sustainable Energy, the European Business Council for a Sustainable Energy Future, the United Kingdom Business Council for Sustainable Energy, and the Australian Business Council for Sustainable Energy); the Sixth International Indigenous Forum on Climate Change and the International Alliance of Indigenous-Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests; Klima-Bündis/Alianza del Clima e.V.; Ipukarea Society Inc. (on behalf

of WWF South Pacific Programme Office); the International Chamber of Commerce; the Confederación Sindical de Comisiones Obreras – Confederación Europea de Sindicatos (on behalf of Global Unions and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions); Fondazione Lombardia per l' Ambiente (on behalf of the Coordinating Body of Italian non-governmental organizations); the International Institute for Sustainable Development (on behalf of research and independent non-governmental organizations); and the World Council of Churches.

C. Round-table discussions among ministers and other heads of delegation

(Agenda item 10)

136. At the 4th meeting, on 10 December, the President convened ministers and heads of delegation for the first of three round-table discussions. Recalling the proposal for organizing the round-table discussions made at the 3rd meeting, on 4 December, the President said that he had invited ministers from Annex I and non-Annex I Parties to assist him in co-chairing the round-table discussions, as follows:

(a) Climate change, adaptation, mitigation and sustainable development:

Ms. Yuriko Koike, Minister of the Environment of Japan, and Mr. Tadashi Lometo, Minister and Assistant to the President of Marshall Islands;

(b) Technology, including technology use and development, and transfer of technologies:

Ms. Paula Dobriansky, Under Secretary for Global Affairs, Department of State of the United States of America, and Mr. Mohammed Valli Moosa, Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism of South Africa;

(c) Assessment of progress at the national, regional and international level to fulfil the promise and objective enshrined in the climate change agreements, including the scientific, information, and policy and financial aspects: Mr. Fernando Tudela Abad, Sub-Secretary of Environment of Mexico, and Mr. Jürgen Trittin, Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety of Germany.

137. The President thanked the co-chairs for having agreed to take on the additional responsibility of co-chairing the round-table discussions. The President explained that representatives of a number of Annex I and non-Annex I Parties had been invited to serve as lead-off speakers during each round-table discussion. After the round-table discussions, he would provide a written summary, under his own responsibility, for inclusion in the final report of the Conference.

138. During the round-table discussions, Ministers or other heads of delegations from more than 90 Parties made interventions, as did the representatives of two Observer States, and the representatives of three non-governmental organizations. The President thanked Parties for a fruitful and rich dialogue.

139. At the 9th meeting, on 12 December, the President presented his summary of the round-table discussions to the Conference. He reminded delegates that it was not a negotiated text, but would be included in the report of the session under his responsibility. He expressed hope that it would provide a fair and useful reflection of the diversity of views expressed (see annex I below).

XI. OTHER MATTERS

(Agenda item 12)

140. At the 2nd meeting, on 4 December, the representative of Switzerland delivered a joint statement by Switzerland, Canada, the European Community and its member States, Iceland, New Zealand, and Norway reaffirming the political commitment these Parties made in Bonn in June 2001 to provide

US\$ 410 million on an annual basis as of 2005 to developing countries using the four channels outlined in their original declaration. Steps were being taken towards fulfilling this commitment.

141. At the 8th meeting, on 12 December, the representative of Cuba delivered a statement, on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, urging the GEF secretariat to take the necessary actions with the World Bank and the host Government in order to guarantee the representation of the Caribbean Constituency at the GEF Council meetings, and urging the GEF secretariat and other international organization to take the necessary action and make arrangements with host governments and concerned agencies to guarantee the representation of all Parties in any other meetings.

142. At the 9th meeting, on 12 December, the representative of the Russian Federation delivered a statement drawing attention to decision 16/CP.7, paragraph 2, which invites Parties included in Annex I to the Convention to provide resources in order to facilitate preparatory work by the secretariat on issues relating to Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol on joint implementation. He expressed satisfaction that the programme budget for 2004–2005 includes provisions for assisting Parties in implementing decision 16/CP.7 and asked the secretariat to confirm its intention to undertake this preparatory work. The Executive Secretary confirmed that the secretariat intended in 2004–2005 to undertake such preparatory work, subject in particular to the availability of resources from extra-budgetary sources and from the Kyoto Protocol interim allocation, which will be activated in 2005 upon entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol.

XII. CONCLUSION OF THE SESSION

(Agenda item 13)

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

(Agenda item 13 (a))

143. At its 9th meeting, on 12 December, the Conference considered the draft report on its ninth session (FCCC/CP/2003/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

144. At the 9th meeting, on 12 December, the representative of Argentina introduced a draft resolution entitled, "Expression of gratitude to the Government of the Italian Republic and people of the city of Milan" (FCCC/CP/2003/L.6). At the same meeting, the Conference adopted the draft resolution by acclamation as resolution 1/CP.9 (FCCC/CP/2003/6/Add.2).

C. Closure of the session

(Agenda item 13 (b))

145. At the 9th meeting, on 12 December, a number of Parties made statements paying tribute to the work of the President of the ninth session and to the chairs and co-chairs of the different groups and subsidiary bodies, and also expressing appreciation to the Executive Secretary.

146. In his closing remarks, the President expressed his gratitude to the Parties and the members of the Bureau for their dedication to ensuring the best possible outcome for the conference, as well as to the Executive Secretary for her outstanding advice and support during the session.

147. The President then declared the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties closed.

Annex I

**Summary of the round-table discussions among ministers and other heads of delegation
by the President of the Conference of the Parties at its ninth session**

Round-table discussion 1: Climate change, adaptation, mitigation and sustainable development

1. Many Parties highlighted that climate change remains the most important global challenge for humanity. In meeting this challenge, the international community is confronted with a clear choice between collective irresponsibility or maturity. The results of the Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change provide a sound scientific basis for action. Furthermore, adverse effects of climate change are a reality in all parts of the world. Urgent and coordinated action is needed by all nations, taking into account their special circumstances, and common but differentiated responsibilities. The very existence of long-standing cultures and ecosystems is at stake.

2. It was recalled that 11 December 2003 was the sixth anniversary of the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol, and strong support was expressed for its immediate entry into force. Most Parties saw it as providing the right architecture and framework to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and limit the adverse effects of climate change, and noted that it is already changing the way we think about climate, energy and investment. Parties referred to the Kyoto Protocol as a significant first step towards the ultimate objective of the Convention. Many Parties added that every effort should be made to implement its provisions, even though it is not yet legally in force.

3. The implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures, in the context of national policies for sustainable development, involves the realization of synergy and complementarity between economic growth, equity, poverty alleviation, and environmental protection.

4. Many Parties shared their experiences of national and regional mitigation and adaptation activities. The importance of the clean development mechanism as an instrument for capacity-building and a means to forge partnerships for the future was highlighted. Prompt implementation of the clean development mechanism was called for by many Parties.

5. Parties noted that a coherent mitigation strategy over time will require measures to improve energy efficiency, diffuse renewable energy technology and develop new technologies for the next decades.

6. Parties noted the increasing demand for adaptation measures. The importance of increasing the capacity of local communities to deal with the adverse effects of climate change was reiterated. It was noted that many developing countries are implementing adaptation and mitigation measures, but that scarcity of resources hampers their capacity to address climate change adequately. Debt and urgent national social and economic demands and pressures were mentioned as limiting factors for developing countries. The special needs and circumstances of least developed countries and small island developing States were highlighted, as was the need for more funding from developed country Parties to support mitigation and adaptation initiatives in non-Annex I Parties. Such support is vital for developing appropriate capacities and incentives to successfully implement the Convention and its Protocol. Many Parties called for the removal of barriers to financial assistance, technology transfer and funding for adaptation activities in developing countries. In this regard, the need for a prompt operationalization of the Special Climate Change Fund, and the next stage of the Least Developed Countries Fund, with priority on adaptation, was frequently mentioned.

Round-table discussion 2: Technology, including technology use and development and the transfer of technologies

7. The question of how to make best use of existing technology while at the same time facilitating technology innovation, development and diffusion for mitigation and adaptation in the context of sustainable development was at the core of the dialogue among Parties. There was agreement that an appropriate combination of short-term and long-term actions was critical. Some Parties highlighted the need for sustainable economic growth to alleviate poverty and promote social development.

8. The use and transfer of existing technology and the promotion of new technologies should go hand-in-hand and are complementary. Many Parties stated that they were already using energy-efficient technologies and increasing their use of renewable sources of energy. However, it was also stated that Parties need to quicken the pace of their work and accelerate the uptake of existing technologies, especially in developing countries and the least developed countries and small island developing States among them. The question of how to design and transfer technologies to the local level, and use local resources in accordance with national needs, was posed.

9. The critical role the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol and mechanisms (joint implementation, clean development mechanism, emissions trading) play in technology development, diffusion, investment and transfer was noted.

10. Among the factors contributing to technology use, development and transfer, a stable investment environment, infrastructure, good governance and opportunities for private sector investment were mentioned. Among the future promising technologies mentioned were hydrogen-related technologies, renewable energy sources, and carbon capture and storage technologies. The challenge posed by investments required for electricity generation in the next two decades was raised, as well as their significant implications for emissions.

11. Some Parties called for more practical information on technology transfer, and developed countries were asked to provide precise information on the technologies being transferred, so as to build an inventory of technologies that are being transferred from developed to developing countries. The importance of adaptation technologies and the need to focus on such areas as agriculture, water, coastal zones and public health in considering technology needs under the Convention were highlighted. One issue of concern to some Parties was the link between trade, market and commercial considerations and technology transfer, which can limit the potential to accelerate technology transfer.

12. The catalytic role governments play in promoting research and development and helping fund cutting-edge technologies was noted, as was their instrumental role in expanding markets for new technologies and promoting technology cooperation. The importance of the private sector was acknowledged, but it was noted that technology transfer, development and cooperation cannot be left only to the dynamics of the private sector.

13. The important work already accomplished by the Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT) and TT:CLEAR was commended. However, it is only a start, and the EGTT needs to be actively involved in analysing successes and failures in technology transfer in order to replicate success stories.

14. One point made in relation to possible future technologies was that we should not back any one particular horse. In this regard, the need to coordinate with, and participate in, actions taken under other fora, including World Summit on Sustainable Development partnerships, was mentioned.

Round-table discussion 3: Assessment of progress at the national, regional and international levels to fulfil the promise and objective enshrined in the climate change agreements, including the scientific, information, policy and financial aspects

15. During the discussion of lessons learned from implementation of local and national climate change measures, it was noted that many countries and regions are already taking action. There is progress; it is uneven, but real. Parties still need to proceed with the alignment of different policies and measures, capacity-building processes and the availability of funds. There were calls to stop reiterating political positions, and to move instead from words to concrete action. Much more needs to be done in order to stabilize atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Achieving the desired overall emissions reductions and adapting to inescapable impacts will require a further strengthening of efforts by all countries. Some Parties mentioned that uncertainties in the legal and political field are now bigger than in science.

16. Many Parties noted that those industrialized countries that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol have already initiated action to implement their emission limitation and reduction commitments. However, some Parties expressed frustration about the lack of progress by Annex I Parties in showing real leadership in combating climate change and limiting their emissions of greenhouse gases. Annex I Parties were urged to continue to play a leading role in implementing all the provisions of the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol.

17. Many Parties also noted that meeting the targets of the Protocol is not only affordable, but can be done in a cost-efficient manner and can provide many co-benefits and opportunities for the economy. Also in this context, many Parties stated that the Kyoto Protocol is the best way forward and called on Parties who have not done so to ratify it. Technologies that effectively combat climate change already exist, for instance, renewable energy and energy conservation. The challenge is to design a framework to quickly introduce these technologies into the market.

18. Parties also noted that beyond this, steps taken towards a more rational use of energy and planning for adaptation measures provide a basis for enhancing related efforts in the future. There is a need to continue to strengthen climate observation and research. Many Parties mentioned that the Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change provides a clear compass; we need now to develop the road-map.

19. Parties noted the importance of institutional cooperation at the national level and the involvement of civil society. The importance of national policies and measures being put in place to mitigate climate change was emphasized. Examples include eco-taxes, energy taxes, phasing out of environmentally harmful subsidies, carbon sequestration, structural changes in sectoral policies, investment in new technologies, energy efficiency projects, and urban planning. Such policies and measures help to decouple economic growth and growth in emissions, in addition to achieving social and environmental benefits, in such areas as health, air pollution reduction, the protection of biodiversity and ecosystems, and water conservation.

20. Parties noted that the clean development mechanism has become operational, and the necessary infrastructure, capacity and conditions have been established to provide a basis for approving and implementing a growing number of projects in developing countries that can lead to tangible emissions reductions. The conditions for combating climate change and means of adaptation in developing countries has improved considerably in the framework of the preparation of national communications. However, it was noted that more financial assistance is required by developing countries to support their efforts.

21. In the discussion of progress and practical steps for future action, including cooperation and cross-sectoral partnerships, Parties noted that to be successful, cooperation must be based on clear rules and responsibilities, in an atmosphere of willingness. In particular, the importance of establishing such rules applicable to all countries was emphasized. Intensified North–South, South–South, South–North, and regional cooperation is vital, for example, in technology transfer, technology research, cleaner production, and through Joint Implementation and clean development mechanism projects. The link between regional action and regional financing schemes is an important element in supporting regional capacity-building.

22. It was noted that adaptation is one of the areas in which good progress has been made, but that there is still a huge gap between what is needed and what is available. Parties noted the need to improve knowledge about the vulnerability of societies, and the means of mainstreaming adaptation measures into existing development planning. The further mobilization of resources was highlighted as a key issue. Finally, a number of Parties requested that input be provided to the ongoing review of the Barbados Programme of Action.

Annex II

Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations attending the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties

I. Intergovernmental organizations

1. African Centre of Meteorological Information for Development
2. Agence intergouvernementale de la francophonie
3. Asian Development Bank
4. Asian Productivity Organization
5. Caribbean Community Secretariat
6. Comité inter-états permanent de lutte contre la sécheresse au Sahel
7. Council of Europe
8. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
9. European Space Agency
10. European University Institute
11. Institut international du froid
12. International Centre for Research in Agroforestry
13. International Energy Agency
14. International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
15. International Tropical Timber Organization
16. IUCN – The World Conservation Union
17. League of Arab States
18. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
19. Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries
20. Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
21. Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
22. Permanent Court of Arbitration
23. Ramsar Convention Secretariat
24. South Pacific Regional Environment Programme
25. The Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe

II. Non-governmental organizations

1. Action Committee for the Three Global Conventions of the United Nations
2. Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy
3. American Society of International Law
4. AQUADEV
5. Arctic Arthabaskan Council
6. AREKET, Environmental Public Union
7. Asian Institute of Technology
8. Association des clubs des amis de la nature du Cameroun
9. Association des constructeurs européens d'automobiles
10. Association pour la recherche sur le climat et l'environnement
11. Association tunisienne des changements climatiques et du développement durable
12. Australian Aluminium Council
13. Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies
14. Basel Agency for Sustainable Energy

15. Birdlife International/Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
16. Both ENDS Foundation
17. Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie e.V.
18. Business Council for Sustainable Energy
19. Business Council of Australia
20. Business South Africa
21. California Climate Action Registry
22. CarbonFix e.V.
23. Carl Duisberg Gesellschaft e.V.
24. CEMBUREAU
25. Center for Clean Air Policy
26. Center for International Climate and Environmental Research
27. Center for International Environmental Law
28. Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry
29. Centre for European Policy Studies
30. Centre for International Sustainable Development Law
31. Centre for Preparation and Implementation of International Projects on Technical Assistance
32. Centre for Socio Eco-Nomic Development
33. Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza
34. Cercle mondial du consensus/World Sustainable Energy Coalition
35. Church of the Brethren
36. Citizens Alliance for Saving the Atmosphere and the Earth
37. Clean Air Canada
38. Clean Air Foundation
39. Climate Action Network – France
40. Climate Action Network Europe
41. Climate Action Network – Southeast Asia
42. Climate Alliance Austria
43. Climate Alliance Italy
44. Climate Business Network
45. Climate Change Legal Foundation, Inc.
46. Climate Institute
47. Climate Network Africa
48. COBASE
49. Columbia University
50. Committee for a Constructive Tomorrow
51. Competitive Enterprise Institute
52. Confederación Sindical de Comisiones Obreras – Confederación Europea de Sindicatos
53. Confederation of European Paper Industries
54. Conservation International
55. Council for Republican Environmental Advocacy
56. David Suzuki Foundation
57. De Montfort University
58. Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft
59. Development Alternatives
60. E7 Fund for Sustainable Energy Development
61. E & Co
62. e-Parliament

63. Earth Council
64. Earthlife Africa Johannesburg
65. Ecologic Foundation
66. Ecologica Institute
67. Edison Electric Institute
68. Electric Power Research Institute
69. Emissions Marketing Association
70. Energy Carbon Fund
71. Energy Research Centre of the Netherlands
72. Environmental Defense
73. Environmental Quality Protection Foundation
74. Environmental Resources Trust
75. Environnement et développement du tiers-monde
76. European Association for the Promotion of Cogeneration
77. European Business Council for a Sustainable Energy Future
78. European Confederation of Woodworking Industries
79. European Council for an Energy Efficient Economy
80. European Environmental Bureau
81. European Federation for Transport and Environment
82. European Landowners' Organisation
83. European Nuclear Society
84. European Renewable Energy Council
85. European Science and Environment Forum
86. European Wind Energy Association
87. FACE Foundation
88. Federation of Electric Power Companies
89. Federazione delle Associazioni Nazionali dell'Industria Meccanica Varia ed Affine
90. FERN
91. Fondation africaine
92. Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei
93. Fondazione Lombardia per l'Ambiente
94. Forum for Climate and Global Change
95. Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development
96. Foundation Joint Implementation Network
97. Fridtjof Nansen Institute
98. Friends of the Earth International
99. Fundación Amigos de la Naturaleza
100. Fundación Bariloche
101. German Advisory Council on Global Change
102. German Emissions Trading Association
103. German NGO Forum on Environment and Development
104. GERMANWATCH
105. Global Commons Institute
106. Global Dynamics Institute
107. Global Environment Centre
108. Global Environment Centre Foundation
109. Global Environmental Forum
110. Global Industrial and Social Progress Research Institute
111. Global Legislators Organisation for a Balanced Environment

112. Green Earth Organization
113. Greenpeace International
114. Groupe d'études et de recherches sur les énergies renouvelables et l'environnement
115. Harvard University
116. Hadley Centre/MET Office
117. Hamburg Institute of International Economics
118. HELIO International
119. Imperial College, Centre for Environment Technology
120. Industrial Technology Research Institute
121. Institut de recherche sur l'environnement
122. Institute for Global Environmental Strategies
123. Institute for Solid Waste Research and Ecological Balance
124. Institute for Sustainable Energy Policies
125. Institute of Cultural Affairs
126. Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex
127. Institute of Energy Economics, Japan
128. Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazonia
129. Insurance Initiative/UNEP
130. INTERCOOPERATION
131. International Alliance of Indigenous–Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests
132. International Aluminium Institute
133. International Association of Public Transport
134. International Center for Environmental Technology Transfer
135. International Chamber of Commerce
136. International Climate Change Partnership
137. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
138. International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives
139. International Council of Environmental Law
140. International Council of Women
141. International Emissions Trading Association
142. International Federation of Industrial Energy Consumers
143. International Fertilizer Industry Association
144. International Forestry Students' Association
145. International Gas Union
146. International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis
147. International Institute for Environment and Development
148. International Institute for Sustainable Development
149. International Network for Sustainable Energy
150. International Organization for Standardization
151. International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association
152. International Policy Network
153. International Rivers Network
154. International Society of Biometeorology
155. International Union of Railways
156. Interstate Natural Gas Association of America
157. Interuniversity Research Centre for Sustainable Development
158. Japan Atomic Industrial Forum, Inc.
159. Japan Center for Climate Change Actions
160. Japan Electrical Manufacturers' Association

161. Japan Environmental Council
162. Japan Fluorocarbon Manufacturers Association
163. Japan Industrial Conference for Ozone Layer Protection
164. Japan International Forestry Promotion and Cooperation Center
165. Johns Hopkins University, Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies
166. Keidanren
167. Kiko Network
168. Klima-Bündnis/Alianza del Clima e.V.
169. Korean Federation for Environmental Movement
170. Kyoto Club
171. Kyoto University, Institute of Economic Research
172. Lawyers' Environmental Action Team
173. Leadership for Environment and Development International
174. LEGAMBIENTE
175. Leland Stanford Junior University
176. LIFE – Women Develop Eco-techniques
177. Lloyd's Register of Shipping
178. London School of Economics and Political Science
179. Loss Prevention Council
180. Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers
181. Massachusetts Institute of Technology
182. Max-Planck-Institute
183. Midwest Research Institute/National Renewable Energy Laboratory
184. National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners
185. National Carbon Sequestration Foundation
186. National Environmental Trust
187. National Institute for Public Health and the Environment
188. National Mining Association
189. Natural Resources Defense Council
190. Network for Environment and Sustainable Development in Africa
191. New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization
192. Nizhny Novgorod Innovation Energy Saving Center
193. Non Governmental Organization BIOS
194. North American Insulation Manufacturers Association
195. Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use Management
196. Observatoire méditerranéen de l'énergie
197. Oeko-Institut
198. Open University
199. Organisation internationale des constructeurs d'automobiles
200. Oxford Institute for Energy Studies
201. PELANGI
202. Peoples' Forum 2001 GWRG
203. Pew Center on Global Climate Change
204. Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research
205. Pro-Natura International
206. Protection de l'environnement
207. Railway Technical Research Institute
208. RainForest ReGeneration Institute

209. Research Centre for Sustainable Development, Global Change and Economic Development Programme
210. Resources for the Future
211. Responding to Climate Change
212. Rheinisch-Westfälisches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung e.V.
213. Royal Institute of International Affairs
214. Sierra Club of Canada
215. Sociedade Pesquisa em Vida Salvagem e Educação Ambiental
216. Southern Centre for Energy and Environment
217. SouthSouthNorth
218. State and Territorial Air Pollution Program Administrators/Association of Local Air Pollution Control Officials
219. Stockholm Environment Institute
220. Swiss Association for Environmentally Conscious Management
221. Swiss Federal Institute of Technology
222. Tellus Institute
223. The Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India
224. The Business Roundtable
225. The Carbon Trust
226. The Climate Council
227. The Corner House
228. The Energy and Resources Institute
229. The Japan Economic Research Institute
230. The Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry
231. The Nature Conservancy
232. The Transnational Institute
233. The Woods Hole Research Center
234. Third World Network
235. Tsinghua University, Global Climate Change Institute
236. Turku School of Economics and Business Administration, Finland Futures Research Centre
237. U.S. Climate Action Network
238. UK Business Council for Sustainable Energy
239. Union for Jobs and Environment
240. Union of Concerned Scientists
241. Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe
242. Union of the Electricity Industry – EURELECTRIC
243. United Mine Workers of America
244. United Nations Association Trust – Stakeholder Forum
245. University of California, Revelle Program on Climate Science and Policy
246. University of Cambridge, Centre of International Studies
247. University of Cape Town, Energy and Development Research Centre
248. University of East Anglia
249. University of Oxford, Environmental Change Institute
250. University of St. Gallen, Institute for Economy and the Environment
251. University of Waikato, The International Global Change Institute
252. Verband der Elektrizitätswirtschaft e.V.
253. Verification Research, Training and Information Centre
254. Vitae Civilis Institute for Development, Environment and Peace

255. Winrock International
256. Winrock International India
257. Work and Environment Association
258. World Alliance for Decentralized Energy
259. World Business Council for Sustainable Development
260. World Council of Churches
261. World Economic Forum
262. World Energy Council
263. World Nuclear Association
264. World Resources Institute
265. World Wind Energy Association
266. Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy
267. WWF

Annex III**Documents before the Conference of the Parties at its ninth session**

FCCC/CP/2003/1 and Add.1	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary
FCCC/CP/2003/2 and Add.1	Report of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism. Annual report of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism to the Conference of the Parties (2002–2003)
FCCC/CP/2003/3	Review of implementation of commitments and of other provisions of the Convention. Financial mechanism of the Convention. Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties. Report of the Global Environment Facility
FCCC/CP/2003/4	Organizational matters. Admission of organizations as observers. Admission of observers: intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations
FCCC/CP/2003/5	Organizational matters. Adoption of the report on credentials. Report of the Bureau
FCCC/CP/2003/INF.1	List of participants
FCCC/CP/2003/MISC.1	Provisional list of participants
FCCC/CP/2003/L.1 and Add.1	Conclusion of the session. Adoption of the report of the Conference on its ninth session. Draft report of the Conference of the Parties on its ninth session
FCCC/CP/2003/L.2	Report of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism. Proposal by the President
FCCC/CP/2003/L.3	Review of implementation of commitments and of other provisions of the Convention. National communications. National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention. Proposal by the President
FCCC/CP/2003/L.4	Administrative and financial matters. Programme budget for the biennium 2004–2005. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation
FCCC/CP/2003/L.5	Organizational matters. Date and venue of the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties. Proposal by the President

FCCC/CP/2003/L.6	Conclusion of the session. Closure of the session. Expression of gratitude to the Government of the Italian Republic and people of the city of Milan
FCCC/CP/2003/L.7	Review of implementation of commitments and of other provisions of the Convention. Matters relating to the least developed countries. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation
FCCC/CP/2003/L.8	Review of implementation of commitments and of other provisions of the Convention. Financial mechanism of the Convention. Funding under the Convention. Proposal by the President
FCCC/CP/2003/L.9	Review of implementation of commitments and of other provisions of the Convention. Matters relating to the least developed countries. Draft proposal by the President
FCCC/CP/2003/CRP.1	Round-table discussions among ministers and other heads of delegation. Summary by the President of the Conference of the Parties at its ninth session
FCCC/CP/2002/7/Add.1	Report of the Conference of the Parties on its eighth session, held at New Delhi from 23 October to 1 November 2002. Addendum. Part two: Action taken by the Conference of the Parties
FCCC/SBSTA/2003/10 and Add.1–3	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its eighteenth session, held at Bonn, from 4 to 13 June 2003
FCCC/SBSTA/2003/14	Methodological issues. Greenhouse gas inventories. Report on the national greenhouse gas inventory data from Annex I Parties for the period 1990–2001
FCCC/SBSTA/2003/L.16	Report on the session. Draft report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its nineteenth session
FCCC/SBSTA/2003/L.17/Add.1	Research and systematic observation. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair. Addendum. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
FCCC/SBSTA/2003/L.22/Add.1	Methodological issues. Good practice guidance and other information on 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/2003/L.26/Add.1	Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of impacts of, and vulnerability and adaptation to, climate change. Scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of mitigation. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair. Addendum. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
FCCC/SBSTA/2003/L.27	Methodological issues. Land use, land-use change and forestry: Definitions and modalities for including afforestation and reforestation activities under Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
FCCC/SBI/2003/7 and Add.1–4	National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention. Compilation and synthesis of third national communications. Compilation and synthesis report on third national communications.
FCCC/SBI/2003/8	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its eighteenth session, held at Bonn, from 4 to 13 June 2003
FCCC/SBI/2003/L.15	Report on the session. Draft report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its nineteenth session
FCCC/SBI/2003/L.16	Administrative and financial matters. Interim financial performance for the biennium 2002–2003. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation
FCCC/SBI/2003/L.17/Add.1	Other matters. Proposal by Croatia on land use, land-use change and forestry. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair. Addendum. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation
FCCC/SBI/2003/L.19	Capacity-building. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation
FCCC/SBI/2003/L.23	National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention. Consideration of the fifth compilation and synthesis of initial national communications. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation
FCCC/SBI/2003/L.27	Financial mechanism of the Convention. Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties. Recommendation by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation
FCCC/SBI/2003/L.28	Financial mechanism of the Convention. Additional guidance to the Global Environment Facility. Recommendation by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

FCCC/SBI/2003/L.29/Add.1

Implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention. Matters relating to the least developed countries. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair. Addendum. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

FCCC/SBI/2003/L.29/Add.2

Implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention. Matters relating to the least developed countries. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair. Addendum. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

FCCC/SBI/2002/17

Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its seventeenth session, held at New Delhi, from 23 October to 1 November 2002
