



United Nations
Climate Change Secretariat

Overview Schedule

SESSIONS OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODIES 1–11 June 2015, Bonn, Germany

**Forty-second session of the Subsidiary Body for
Scientific and Technological Advice
(SBSTA 42)**

**Forty-second session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation
(SBI 42)**

**Second session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the
Durban Platform for Enhanced Action, part 9
(ADP 2.9)**

This overview is intended as a guide to assist participants with their planning prior to the sessions. It will be updated as new information becomes available. Once the sessions are underway, please consult the Daily Programme.

Related meetings:

- Meeting of the Least Developed Countries (26–27 May)
- Meeting of the Small Island Developing States (28 May – 29 May)
- Meeting of the African States(28– 29 May)
- Meeting of the G-77 and China (30–31 May)

FIRST WEEK**Monday, 1 June****10:00 am to 10:30 am**

Welcoming ceremony

Upon the conclusion of the welcoming ceremony**SBSTA****ADP**

Opening plenary

Plenary meeting

11:30 am to 1:00 pm**SBSTA****SBI**

Opening plenary

Opening plenary

Lunch break**3:00 pm to 6:00 pm**Informal groups¹**SBI**

Opening plenary

Evening**Tuesday, 2 June****10:00 am to 1:00 pm**SBSTA/SBI special event on the 2013–2015 review
(11:00 am to 1:00 pm)

Informal groups

Lunch break**3:00 pm to 6:00 pm**SBI 3rd Dialogue on Article 6 of the Convention (Part I)
(3:00 pm to 6:00 pm)SBSTA workshop on the development of early warning
systems and contingency plans in relation to extreme
weather events and its effects such as desertification,
drought, floods, landslides, storm surge, soil erosion, and
saline water intrusion
(3:00 pm to 6:00 pm)

Informal groups

Evening

¹ Informal groups include contact groups and informal consultations.

Wednesday, 3 June	
10:00 am to 1:00 pm	
ADP Technical Expert Meeting: Renewable energy supply (9:30 am to 1:00 pm)	Informal groups
Durban Forum on Capacity-Building (Part I) (10:00 am to 1:00 pm)	
Lunch break	
ADP Briefing on support for deployment of renewable energy by UNFCCC institutions and other international organizations	
3:00 pm to 6:00 pm	
ADP Technical Expert Meeting: Renewable energy supply (3:00 pm to 4:30 pm)	Informal groups
SBSTA workshop on the assessment of risk and vulnerability of agricultural systems to different climate change scenarios at regional, national and local levels, including but not limited to pests and diseases (3:00 pm to 6:00 pm)	
SBI 3rd Dialogue on Article 6 of the Convention (Part II) (3:00 pm to 6:00 pm)	
Evening	
Thursday, 4 June	
10:00 am to 1:00 pm	
MA working group session (10:00 am to 1:00 pm)	Informal groups (except SBI)
Lunch break	
3:00 pm to 6:00 pm	
MA working group session (3:00 pm to 6:00 pm)	
7 th meeting of the SBSTA research dialogue (3:00 pm to 6:00 pm)	Informal groups (except SBI)
COP workshop on Long-term finance (3:00 pm to 6:00 pm)	
Evening	

Friday, 5 June

10:00 am to 1:00 pm

Informal groups (except SBI)

MA working group session
(10:00 am to 1:00 pm)

Lunch break

ADP Briefing on support for energy efficiency actions in urban environments by UNFCCC institutions and other international organizations
(1:30 pm to 3:00 pm)

3:00 pm to 6:00 pm

Informal groups (except SBI)

ADP Technical Expert Meeting: Accelerating energy efficiency action in urban environments
(3:00 pm to 5:30 pm)

MA working group session
(3:00 pm to 6:00 pm)

COP workshop on Long-term finance
(3:00 pm to 6:00 pm)

Evening

Saturday, 6 June

10:00 am to 1:00 pm

Informal groups

SBSTA/SBI/SCF workshop on methodologies for the reporting of financial information by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention
(10:00 am to 1:00 pm)

ADP Technical Expert Meeting: Accelerating Energy efficiency action in urban environments
(10:00 am to 1:00 pm)

Lunch break

No meetings in the afternoon, as recommended at SBI 40.

Sunday, 7 June

In order to safeguard the health and well-being of participants, and in accordance with practice at past sessions, this day has been set aside as a "meeting-free day". The conference venue and registration will be closed on that day.

SECOND WEEK

Monday, 8 June

10:00 am to 1:00 pm

Durban Forum on Capacity-Building (Part II)
(10:00 am to 1:00 pm)

Informal groups

Gender-responsive climate policy (Part I)
(10:00 am to 1:00 pm)

Lunch break

3:00 pm to 6:00 pm

Second voluntary meeting on the coordination of support
for the implementation of REDD-plus activities
(decision 10/CP.19, para 5)
(3:00 to 6:00 pm)

Informal groups

Evening

Tuesday, 9 June

10:00 am to 1:00 pm

Gender-responsive climate policy (Part II)
(10:00 am to 1:00 pm)

Informal groups

Lunch break

3:00 pm to 6:00 pm

Informal groups

Evening

Wednesday, 10 June

10:00 am to 1:00 pm

Informal groups

Lunch break

3:00 pm to 6:00 pm

Informal groups

Evening

Thursday, 11 June

10:00 am to 1:00 pm

SBSTA

Lunch break

3:00 pm to 6:00 pm

ADP

SBI

Bonn Climate Change Conference - June 2015: Cluster of INDC related side events

Scheduled	Time/room	Organizer	Title / theme / speakers
Tuesday, 02 Jun 2015	13:15— 14:45 Bonn III (72)	Nordic Council of Ministers (NCM) Ms. Outi Leskelä outi.leskela@ymparisto.fi +358 2952 50161	Carbon Subsidies + Climate Change – emissions reductions from fossil fuel subsidy reform and INDCs Countries are removing subsidies to fossil-fuels, realising potential emissions reductions of 6-13%. This event reviews emissions reduction figures from reform in 20 countries, the process to include within INDCs, and opportunities from reinvestment into sustainable energy. Catered.
		Denmark Ms. Anita Valentin anval@kebmin.dk +45 41 339501	Speakers: Hans Jakob Eriksen, KEBMIN, Denmark. Nordic Council of Ministers, Friends of Fossil Fuel Subsidy reform on launch of the Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform Communiqué. Laura Merrill, GSI-IISD, on the GSI-IF model. Radek Stefanski, University of St Andrews on subsidies as an historic driver of emissions.
Tuesday, 02 Jun 2015	16:45— 18:15 Bonn III (72)	Tsinghua University, Global Climate Change Institute (GCCCI) Ms. Alun Gu gal@tsinghua.edu.cn +86 10 62794098	Understanding China-US Joint Announcement on Climate Change Understanding China-US Joint Announcement on Climate Change
Tuesday, 02 Jun 2015	18:30— 20:00 Bonn III (72)	London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) Ms. Alina Averchenkova a.averchenkova@lse.ac.uk +44 779 9657954	Launch of the 5th Global Climate Legislation Study Presentation on the global legislative trends based on the review of the climate-related laws in 99 countries. This will be followed by a panel discussion featuring legislators, policy makers and negotiators on the lessons learnt, implications for Paris and the implementation of INDCs
		Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) Mr. Serguei Tchelnokov st@mail.ipu.org +41 22 9194141	Speakers: Sam Fankhauser/Alina Averchenkova, Grantham Research Institute, LSE Serguei Tchelnokov, Inter-Parliamentary Union Michal Nachmany, Global Climate Legislation Study Christiana Figueres, UNFCCC (tbc) Legislator/policy maker from a large developing country (tbc) Legislator/policy maker from the EU (name tbc) US negotiator (tbc) LDC negotiator (tbc)

Bonn Climate Change Conference - June 2015: Cluster of INDC related side events

Scheduled	Time/room	Organizer	Title / theme / speakers
Wednesday, 03 Jun 2015	15:00— 16:30 Bonn III (72)	Centre for International Sustainable Development Law (CISDL) Ms. Amanda Kron akron@cisdl.org +46 0 733906298	Opportunities to strengthen public participation in the new climate governance framework The emerging framework offers new opportunities to strengthen the participation of stakeholders in climate policies through a greater engagement of the public in the preparation of INDCs and of observer organizations in the MRV process. The event will review good practices and further opportunities.
		University of Lapland Mr. Sébastien Duyck sduyck@ulapland.fi +41 78 6966362	Speakers: Speakers will include governmental, NGO and academic speakers from a broad geographic range. The list of speakers will be confirmed after consolidation of the application.
Wednesday, 03 Jun 2015	16:45— 18:15 Bonn III (72)	Michael Succow Foundation for the Protection of Nature (MSF) Mr. Jan Peter Peters jan.peters@succow-stiftung.de +49 3834 8354217	Process of implementing INDCs in the Eastern European, Caucasus and Central Asian region This event promotes general awareness on climate adaptation and INDC process in the EEG/EIT/MLDC. Government and institutional representatives reflect on their implementation experience in preparation for COP21. Speakers: Energy Policy Coordinator for South East Europe, Climate Network International (CAN EECCA) The Regional Environment Center for Central Asia (CAREC) Kyrgyzstan -- UNEP / GEF Macedonia -- Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, UNDP Marion Dönhoff / Michael Succow Foundation
Wednesday, 03 Jun 2015	18:30— 20:00 Bonn III (72)	Humane Society International (HSI) Mr. Geoffrey Orme-Evans gevens@hsi.org +1 919 7172896	Forests and Food in the ADP: achieving emissions reductions and food security Leading experts will discuss the important mitigation and adaptation roles of the land-use sector, including its place in desired ADP outcomes. Topics include how the sector can achieve multiple wins for emissions reductions, food security, and transparency, as well as the role of forests in INDCs.
		National Wildlife Federation (NWF) Ms. Nathalie Walker walkern@nwf.org +1 202 4701083	Speakers: Peg Putt, Humane Society International; Paul Simpson, CEO of CDP; David Burns, Manager at National Wildlife Federation; Dr. Brendan Mackey, Griffith University (other speakers TBC).

Bonn Climate Change Conference - June 2015: Cluster of INDC related side events

Scheduled	Time/room	Organizer	Title / theme / speakers
Thursday, 04 Jun 2015	15:00— 16:30 Bonn III (72)	United Kingdom Youth Climate Coalition Limited (UKYCC) Mr. Matthew Sellar matthew.sellar@ukycc.org +44 44 7943943900	The current INDCs and what they mean for our future. We want to explore the reality of what the current INDCs mean for the future of young people around the world. This would involve discussing the discrepancy between what science demands and what the INDCs will achieve, and looking at the climate impacts that will likely occur within our lifetime.
		CliMates Mr. Clément Bultheel clement.bultheel@climates.fr +33 75017 615901090	Speakers: Matthew Sellar, Louisa Casson, Delphine Blumereau
Thursday, 04 Jun 2015	16:45— 18:15 Bonn III (72)	Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) Mr. Kazuhisa KOAKUTSU koakutsu@iges.or.jp +81 46 8553825	Asia' Ambition for Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs): Elements and Actions This side event puts together important elements and actions to progress the development of INDCs in Asia. Topics include: Current status of INDCs in Asia, Updates of new market mechanisms such as the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM), network for low-carbon and resilient city in Asia.
		The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) Mr. Manish Shrivastava mshrivas@teri.res.in +91 98 91884894	Speakers: Country representatives from Asian countries Research Institutions International Research Network for Low Carbon Societies and Low Carbon Asia Research Local government representatives IGES

Bonn Climate Change Conference - June 2015: Cluster of INDC related side events

Scheduled	Time/room	Organizer	Title / theme / speakers
Friday, 05 Jun 2015	13:15— 14:45 Bonn III (72)	Arizona State University (ASU) Ms. Sonja Klinsky sonja.klinsky@asu.edu +1 480 2663970	Equity Indicators and Preparing INDCs INDCs offer a key opportunity for countries to use equity concepts to shape and explain their national contributions. This side event presents multiple frameworks and new tools for incorporating and assessing equity considerations in the INDC development and review process.
		Turkey Mr. Izzet ARI izzet.ari@kalkinma.gov.tr +90 505 2905778	Speakers: Sonja Klinsky (Arizona State University); Teng Fei (Tsingua University); Izzet Ari (Middle East Technical University); David Waskow (World Resources Institute); Harald Winkler (University of Cape Town)
Friday, 05 Jun 2015	15:00— 16:30 Bonn III (72)	Technical University of Denmark (DTU) Ms. Mette Annelie Rasmussen meta@dtu.dk +45 45 21798883	INDCs: Working to Bridge the Gap towards an international Climate response The event will bring together a number of countries and take stock of the INDCs development. The event will share experiences of building capacity with Countries, discuss the INDC development process exchange information and practices used so far to overcome challenges. Speakers: Country Representatives(Parties) UNEP Research institutions
Friday, 05 Jun 2015	16:45— 18:15 Bonn III (72)	Climate Action Network Canada (CAN-Rac) Mr. Christian Holz cholz@climateactionnetwork.ca +1 613 6184601	Science-Based Equity Assessment of INDCs 2015's aggregate ambition level will be radically inadequate. We will not achieve the joint ambition we need without a shared sense that all are doing their fair shares. In this event, civil-society experts will argue that the comparative review of INDC fairness is both possible and necessary. Speakers: Two short presentations from civil society experts (TBC); then a panel of Party representatives (TBC) responds; then questions and comments from audience.
Friday, 05 Jun 2015	18:30— 20:00 Bonn III (72)	climatepolicy.net e.V. Mr. Niklas Höhne n.hoehne@newclimate.org +49 50676 4917371522 National Institute of Public Health and the Environment (RIVM) Mr. Michel den Elzen michel.denelzen@pbl.nl +31 6 50213337	Preparation and assessment of intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs) Research institutions will provide latest insights on progress in preparation of INDCs, process and methodologies for assessing INDCs, options to increase ambition pre and post 2020 as well as the impact of international cooperative initiatives on emissions of countries. Speakers: Various research institutions including NewClimate Institute, PBL and others

**Agenda of the
Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action
at its second session**

1. Opening of the session.
2. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Election of officers;
 - (b) Adoption of the agenda;
 - (c) Organization of the work of the session.
3. Implementation of all the elements of decision 1/CP.17:¹
 - (a) Matters related to paragraphs 2 to 6;
 - (b) Matters related to paragraphs 7 and 8.
4. Other matters.
5. Report on the session.

¹ This item will be considered within the context of decision 1/CP.17 and under the Convention, without prejudice to the position of any Party or to the work of the other subsidiary bodies. Two workstreams, one on paragraph 3(a) and one on paragraph 3(b) are initiated. Further workstreams may be considered as the need arises.



United Nations

FCCC/ADP/2015/3

Framework Convention on
Climate ChangeDistr.: General
11 August 2015

Original: English

Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action
**Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban
Platform for Enhanced Action on the ninth part
of its second session, held in Bonn
from 1 to 11 June 2015**

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I. Opening of the session

(Agenda item 1)

1. The ninth part of the second session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) was held at the World Conference Center Bonn in Bonn, Germany, from 1 to 11 June 2015.¹
2. The Co-Chairs of the ADP, Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaif (non-Annex I) and Mr. Daniel Reifsnnyder (Annex I), resumed the second session of the ADP by opening its 17th plenary meeting on 1 June 2015. They welcomed all Parties and observers as well as Ms. Yang Liu (non-Annex I), Rapporteur of the ADP.²
3. In order to advance the mandates and timelines agreed on at the seventeenth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP),³ as well as at COP 18,⁴ 19⁵ and 20,⁶ the Co-Chairs identified the objectives of the ninth part of the second session, namely to help to prepare a concise, coherent and streamlined negotiating text so as to facilitate negotiations of substantive issues among Parties, and to provide the ADP with an opportunity to continue its efforts to facilitate pre-2020 climate action.
4. Statements were made by representatives of 14 Parties, including on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, the Umbrella Group, the European Union and its 28 member States, the Environmental Integrity Group, the least developed countries, the African Group, the Alliance of Small Island States, the League of Arab States, the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America – Peoples' Trade Treaty, the Independent Association for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Coalition for Rainforest Nations, the Like-minded Developing Countries, the BASIC countries (Brazil, China, India and South Africa), and the Caribbean Community. Many Parties refrained from making their statement in the room, choosing instead to make these available on the UNFCCC website, and thereby allowed the substantive negotiations to start without delay.⁷
5. Also at the 17th meeting, the Co-Chairs invited the Presidency of COP 20 and the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP), the incoming Presidency of COP 21/CMP 11 and other Parties to inform delegates of initiatives already undertaken to help to ensure the success of COP 21/CMP 11. Peru reported on the informal dialogue organized by the Government of Peru in Lima, Peru, from 20 to 22 March 2015, while France reported on the informal consultations on the preparation of COP 21 held in Paris, France, from 6 to 8 May 2015.⁸ In

¹ The report on the first and second parts of the second session of the ADP is contained in document FCCC/ADP/2013/2; the reports on the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth parts of the second session are contained in documents FCCC/ADP/2013/3, FCCC/ADP/2014/1, FCCC/ADP/2014/2, FCCC/ADP/2014/3, FCCC/ADP/2014/4 and FCCC/ADP/2015/2, respectively.

² The Bureau of the ADP was elected in accordance with the arrangement set out in document FCCC/ADP/2012/2, paragraph 7, which was endorsed by decision 2/CP.18. The ADP elected the current members of its Bureau at the seventh part of its second session, as reflected in document FCCC/ADP/2014/4.

³ Decision 1/CP.17, paragraph 2.

⁴ Decision 1/CP.18, paragraph 4.

⁵ Decision 1/CP.19, paragraph 2.

⁶ Decision 1/CP.20, paragraph 1.

⁷ All the statements are available at <<http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/SitePages/sessions.aspx?showOnlyCurrentCalls=1&populateData=1&expectedsubmissionfrom=Parties&focalBodies=ADP>>.

⁸ See <http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/Lists/OSPSubmissionUpload/106_128_130773935819571701-Aide%20m%C3%A9moire_Paris%20informal%20mtg_%206-8%20may%202015.pdf>.

addition, Germany reported on the sixth Petersberg Climate Dialogue held in Berlin, Germany, from 17 to 19 May 2015.⁹ Further, the Co-Chairs thanked the United States of America for giving them an opportunity to present their emerging ideas about the structure of the June session on the margins of the Major Economies Forum in Washington, D.C., United States, on 19 and 20 April 2015.

II. Organizational matters

(Agenda item 2)

A. Adoption of the agenda

(Agenda item 2(b))

6. The agenda for the second session of the ADP was adopted by the ADP at the 1st meeting of the session, on 29 April 2013.¹⁰

B. Organization of the work of the session

(Agenda item 2(c))

7. At the 17th meeting, the Co-Chairs drew the delegates' attention to the scenario note prepared for the ninth part of the session,¹¹ and to their further clarification on the method of work for the session.¹² The proposed organization of the work on agenda item 3 included a contact group established at the fourth part of the session,¹³ as well as facilitated meetings on specific issues in the sections of the negotiating text and workstream 2. The ADP proceeded on the basis of the proposed organization of work.

8. In addition, the Co-Chairs informed Parties of their intention to hold a special event with observers during the session. This event took place on 10 June.¹⁴

III. Implementation of all the elements of decision 1/CP.17

(Agenda item 3)

9. The ADP considered this agenda item at its 17th meeting, as well as at its 18th meeting, held on 11 June. It had before it the negotiating text,¹⁵ the informal note¹⁶ on overlaps and duplication in that negotiating text, the scenario note prepared for the ninth part of the session, two documents containing further clarification on the mode of work of the session¹⁷ and the report of the ADP on the eighth part of its second session.¹⁸

⁹ See <http://www.bmub.bund.de/fileadmin/Daten_BMU/Download_PDF/Klimaschutz/petersberg6_conclusions_bf.pdf>.

¹⁰ FCCC/ADP/2013/2, paragraphs 8 and 9.

¹¹ ADP.2015.3.InformalNote.

¹² Available at <http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/awg/application/pdf/further_clarification_of_the_co-chairs_on_the_adp_mode_of_work_of_the_june_session.pdf>.

¹³ FCCC/ADP/2014/1, paragraph 19.

¹⁴ See document ADP.2015.3.InformalNote, paragraph 25.

¹⁵ FCCC/ADP/2015/1.

¹⁶ ADP.2015.2.InformalNote.

¹⁷ Available at <<http://unfccc.int/9047.php>>.

¹⁸ FCCC/ADP/2015/2.

10. Throughout the session, Party inputs to the negotiations as well as the outputs of the facilitated meetings were captured and made publicly available on the UNFCCC website.¹⁹ This resulted in multiple iterations of both a working document and a streamlined and consolidated text. These were also made available on the UNFCCC website.²⁰

11. In the context of work on pre-2020 climate action, including on how to further advance workstream 2, Parties exchanged views in the contact group and in facilitated meetings. The output of these meetings has been posted on the UNFCCC website.²¹

12. Such work was accompanied by discussions in the technical expert meetings on renewable energy supply convened on 3 June²² and on energy efficiency in urban environments convened on 5 and 6 June,²³ facilitated by Mr. Amit Kumar (India) and Ms. Sylvie Lemmet (France), respectively.

13. On 4 June, the ADP contact group took stock of the progress of work. The Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, Mr. Amena Yauvoli, represented by the Rapporteur, Mr. Sidat Yaffa,²⁴ and the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, Ms. Lidia Wojtal,²⁵ were invited to update the ADP on agenda items of their subsidiary bodies related to the work of the ADP.

14. The ADP contact group held an additional stocktaking meeting on 8 June to further assess the progress made during the session. At the same meeting, the Co-Chairs provided Parties with guidance for work at the remainder of the session.

15. At its 18th meeting, the ADP had before it the revised streamlined and consolidated text dated 11 June 2015, the working document of the same date, as well as the Co-Chairs' suggestions on the way forward for the preparation of the tenth part of the session.²⁶

16. At the same meeting, Parties agreed that an additional tool was needed for the preparations for the tenth part of the session. They requested the Co-Chairs, with the support of the secretariat and the co-facilitators, to make available to Parties "a single document based on the structure of annex II to the scenario note of 5 May 2015, guided by the views expressed by Parties during the 8 June stocktaking meeting, taking fully into account the discussions in the 75 meetings of the ADP negotiating groups as well as the facilitation groups. It will include a fully streamlined, consolidated, clear and concise version of the Geneva negotiating text²⁷ that will present clear options and will not omit or delete any option or position of Parties. It will separate paragraphs of the Geneva negotiating text that are, by their nature, obviously appropriate for inclusion in a draft COP decision from paragraphs that are, by their nature, obviously appropriate for inclusion in the Paris agreement. Issues clearly requiring further substantive negotiation among Parties to determine their placement will remain in the streamlined, consolidated, clear and concise Geneva negotiating text without inclusion in either category and will be clearly identified." In order to further advance the negotiations on workstream 2, the Co-Chairs will also

¹⁹ <<http://unfccc.int/8987.php>>.

²⁰ <<http://unfccc.int/8857.php>>.

²¹ <<http://unfccc.int/8987.php>>.

²² See <<http://unfccc.int/8895.php>>.

²³ See <<http://unfccc.int/8896.php>>.

²⁴ See <http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/awg/application/pdf/adp2-9_briefing_points_from_sbi_chair20150604_final.pdf>.

²⁵ See <http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/awg/application/pdf/adp2-9_briefing_points_from_sbsta_chair20150604_final.pdf>.

²⁶ Available at <<http://unfccc.int/8857.php>>.

²⁷ FCCC/ADP/2015/1.

prepare a document with elements for a draft decision on workstream 2 of the ADP as a key piece of the package to be considered at the Paris Conference.

17. The Co-Chairs invited the secretariat to provide delegates with information on the administrative and budgetary implications of, and on the status of funding for, holding additional sessions of the ADP in 2015. The Deputy Executive Secretary informed Parties that there is an outstanding requirement of EUR 3.1 million that need to be secured in a timely manner in order to enable the participation of representatives of eligible Parties at the remaining sessions of the ADP and the COP in 2015. The Parties were further informed that EUR 100,000 is still required to complete the financing of the logistical arrangements for the October session of the ADP.

18. Closing statements were made on behalf of the Presidency of COP 20/CMP 10 and the incoming Presidency of COP 21/CMP 11. In addition, three Parties made statements available on the UNFCCC website, including on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, the European Union and its 28 member States and the African Group.²⁸

IV. Report on the ninth part of the second session

(Agenda item 5)

19. At its 18th meeting, the ADP considered and adopted the draft report on the ninth part of its second session.²⁹ At the same meeting, on a proposal of the Co-Chairs, the ADP authorized the Rapporteur to complete the report on the ninth part of the session, with the assistance of the secretariat and under the guidance of the Co-Chairs.

V. Suspension of the session

20. At its 18th meeting, the ADP agreed on a proposal of the Co-Chairs to suspend the second session and resume it in August 2015 in Bonn at its tenth part.

21. At the same meeting, the Co-Chairs of the ADP expressed their appreciation to Parties for their work and support, and declared the second session of the ADP suspended.

²⁸ All the statements are available at
<<http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/SitePages/sessions.aspx?showOnlyCurrentCalls=1&populateData=1&expectedsubmissionfrom=Parties&focalBodies=ADP>>.

²⁹ FCCC/ADP/2015/L.2.

Annex I

Documents before the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action at the ninth part of its second session

Documents prepared for the ninth part of the session

FCCC/ADP/2015/L.2 Draft report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action on the ninth part of its second session, held in Bonn from 1 to 11 June 2015

Other documents before the session

FCCC/CP/2014/10 and Add.1 Report of the Conference of the Parties on its twentieth session, held in Lima from 1 to 14 December 2014

FCCC/CP/2013/10 and Add.1 Report of the Conference of the Parties on its nineteenth session, held in Warsaw from 11 to 23 November 2013

FCCC/CP/2012/8 and Add.1 Report of the Conference of the Parties on its eighteenth session, held in Doha from 26 November to 8 December 2012

FCCC/CP/2011/9 and Add.1 and 2 Report of the Conference of the Parties on its seventeenth session, held in Durban from 28 November to 11 December 2011

FCCC/ADP/2015/2 Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action on the eighth part of its second session, held in Geneva from 8 to 13 February 2015

FCCC/ADP/2015/1 Negotiating text

FCCC/ADP/2014/4 Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action on the seventh part of its second session, held in Lima from 2 to 13 December 2014

FCCC/ADP/2014/3 Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action on the sixth part of its second session, held in Bonn from 20 to 25 October 2014

FCCC/ADP/2014/2 Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action on the fifth part of its second session, held in Bonn from 4 to 14 June 2014

FCCC/ADP/2014/1	Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action on the fourth part of its second session, held in Bonn from 10 to 14 March 2014
FCCC/ADP/2013/3	Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action on the third part of its second session, held in Warsaw from 12 to 23 November 2013
FCCC/ADP/2013/2	Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action on the first and second parts of its second session, held in Bonn from 29 April to 3 May 2013 and from 4 to 13 June 2013
FCCC/ADP/2012/3	Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action on the second part of its first session, held in Doha from 27 November to 7 December 2012
FCCC/ADP/2012/2	Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action on the first part of its first session, held in Bonn from 17 to 25 May 2012

Annex II

Informal notes prepared for the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action at the ninth part of its second session

ADP.2015.3.InformalNote	Scenario note on the ninth part of the second session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action. Note by the Co-Chairs
ADP.2015.2.InformalNote	Overlaps and duplication in the negotiating text (FCCC/ADP/2015/1)



Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Forty-second session

Bonn, 1–11 June 2015

Item 2(a) of the provisional agenda

Organizational matters

Adoption of the agenda

Provisional agenda and annotations

Note by the Executive Secretary

I. Provisional agenda

1. Opening of the session.
2. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Adoption of the agenda;
 - (b) Organization of the work of the session;
 - (c) Multilateral assessment working group session under the international assessment and review process.
3. Reporting from and review of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention:
 - (a) Status of submission and review of sixth national communications and first biennial reports from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
 - (b) Compilation and synthesis of sixth national communications and first biennial reports from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
 - (c) Revision of the “Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part II: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on national communications”;
 - (d) Outcome of the first round of the international assessment and review process (2014–2015).



4. Reporting from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention:
 - (a) Information contained in national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention;¹
 - (b) Provision of financial and technical support.
5. Matters relating to the mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol:
 - (a) Review of the modalities and procedures for the clean development mechanism;
 - (b) Review of the joint implementation guidelines;
 - (c) Modalities for expediting the continued issuance, transfer and acquisition of joint implementation emission reduction units;
 - (d) Procedures, mechanisms and institutional arrangements for appeals against decisions of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism;
 - (e) Matters relating to the international transaction log under the Kyoto Protocol.
6. Matters relating to the least developed countries.
7. National adaptation plans.
8. Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer.
9. Capacity-building:
 - (a) Capacity-building under the Convention;
 - (b) Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol.
10. Article 6 of the Convention.
11. Impact of the implementation of response measures:
 - (a) Forum and work programme;
 - (b) Matters relating to Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol;
 - (c) Progress on the implementation of decision 1/CP.10.
12. The 2013–2015 review.
13. Gender and climate change.
14. Arrangements for intergovernmental meetings.
15. Administrative, financial and institutional matters:
 - (a) Budget performance for the biennium 2014–2015;
 - (b) Programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017;
 - (c) Continuing review of the functions and operations of the secretariat;
 - (d) Implementation of the Headquarters Agreement.
16. Other matters.
17. Closure of and report on the session.

¹ At the forty-first session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) there was no consensus to include this sub-item in the agenda. It was therefore held in abeyance. On a proposal by the Chair, the SBI decided to include it in the provisional agenda for SBI 42.

II. Annotations to the provisional agenda

1. Opening of the session

1. The forty-second session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) will be opened by the Chair, Mr. Amena Yauvoli (Fiji), on Monday, 1 June 2015, at 10 a.m.

2. Organizational matters

(a) Adoption of the agenda

2. The provisional agenda, prepared by the Executive Secretary in agreement with the Chair, will be presented for adoption.

(b) Organization of the work of the session

3. SBI 42 will be held from 1 to 11 June 2015. Detailed information on the work of the session will be posted on the SBI 42 web page.² Delegates are invited to refer to the overview schedule³ and the in-session Daily Programme and to regularly consult the closed-circuit television screens for an up-to-date schedule of the work of the SBI, including of in-session mandated events. As recommended at SBI 40, Saturday meetings will be concluded by midday in order to enhance the efficiency, timeliness and transparency of work.⁴

4. Items not concluded at SBI 42 will be forwarded for consideration at SBI 43 or 44. In view of the expected heavy workload at the United Nations Climate Change Conference to be held in Paris, France, in December 2015, the SBI may wish to consider forwarding to SBI 43 only those priority items on which a decision is expected to be adopted at the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) or the eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP). In order to maximize negotiation time, complete work that is essential for success at SBI 43 and ensure timely closure, presiding officers may propose, in consultation with Parties, time-saving approaches to the organization and scheduling of meetings during the session taking into account previous relevant SBI conclusions.⁵

5. The following workshops and events are mandated to take place in conjunction with the session:

(a) The second multilateral assessment (MA) working group session under the first round of the international assessment and review (IAR) process;⁶

(b) The 4th meeting of the Durban Forum on capacity-building;⁷

(c) The 3rd Dialogue on Article 6 of the Convention;⁸

(d) A workshop on gender-responsive climate change policy, with a focus on mitigation action and technology development and transfer;⁹

² <www.unfccc.int/8854>.

³ Available soon at <www.unfccc.int/6240.php>.

⁴ FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paragraph 213.

⁵ FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paragraphs 218–221.

⁶ See paragraphs 6 and 7 below.

⁷ See paragraph 54 below.

⁸ See paragraph 65 below.

(e) A joint¹⁰ special event on the 2013–2015 review, where the report on the structured expert dialogue (SED) will be presented;¹¹

(f) A joint¹² technical workshop on methodologies for the reporting of financial information by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties).¹³

(c) Multilateral assessment working group session under the international assessment and review process

6. The MA process is part of the IAR process established under the SBI for developed country Parties. During the MA working group sessions, developed country Parties' progress towards the achievement of emission reductions and removals related to their quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets is multilaterally assessed. The modalities and procedures for the IAR process were adopted at COP 17.¹⁴

7. The first round of IAR, conducted in the period 2014–2015, is based on the first biennial reports (BR1s) and the sixth national communications (NC6s) of Annex I Parties. The first MA working group session was held during SBI 41.¹⁵ The second MA working group session will be convened during SBI 42, between 3 and 5 June 2015, as a two-day session. Twenty-four developed countries will be multilaterally assessed during this session.¹⁶ Further information on the organization and exact dates of the working group session will be posted on the SBI 42 web page.¹⁷

FCCC/SBI/2015/1

Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary

Further information

<www.unfccc.int/8854> and <www.unfccc.int/8451>

3. Reporting from and review of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention

(a) Status of submission and review of sixth national communications and first biennial reports from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention

8. *Background:* COP 16 decided that Annex I Parties should enhance the reporting in their national communications (NCs) and submit biennial reports, which outline their progress in achieving emission reductions and their provision of financial, technological and capacity-building support to Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties), building on existing reporting and review guidelines, processes and experiences.¹⁸

9. Developed country Parties were requested to submit, by 1 January 2014, their NC6s and BR1s.¹⁹ As at 13 March 2015, the secretariat had received 44 NC6s, 43 BR1s and 43

⁹ See paragraph 81 below.

¹⁰ With the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA).

¹¹ See decision 1/CP.18, paragraphs 85 and 86. See also paragraph 77 below.

¹² With the SBSTA and the Standing Committee on Finance.

¹³ As requested by decision 11/CP.20, paragraph 4.

¹⁴ Decision 2/CP.17, annex II.

¹⁵ See document FCCC/SBI/2014/21, paragraphs 7 and 8.

¹⁶ See <www.unfccc.int/8451>.

¹⁷ <www.unfccc.int/8854>.

¹⁸ Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 40.

¹⁹ Decision 9/CP.16, paragraph 5, and decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 13.

BR1 common tabular format submissions and had coordinated reviews of the NC6s and BR1s of 41 Parties.

10. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to take note of the status of submission and review of the NC6s and BR1s.

<i>FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.3</i>	<i>Status of submission and review of sixth national communications and first biennial reports. Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>Further information</i>	<i><www.unfccc.int/7742> and <www.unfccc.int/7550></i>

(b) Compilation and synthesis of sixth national communications and first biennial reports from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention

11. *Background:* SBI 41 initiated but did not conclude the consideration of the compilation and synthesis report²⁰ on the NC6s and BR1s.²¹ In accordance with rules 10(c) and 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, this matter has been included in the provisional agenda for SBI 42.

12. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to conclude its consideration of the compilation and synthesis report on the NC6s and BR1s.

<i>Further information</i>	<i><www.unfccc.int/3076> and <www.unfccc.int/2736></i>
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(c) Revision of the “Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part II: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on national communications”

13. *Background:* SBI 41 continued but did not conclude the consideration initiated at SBI 40 of the revision of the “Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part II: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on national communications”.²² In accordance with rules 10(c) and 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, this matter has been included in the provisional agenda for SBI 42.

14. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to conclude its consideration of this matter and to recommend revised guidelines for consideration and adoption at COP 21.

<i>Further information</i>	<i><www.unfccc.int/1095> and <www.unfccc.int/2707></i>
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(d) Outcome of the first round of the international assessment and review process (2014–2015)

15. *Background:* The IAR process was established to promote the comparability of efforts of all developed countries with regard to their quantified economy-wide emission limitation and reduction targets.

16. The outputs of IAR for each Party include the following: a record prepared by the secretariat which includes in-depth review reports, the summary report of the SBI, questions submitted by Parties and responses provided, and any other observations submitted by the Party under review within two months of the working group session of the

²⁰ FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.20 and Add.1 and 2.

²¹ FCCC/SBI/2014/21, paragraph 12.

²² FCCC/SBI/2014/21, paragraph 15.

SBI.²³ The SBI will forward conclusions based on the records referred to above, as appropriate.²⁴

17. During the first MA working group session, 17 Annex I Parties were multilaterally assessed. The records for those Parties are available on the UNFCCC website;²⁵ their SBI summary reports are also included in the report on SBI 41.²⁶ At SBI 42, 24 Parties will be multilaterally assessed during the first week of the session, as referred to in paragraph 7 above.

18. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to initiate its consideration of the outcome of the first round of IAR with a view to completing it after the end of that first round.

<i>Further information</i> < www.unfccc.int/8451 >

4. Reporting from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention

(a) Information contained in national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention

19. *Background:* At SBI 24, some Parties proposed that, in accordance with Article 10, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the SBI consider the information communicated by non-Annex I Parties in all of their NCs.²⁷

20. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to provide guidance on how to further develop the process for considering the information contained in the NCs of non-Annex I Parties taking into consideration the parts of decision 2/CP.17 on biennial update reports (BURs) and international consultation and analysis.

(b) Provision of financial and technical support

21. *Background:* The Global Environment Facility (GEF), as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism, provides financial support for the preparation of NCs and BURs by non-Annex I Parties.

22. The GEF will provide information on its activities relating to the preparation of BURs, including information on the dates of requests for funding, approvals of funding and disbursement of funds, as well as an approximate date of submission of the BURs to the secretariat.²⁸

23. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to consider the information contained in the document prepared for the session and to make recommendations, as appropriate, to the GEF.

<i>FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.7</i>	<i>Information provided by the Global Environment Facility on its activities relating to the preparation of biennial update reports. Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>Further information</i>	< www.unfccc.int/6921 >

²³ Decision 2/CP.17, annex II, paragraph 11.

²⁴ Decision 2/CP.17, annex II, paragraph 12.

²⁵ <www.unfccc.int/8451>.

²⁶ FCCC/SBI/2014/21, annex I.

²⁷ FCCC/SBI/2006/11, paragraph 32.

²⁸ In accordance with document FCCC/SBI/2014/21, paragraph 31.

5. Matters relating to the mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol

(a) Review of the modalities and procedures for the clean development mechanism

24. *Background:* CMP 1 adopted the modalities and procedures for the clean development mechanism (CDM).²⁹ SBI 39 initiated and SBI 40³⁰ and 41³¹ continued the consideration of possible changes to the CDM modalities and procedures.³² SBI 41 agreed that the consideration of this matter would continue at SBI 42.³³

25. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to conclude its work on this matter and to prepare a draft decision thereon for consideration and adoption at CMP 11.

Further information

[<www.unfccc.int/1673>](http://www.unfccc.int/1673)

(b) Review of the joint implementation guidelines

26. *Background:* CMP 1 adopted the guidelines for the implementation of Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol (joint implementation (JI)).³⁴ SBI 39 initiated the review of those guidelines.³⁵ Consideration of the matter continued at SBI 40 and SBI 41.³⁶

27. SBI 41 agreed that the consideration of this matter would continue at SBI 42 on the basis of the draft decision text and its appendix proposed by the co-facilitators of the informal consultations on this agenda sub-item and contained in the annex to document FCCC/SBI/2014/L.34.³⁷

28. As requested at CMP 10,³⁸ the secretariat will prepare a technical paper on the opportunities for cost savings and efficiencies for JI, learning from experience with the CDM while recognizing the respective mandates of the two mechanisms.

29. As invited at CMP 10,³⁹ Parties may submit examples of voluntary technical approaches, designed by host Parties for their JI projects, that could assist the host Parties in achieving their quantified emission limitation or reduction commitments under the Kyoto Protocol.⁴⁰ The secretariat will prepare a synthesis report on those submissions.

30. As also requested at CMP 10, the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee will submit, for consideration at SBI 42, elaborated recommendations on the review of the JI guidelines.⁴¹

31. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to consider the documents prepared for the session with a view to concluding its review of the JI guidelines and preparing a draft decision thereon for consideration and adoption at CMP 11.

²⁹ Decisions 3/CMP.1, annex, 4/CMP.1, annex II, 5/CMP.1, annex, and 6/CMP.1, annex.

³⁰ FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paragraph 46.

³¹ FCCC/SBI/2014/21, paragraph 50.

³² In accordance with decision 5/CMP.8.

³³ FCCC/SBI/2014/21, paragraph 52.

³⁴ Decision 9/CMP.1.

³⁵ In accordance with decision 6/CMP.8.

³⁶ FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paragraph 50, and FCCC/SBI/2014/21, paragraph 54, respectively.

³⁷ FCCC/SBI/2014/21, paragraph 55.

³⁸ Decision 5/CMP.10, paragraph 5.

³⁹ Decision 5/CMP.10, paragraphs 6 and 7.

⁴⁰ Once uploaded by Parties, the submissions are available on the portal at [<www.unfccc.int/5900>](http://www.unfccc.int/5900).

⁴¹ Decision 5/CMP.10, paragraph 8.

<i>FCCC/SBI/2015/5</i>	<i>Recommendations of the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee on the review of the joint implementation guidelines</i>
<i>FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.1</i>	<i>Synthesis report on examples of voluntary technical approaches, designed by host Parties for their joint implementation projects, that could assist the host Parties in achieving their quantified emission limitation or reduction commitments under the Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>FCCC/TP/2015/1</i>	<i>Opportunities for cost savings and efficiencies in joint implementation, learning from experience with the clean development mechanism while recognizing the respective mandates of the two mechanisms. Technical paper</i>
<i>Further information</i>	<i><www.unfccc.int/1673></i>

(c) Modalities for expediting the continued issuance, transfer and acquisition of joint implementation emission reduction units

32. *Background:* Under the current guidance,⁴² a Party included in Annex I⁴³ with commitments inscribed in Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol may issue, transfer and acquire emission reduction units (ERUs) under JI only after its assigned amount has been calculated and recorded and its assigned amount units and removal units have been issued. SBI 39 initiated the consideration of the modalities for expediting the continued issuance, transfer and acquisition of ERUs under JI for the second commitment period.⁴⁴ Consideration of this matter continued at SBI 40 and 41.⁴⁵ SBI 41 agreed that the discussion of this matter would continue at SBI 42.⁴⁶

33. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to conclude its consideration of this matter and to prepare a draft decision thereon for consideration and adoption at CMP 11.

<i>Further information</i>	<i><www.unfccc.int/1673></i>
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(d) Procedures, mechanisms and institutional arrangements for appeals against decisions of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism

34. *Background:* CMP 6 requested⁴⁷ the SBI to make recommendations for consideration and adoption at CMP 7 on procedures, mechanisms and institutional arrangements under the CMP to allow for appeals against decisions of the CDM Executive Board, taking into account the recommendations of the Executive Board contained in

⁴² Decision 9/CMP.1, annex.

⁴³ As defined in Article 1, paragraph 7, of the Kyoto Protocol.

⁴⁴ In accordance with decision 1/CMP.8, paragraph 16.

⁴⁵ FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paragraph 60, and FCCC/SBI/2014/21, paragraph 57, respectively.

⁴⁶ FCCC/SBI/2014/21, paragraph 59.

⁴⁷ Decision 3/CMP.6, paragraph 18.

its annual report.⁴⁸ The SBI has been considering this matter since SBI 34 without reaching agreement.

35. SBI 41 agreed that the consideration of this matter would continue at SBI 42 on the basis of, inter alia, the co-facilitators' draft text contained in document FCCC/SBI/2012/33/Add.1.⁴⁹

36. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to conclude its consideration of this matter and to prepare a draft decision thereon for consideration and adoption at CMP 12.

<i>Further information</i>	<i><http://cdm.unfccc.int></i>
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(e) Matters relating to the international transaction log under the Kyoto Protocol

37. *Background:* SBI 37 took note of the 2012 annual report of the administrator of the international transaction log (ITL) under the Kyoto Protocol⁵⁰ and agreed that the consideration of the recommendations contained in paragraph 58(b) and (c) of that report would continue at SBI 38.⁵¹

38. SBI 40 took note of the options for, and a road map to, information security implementation in registry systems presented by the ITL administrator and the Security Working Group under the Registry System Administrators Forum⁵² as requested at SBI 39.⁵³

39. The ITL administrator and the Security Working Group will prepare a document containing a final implementation option for information security management, including the related resource requirements for registry systems and budget requirements for the ITL, for consideration at SBI 42.⁵⁴

40. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to consider the final implementation option referred to in paragraph 39 above with a view to determining further action concerning information security implementation in registry systems.

<i>FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.2</i>	<i>Information security implementation in registry systems. Note by the administrator of the international transaction log</i>
<i>Further information</i>	<i><www.unfccc.int/4065></i>

6. Matters relating to the least developed countries

41. *Background:* SBI 41 acknowledged the progress made by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) under its work programme for 2014–2015 and requested the LEG to keep it informed of the efforts of the LEG in implementing its work programme.⁵⁵ The 27th meeting of the LEG took place in Bangkok, Thailand, from 12 to 14 March 2015.

⁴⁸ FCCC/KP/CMP/2010/10, annex II.

⁴⁹ FCCC/SBI/2014/21, paragraph 62.

⁵⁰ FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/8.

⁵¹ FCCC/SBI/2012/33, paragraphs 153 and 154.

⁵² FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paragraph 71.

⁵³ FCCC/SBI/2013/20, paragraph 83.

⁵⁴ In accordance with document FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paragraph 72.

⁵⁵ FCCC/SBI/2014/21, paragraphs 67 and 73.

42. COP 16 decided to review, at COP 21, the progress, need for continuation and terms of reference of the LEG.⁵⁶ The following actions and steps necessary for SBI 42 to initiate that review were agreed upon:⁵⁷

(a) The LEG held a meeting from 9 to 11 March 2015 in Bangkok, where representatives of Parties, the GEF and its agencies, and other relevant organizations, with the assistance of the secretariat, took stock of the work of the LEG. The secretariat will prepare a report on the meeting;

(b) Parties were invited to submit to the secretariat their views on the work of the LEG,⁵⁸ which the secretariat will compile into a miscellaneous document;

(c) The secretariat will prepare a synthesis report on the progress, need for continuation and terms of reference of the LEG on the basis of the submissions from Parties, the reports of the LEG, the report on the stocktaking meeting and other relevant information.

43. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to review the progress of the work of the LEG and to initiate the review of the need for continuation and of the terms of reference of the LEG with a view to forwarding a draft decision on this matter for consideration and adoption at COP 21.

<i>FCCC/SBI/2015/6</i>	<i>Synthesis report on the progress, need for continuation and terms of reference of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group. Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>FCCC/SBI/2015/7</i>	<i>Report on the 27th meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group. Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>FCCC/SBI/2015/8</i>	<i>Report on the stocktaking meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group. Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>FCCC/SBI/2015/MISC.2</i>	<i>Views on the work of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group. Submissions from Parties</i>
<i>Further information</i>	<i><www.unfccc.int/7504> and <www.unfccc.int/7568>.</i>

7. National adaptation plans

44. *Background:* As invited at SBI 40, the Adaptation Committee will hold a workshop in collaboration with the LEG on 16 and 17 April 2015 in Bonn, Germany, drawing on experts and practitioners at different levels to share experiences, good practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs in relation to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAPs).⁵⁹

45. As it monitors and evaluates progress made in the NAP process,⁶⁰ SBI 42 will consider the report on the workshop referred to in paragraph 44 above, the submissions

⁵⁶ Decision 6/CP.16, paragraph 8.

⁵⁷ Decision 6/CP.16, paragraph 9.

⁵⁸ Once uploaded by Parties, the submissions are available on the portal at <www.unfccc.int/5900>.

⁵⁹ FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paragraph 106.

⁶⁰ In accordance with decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 37.

referred to in paragraphs 93, 103 and 104 of document FCCC/SBI/2014/8,⁶¹ and all other relevant documents, with a view to making recommendations to COP 21, as appropriate.

46. SBI 42 will also consider how to enhance reporting related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs.⁶² The Adaptation Committee and the LEG, in collaboration with the Green Climate Fund (GCF), as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism, will consider how best to support developing country Parties in accessing funding from the GCF for the process to formulate and implement NAPs, and will report thereon to SBI 42.

47. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to consider these matters and to recommend a draft decision thereon for consideration and adoption at COP 21, as appropriate.

<i>FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.6</i>	<i>Report on the workshop on experiences, good practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs in relation to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans. Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>Further information</i>	<i><www.unfccc.int/7500> and <www.unfccc.int/7279></i>

8. Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer

48. *Background:* As invited at SBI 34, the GEF has been providing reports on the progress made in carrying out its activities under the Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer, for consideration at SBI sessions, for the duration of the programme.⁶³

49. SBI 41 noted the areas of collaboration⁶⁴ between the regional technology transfer and finance centres supported by the GEF under the Poznan strategic programme and the Climate Technology Centre and Network and invited the GEF to report on that collaboration in its future progress reports.⁶⁵

50. SBI 41 also noted that, in 2015, the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) will undertake an evaluation of the Poznan strategic programme with the aim of enhancing the effectiveness of the Technology Mechanism, guided by the terms of reference to be developed by its task force on this matter.⁶⁶ As invited at SBI 41, the TEC will provide an interim report on its preliminary findings to SBI 42 and a final report to the COP through SBI 43.⁶⁷

51. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to consider the documents prepared for the session with a view to determining further action.

<i>FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.4</i>	<i>Report of the Global Environment Facility on the progress made in carrying out the Poznan strategic programme on</i>
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⁶¹ See documents FCCC/SBI/2013/9, FCCC/SBI/2014/MISC.1 and FCCC/SBI/2013/MISC.2 and Add.1. Further relevant submissions are available at <<http://unfccc.int/5900>> under SBI 40 and the heading “National adaptation plans”, <<http://unfccc.int/8016>> under the heading “Guidelines for the formulation of national adaptation plans” and <<http://unfccc.int/7481>> under the heading “National adaptation plans”.

⁶² In accordance with decision 3/CP.20, paragraph 10.

⁶³ FCCC/SBI/2011/7, paragraph 137.

⁶⁴ FCCC/CP/2014/2/Add.1, annex, paragraph 14.

⁶⁵ FCCC/SBI/2014/21, paragraph 87.

⁶⁶ FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paragraph 142, and FCCC/SBI/2014/21, paragraph 88.

⁶⁷ FCCC/SBI/2014/21, paragraph 88.

	<i>technology transfer. Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.5</i>	<i>Evaluation of the Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer: interim report by the Technology Executive Committee</i>
<i>Further information</i>	<i><http://www.thegef.org/gef/TT_poznan_strategic_program></i>

9. Capacity-building

(a) Capacity-building under the Convention

52. *Background:* COP 17 decided to initiate the third comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries established under decision 2/CP.7 at SBI 42, taking into account the provisions of decisions 1/CP.16 and 2/CP.17 on capacity-building, with a view to completing the review at COP 22.⁶⁸ Parties may submit⁶⁹ their views on the terms of reference for the third comprehensive review.⁷⁰

53. As invited at COP 12, Parties may annually submit⁷¹ information on the activities that they have undertaken pursuant to decisions 2/CP.7 and 2/CP.10.⁷² As requested by the COP, the secretariat has been producing annual reports on activities to implement the capacity-building framework.⁷³ SBI 41 agreed that the consideration of this matter would continue at SBI 42.⁷⁴

54. The 4th meeting of the Durban Forum on capacity-building will be held during SBI 42. Parties may submit⁷⁵ their views on specific thematic issues relating to capacity-building under the Convention in developing countries, for consideration at that meeting, as well as their views on the organization of the meeting.⁷⁶

55. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to initiate the third comprehensive review of the implementation of the capacity-building framework and to develop terms of reference for the review.

56. The SBI will also be invited to continue its consideration of capacity-building for developing countries under the Convention with a view to recommending a draft decision on this matter for consideration and adoption at COP 21.

57. Parties, observer organizations and the media are invited to participate in, and actively contribute to, the 4th meeting of the Durban Forum on capacity-building.

<i>FCCC/SBI/2015/4</i>	<i>Synthesis report on the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries. Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>FCCC/SBI/2015/4/Add.1</i>	<i>Synthesis report on the implementation of the framework for</i>

⁶⁸ Decision 13/CP.17, paragraph 7.

⁶⁹ Once uploaded by Parties, the submissions are available on the portal at <www.unfccc.int/5900>.

⁷⁰ FCCC/SBI/2014/21, paragraph 92.

⁷¹ Once uploaded by Parties, the submissions are available on the portal at <www.unfccc.int/5900>.

⁷² Decision 4/CP.12, paragraph 1(a).

⁷³ Decisions 2/CP.7, paragraph 9(c), and 4/CP.12, paragraph 1(c).

⁷⁴ FCCC/SBI/2014/21, paragraph 93.

⁷⁵ Once uploaded by Parties, the submissions are available on the portal at <www.unfccc.int/5900>.

⁷⁶ FCCC/SBI/2014/21, paragraph 91.

	<i>capacity-building in developing countries. Note by the secretariat. Addendum. Capacity-building activities of United Nations organizations and other institutions</i>
<i>FCCC/SBI/2015/9</i>	<i>Compilation and synthesis report on capacity-building work of bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>FCCC/SBI/2015/MISC.1</i>	<i>Information on activities undertaken to implement the framework for capacity-building in developing countries, and views on specific issues, to be considered at the 4th meeting of the Durban Forum, on the organization of that meeting and on the terms of reference for the third comprehensive review of the implementation of the capacity-building framework. Submissions from Parties</i>
<i>Further information</i>	<i><www.unfccc.int/1033> and <www.unfccc.int/7060></i>

(b) Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol

58. *Background:* CMP 7 decided to initiate the third comprehensive review of the implementation of the capacity-building framework at SBI 42, taking into account the provisions of decisions 1/CP.16 and 2/CP.17 on capacity-building, with a view to completing the review at CMP 12.⁷⁷ Parties may submit⁷⁸ their views on the terms of reference for the third comprehensive review.⁷⁹

59. As invited at CMP 2, Parties may annually submit⁸⁰ information on the activities that they have undertaken pursuant to decision 29/CMP.1.⁸¹ As requested at CMP 2,⁸² the secretariat has been producing annual synthesis reports on progress made in the implementation of activities pursuant to decision 29/CMP.1 on the basis of submitted information and information on the capacity-building activities of the CDM Executive Board relating to the regional distribution of CDM project activities and related capacity-building. SBI 41 agreed that the consideration of this matter would continue at SBI 42.⁸³

60. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to initiate the third comprehensive review of the implementation of the capacity-building framework and to develop terms of reference for the review.⁸⁴

61. The SBI will also be invited to continue its consideration of capacity-building for developing countries under the Kyoto Protocol with a view to recommending a draft decision on this matter for consideration and adoption at CMP 11.

62. Parties, observer organizations and the media are invited to participate in, and actively contribute to, the 4th meeting of the Durban Forum on capacity-building.

⁷⁷ Decision 15/CMP.7, paragraph 8.

⁷⁸ Once uploaded by Parties, the submissions are available on the portal at <www.unfccc.int/5900>.

⁷⁹ FCCC/SBI/2014/21, paragraph 97.

⁸⁰ Once uploaded by Parties, the submissions are available on the portal at <www.unfccc.int/5900>.

⁸¹ Decision 6/CMP.2, paragraph 1(a).

⁸² Decision 6/CMP.2, paragraph 1(c).

⁸³ FCCC/SBI/2014/21, paragraph 98.

⁸⁴ The SBI will consider the documents listed under agenda sub-item 9(a) above.

10. Article 6 of the Convention

63. *Background:* COP 18 adopted the Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention and decided that the eight-year work programme would be reviewed in 2020, with an intermediate review of progress in 2016, to evaluate its effectiveness, identify any emerging gaps and needs, and inform any decisions on improving the work programme's effectiveness, as appropriate.⁸⁵

64. SBI 40 agreed to develop terms of reference for the intermediate review of the implementation of the Doha work programme, for consideration at SBI 42, with a view to launching the review at SBI 44,⁸⁶ and decided to take into account the proposals contained in the annex to document FCCC/SBI/2014/L.20 as input to the 2016 intermediate review.⁸⁷ Parties, admitted observer organizations and other stakeholders may submit⁸⁸ further relevant ideas to the secretariat.⁸⁹

65. The 3rd Dialogue on Article 6 of the Convention will be convened during SBI 42 with a focus on education and training and international cooperation thereon. Parties, admitted observer organizations and other stakeholders may submit⁹⁰ their views on the agenda for the 3rd Dialogue.⁹¹

66. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to develop terms of reference for the intermediate review of the implementation of the Doha work programme. Parties, representatives of relevant bodies established under the Convention, relevant experts, practitioners and stakeholders,⁹² as well as the media, are invited to participate in, and actively contribute to, the 3rd Dialogue on Article 6 of the Convention.

<i>Further information</i>	 <www.unfccc.int/2529>
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11. Impact of the implementation of response measures

(a) Forum and work programme

67. *Background:* COP 17 launched a work programme on the impact of the implementation of response measures under the subsidiary bodies.⁹³ It also established a forum to implement the work programme and to provide a platform allowing Parties to share information, experiences, case studies, best practices and views.⁹⁴

68. The review of the work of the forum and work programme on the impact of the implementation of response measures was concluded at SBI 40 and the fortieth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA).⁹⁵

69. At SBI 41 and SBSTA 41, Parties discussed how to take the work on this matter forward but were not able to reach consensus, and therefore agreed to recommend that COP

⁸⁵ Decision 15/CP.18, paragraphs 1 and 2.

⁸⁶ FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paragraph 172.

⁸⁷ FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paragraph 173.

⁸⁸ Once uploaded by Parties, the submissions are available on the portal at [<www.unfccc.int/5900>](http://www.unfccc.int/5900).

⁸⁹ FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paragraph 173.

⁹⁰ Once uploaded by Parties, the submissions are available on the portal at [<www.unfccc.int/5900>](http://www.unfccc.int/5900).

⁹¹ FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paragraph 170.

⁹² In accordance with decision 15/CP.18, paragraph 9.

⁹³ Decision 8/CP.17, paragraph 1.

⁹⁴ Decision 8/CP.17, paragraph 3.

⁹⁵ FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paragraph 178, and FCCC/SBSTA/2014/2, paragraph 99.

20 consider it.⁹⁶ The COP, by decision 20/CP.20, forwarded the text of a draft decision on this matter for consideration at SBI 42 and SBSTA 42 with a view to the subsidiary bodies recommending a draft decision on this matter for consideration and adoption at COP 21.

70. *Action:* SBI 42 and SBSTA 42 will be invited to consider the text of the draft decision contained in the annex to decision 20/CP.20 with a view to recommending a draft decision on this matter for consideration and adoption at COP 21.

<i>Further information</i>	 <www.unfccc.int/4908>
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(b) Matters relating to Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol

71. *Background:* SBI 41 agreed to consider this matter jointly with the SBI and SBSTA agenda sub-item “Forum and work programme” in a joint SBI/SBSTA forum. It also agreed that consultations on how to take up this matter would continue at SBI 42.⁹⁷

72. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to agree on how to take up this matter.

(c) Progress on the implementation of decision 1/CP.10

73. *Background:* SBI 41 agreed to consider this matter jointly with the SBI and SBSTA agenda sub-item “Forum and work programme” in a joint SBI/SBSTA forum. SBI 41 also agreed that consultations on how to take up this matter would continue at SBI 42.⁹⁸

74. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to agree on how to take up this matter.

12. The 2013–2015 review

75. *Background:* COP 18 decided to periodically review the adequacy of the long-term global goal and overall progress made towards achieving it,⁹⁹ with the assistance of the SBI and the SBSTA¹⁰⁰ and supported by the SED.¹⁰¹

76. The 1st meeting of the fourth session of the SED was held on 2 and 3 December 2014 in conjunction with COP 20.¹⁰² The 2nd meeting of the fourth session of the SED, which was the final meeting of the SED, was held on 8 and 9 February 2015 in Geneva, Switzerland, in conjunction with the eighth part of the second session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action.

77. As requested at SBI 41 and SBSTA 41, the co-facilitators of the SED will prepare a final factual report that includes a compilation and a technical summary of the reports on the meetings of the SED and will make it available no later than 3 April 2015.¹⁰³

78. As invited at SBI 41 and SBSTA 41, Parties may submit¹⁰⁴ any other information or gaps in information relevant to the 2013–2015 review, in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 161, decision 1/CP.18, paragraph 84, and paragraph 132 of the report on SBSTA 39, as well as their views on the adequacy of the long-term global goal in the

⁹⁶ FCCC/SBI/2014/21, paragraph 103, and FCCC/SBSTA/2014/5, paragraph 60.

⁹⁷ FCCC/SBI/2014/21, paragraph 104.

⁹⁸ FCCC/SBI/2014/21, paragraph 105.

⁹⁹ Decision 1/CP.18, paragraph 79.

¹⁰⁰ Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 162.

¹⁰¹ Decision 1/CP.18, paragraphs 85 and 86.

¹⁰² See [<www.unfccc.int/7521>](http://www.unfccc.int/7521).

¹⁰³ FCCC/SBI/2014/21, paragraph 116, and FCCC/SBSTA/2014/5, paragraph 53.

¹⁰⁴ Once uploaded by Parties, the submissions are available on the portal at [<www.unfccc.int/5900>](http://www.unfccc.int/5900).

light of the ultimate objective of the Convention and of the overall progress made towards achieving the long-term global goal, including consideration of the implementation of the commitments under the Convention.¹⁰⁵

79. The respective bodies decided to consider at SBI 42 and SBSTA 42 the report referred to in paragraph 77 above and the submissions from Parties referred to in paragraph 78 above with a view to reporting thereon to COP 21, which shall take appropriate action on the basis of the 2013–2015 review.¹⁰⁶

80. *Action:* The SBI and the SBSTA will be invited to consider this matter and to take further steps, including preparing a draft decision for consideration and adoption at COP 21.

<i>FCCC/SB/2015/INF.1</i>	<i>Report on the structured expert dialogue on the 2013–2015 review. Note by the co-facilitators of the structured expert dialogue</i>
<i>Further information</i>	<i><www.unfccc.int/6998></i>

13. Gender and climate change

81. *Background:* As part of the Lima work programme on gender, the secretariat will organize an in-session workshop on gender-responsive climate policy with a focus on mitigation and technology development and transfer.¹⁰⁷ As invited at COP 20, Parties and admitted observer organizations may submit¹⁰⁸ their views on the matters to be addressed at that workshop.¹⁰⁹ SBI 41 requested the secretariat to inform Parties at SBI 42 of the existing gender-related policies within the secretariat.¹¹⁰

82. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to take note of the information provided. Interested Parties and admitted observer organizations, as well as the media, are invited to participate in, and actively contribute to, the in-session workshop.

<i>Further information</i>	<i><www.unfccc.int/7516></i>
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14. Arrangements for intergovernmental meetings

83. *Background:* COP 19 accepted with appreciation the offer of the Government of France to host COP 21 and CMP 11 in Paris, France, from 30 November to 11 December 2015.¹¹¹ A Host Country Agreement is expected to be concluded and signed by SBI 42. Information on the organization of COP 21 and CMP 11, as well as information for assistance in the planning of future sessional periods and the organization of the intergovernmental process, is contained in document FCCC/SBI/2015/2.

¹⁰⁵ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/5, paragraph 54, and FCCC/SBI/2014/21, paragraph 117.

¹⁰⁶ Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 139(c), and decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 158.

¹⁰⁷ In accordance with decision 18/CP.20, paragraph 11.

¹⁰⁸ Once uploaded by Parties, the submissions are available on the portal at <www.unfccc.int/5900>.

¹⁰⁹ Decision 18/CP.20, paragraph 13.

¹¹⁰ FCCC/SBI/2014/21, paragraph 120.

¹¹¹ Decision 28/CP.19, paragraph 3.

84. As requested at SBI 41, further information on and analysis of the frequency and organization of sessions, including clarification of the budgetary implications, will be provided by the secretariat at the session.¹¹²

85. As also requested at SBI 41, further information on and analysis of adjustments to the timing of the election of the President and the rotation of the Presidencies will be provided by the secretariat at the session.¹¹³

86. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to consider the information contained in the document prepared for the session and to take any action it deems appropriate. In particular, the SBI will be invited to provide further guidance to the host government, Parties and the secretariat on the organization of COP 21 and CMP 11.

<i>FCCC/SBI/2015/2</i>	<i>Arrangements for intergovernmental meetings. Note by the Executive Secretary</i>
<i>Further information</i>	<i><www.unfccc.int/8166> and <www.unfccc.int/6558></i>

15. Administrative, financial and institutional matters

(a) Budget performance for the biennium 2014–2015

87. *Background:* A report on the status of indicative contributions from Parties as at 15 May 2015 to the Trust Fund for the Core Budget of the UNFCCC and the Trust Fund for the International Transaction Log and of voluntary contributions made to all of the trust funds of the UNFCCC will be prepared for consideration at the session, in keeping with the financial procedures that require the Executive Secretary to inform Parties of the status of their contributions at least twice a year.

88. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to take note of the information presented in the documents prepared for the session and any additional relevant oral information provided by the Executive Secretary, and to recommend draft decisions on administrative and financial matters for consideration and adoption at COP 21 and CMP 11.

<i>FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.8</i>	<i>Status of contributions as at 15 May 2015. Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>Further information</i>	<i><www.unfccc.int/1065></i>

(b) Programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017

89. *Background:* As requested at COP 20 and CMP 10, the Executive Secretary will propose a programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017 at the session.¹¹⁴

90. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to consider the programme budget proposed by the Executive Secretary for the biennium 2016–2017 and to recommend a draft decision thereon for consideration and adoption at COP 21 and for endorsement at CMP 11. The SBI will also be invited to consider the methodology for the collection of ITL fees with a view to recommending a draft decision on the matter for consideration and adoption at CMP 11.

<i>FCCC/SBI/2015/3</i>	<i>Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017. Note by the Executive Secretary</i>
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¹¹² FCCC/SBI/2014/21, paragraphs 124–128.

¹¹³ FCCC/SBI/2014/21, paragraph 130.

¹¹⁴ Decisions 22/CP.20, paragraph 10, and 8/CMP.10, paragraph 10.

<i>FCCC/SBI/2015/3/Add.1</i>	<i>Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017. Note by the Executive Secretary. Addendum. Work programme of the secretariat for the biennium 2016–2017</i>
<i>FCCC/SBI/2015/3/Add.2</i>	<i>Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017. Note by the Executive Secretary. Addendum. Activities to be funded from supplementary sources</i>
<i>FCCC/SBI/2015/3/Add.3</i>	<i>Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017. Note by the Executive Secretary. Addendum. Trust Fund for the International Transaction Log</i>
<i>Further information</i>	<i><www.unfccc.int/1065></i>

(c) Continuing review of the functions and operations of the secretariat

91. *Background:* SBI 21 decided to review the functions and operations of the secretariat under this agenda sub-item annually.¹¹⁵

92. *Action:* The SBI will be invited to consider this matter and to make recommendations, as appropriate.

<i>Further information</i>	<i><www.unfccc.int/1065></i>
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(d) Implementation of the Headquarters Agreement

93. The Host Government and the Executive Secretary will report on further progress made in the implementation of the Headquarters Agreement.¹¹⁶ The SBI will be invited to consider this matter and to make recommendations, as appropriate.

<i>Further information</i>	<i><www.unfccc.int/1065></i>
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16. Other matters

94. Any other matters arising during the session will be taken up under this agenda item.

17. Closure of and report on the session

95. A draft report on the work of the session will be prepared for adoption by the SBI at the end of the session, after which the Chair will declare the session closed.

¹¹⁵ FCCC/SBI/2004/19, paragraph 105.

¹¹⁶ In accordance with document FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paragraph 241.



United Nations

FCCC/SBI/2015/10

Framework Convention on
Climate ChangeDistr.: General
16 July 2015

Original: English

Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its forty-second session, held in Bonn from 1 to 11 June 2015

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Addendum – FCCC/SBI/2015/10/Add.1

Draft decisions forwarded for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol

Draft decision -/CP.21. Terms of reference for the intermediate review of the Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention

Draft decision -/CP.21. Extension of the mandate of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

Draft decision -/CP.21. Programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017

Draft decision -/CMP.11. Programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017

Draft decision -/CMP.11. Methodology for the collection of international transaction log fees in the biennium 2016–2017

I. Opening of the session

(Agenda item 1)

1. The forty-second session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) was held at the World Conference Center Bonn in Bonn, Germany, from 1 to 11 June 2015.
2. The Chair of the SBI, Mr. Amena Yauvoli (Fiji), opened the session on Monday, 1 June, and welcomed all Parties and observers. He also welcomed Mr. Sidat Yaffa (Gambia) as Rapporteur, and conveyed the regrets of the Vice-Chair of the SBI, Mr. Guoshun Sun (China), who could not attend the session.

II. Organizational matters

(Agenda item 2)

A. Adoption of the agenda

(Agenda sub-item 2(a))

3. At its 1st meeting, on 1 June, the SBI considered a note by the Executive Secretary containing the provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/SBI/2015/1).
4. At the same meeting, the agenda was adopted as follows, with agenda sub-item 4(a) held in abeyance:
 1. Opening of the session.
 2. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Adoption of the agenda;
 - (b) Organization of the work of the session;
 - (c) Multilateral assessment working group session under the international assessment and review process.
 3. Reporting from and review of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention:
 - (a) Status of submission and review of sixth national communications and first biennial reports from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
 - (b) Compilation and synthesis of sixth national communications and first biennial reports from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
 - (c) Revision of the “Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part II: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on national communications”;
 - (d) Outcome of the first round of the international assessment and review process (2014–2015).
 4. Reporting from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention:
 - (a) Information contained in national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (*agenda sub-item held in abeyance*);
 - (b) Provision of financial and technical support.
 5. Matters relating to the mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol:

- (a) Review of the modalities and procedures for the clean development mechanism;
 - (b) Review of the joint implementation guidelines;
 - (c) Modalities for expediting the continued issuance, transfer and acquisition of joint implementation emission reduction units;
 - (d) Procedures, mechanisms and institutional arrangements for appeals against decisions of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism;
 - (e) Matters relating to the international transaction log under the Kyoto Protocol.
6. Matters relating to the least developed countries.
 7. National adaptation plans.
 8. Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer.
 9. Capacity-building:
 - (a) Capacity-building under the Convention;
 - (b) Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol.
 10. Article 6 of the Convention.
 11. Impact of the implementation of response measures:
 - (a) Forum and work programme;
 - (b) Matters relating to Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol;
 - (c) Progress on the implementation of decision 1/CP.10.
 12. The 2013–2015 review.
 13. Gender and climate change.
 14. Arrangements for intergovernmental meetings.
 15. Administrative, financial and institutional matters:
 - (a) Budget performance for the biennium 2014–2015;
 - (b) Programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017;
 - (c) Continuing review of the functions and operations of the secretariat;
 - (d) Implementation of the Headquarters Agreement.
 16. Other matters.
 17. Closure of and report on the session.
5. At the resumed 1st meeting, on 1 June, statements were made by representatives of seven Parties, including one on behalf of the Group of 77 and China (G77 and China), one on behalf of the Umbrella Group, one on behalf of the African Group, one on behalf of the Environmental Integrity Group (EIG), one on behalf of the least developed countries (LDCs), one on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) and one on behalf of the European Union and its 28 member States. Statements were also made by

representatives of indigenous peoples organizations, women and gender non-governmental organizations (NGOs), youth NGOs and environmental NGOs.¹

B. Organization of the work of the session

(Agenda sub-item 2(b))

6. The SBI considered this agenda sub-item at its 1st meeting, at which the Chair drew attention to the proposed programme of work posted on the SBI 42 web page.² In line with previously adopted SBI conclusions³ on the timely conclusion of negotiations and related working practices, the Chair informed the SBI that he would continue to apply firm time management measures, including no official meetings being organized for the afternoon of Saturday, 6 June, in order to enhance the efficiency, timeliness and transparency of work. Also, in order to enable broad participation in the multilateral assessment (MA) working group session that was to be held on 4 and 5 June, the Chair informed delegates that no other official SBI meetings would be scheduled for those days. On a proposal by the Chair, the SBI agreed to proceed on the basis of the programme of work referred to above.

C. Multilateral assessment working group session under the international assessment and review process

(Agenda sub-item 2(c))

7. The SBI considered this agenda sub-item at its 1st meeting and took note of the information provided by the Chair on the organization of the second MA working group session, which was to be convened on 4 and 5 June.

8. A summary report for each of the 24 Parties that were assessed at this session is available on the UNFCCC website on the individual Party page⁴ and is also presented in annex I.

III. Reporting from and review of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention

(Agenda item 3)

A. Status of submission and review of sixth national communications and first biennial reports from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention

(Agenda sub-item 3(a))

Proceedings

9. The SBI considered this agenda sub-item at its 1st meeting and took note of the information contained in document FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.3.

¹ The texts of statements, including those that were not delivered during the plenary meeting, are available on the submission portal at <www.unfccc.int/5900> (select SBI 42, then search for "statements").

² <www.unfccc.int/8854>.

³ FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paragraphs 213 and 218–221.

⁴ See <www.unfccc.int/8451>.

B. Compilation and synthesis of sixth national communications and first biennial reports from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention

(Agenda sub-item 3(b))

Proceedings

10. The SBI considered this agenda sub-item at its 1st meeting and at its 2nd meeting, on 11 June. At its 1st meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this agenda sub-item in informal consultations co-facilitated by Ms. Fatuma Hussein (Kenya) and Ms. Helen Plume (New Zealand). At its 2nd meeting, the SBI agreed to continue consideration of the item at SBI 44 (May 2016).⁵

C. Revision of the “Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part II: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on national communications”

(Agenda sub-item 3(c))

1. Proceedings

11. The SBI considered this agenda sub-item at its 1st and 2nd meetings. At its 1st meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this agenda sub-item in informal consultations co-facilitated by Ms. Hussein and Ms. Plume. At its 2nd meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.⁶

2. Conclusions

12. The SBI continued its discussion, initiated at SBI 40, on the revision of the “Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part II: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on national communications” (hereinafter referred to as the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on NCs).⁷

13. The SBI made progress on the scope of the revision of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on NCs, including the alignment of the tables in the guidelines with the information provided in biennial reporting common tabular format tables 5, 6(a), 6(b), 6(c), 7, 7(a), 7(b) and 9. It advanced its discussion of the revisions to the projection timeline specified in paragraph 37 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on NCs, and noted the placeholders for future consideration of reporting elements, including the reporting on any economic and social consequences of response measures.

14. The SBI invited Parties to submit further views on the revision of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on NCs, taking into account the need to ensure consistency, to the extent possible, between the reporting requirements for biennial reports and national communications, by 1 September 2015.

15. The SBI requested the secretariat to revise and update the technical paper on the revision of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on NCs⁸ in order to reflect the views submitted by Parties.⁹ It also requested that the tables and the revised projection timeline

⁵ FCCC/SBI/2015/L.9.

⁶ Draft conclusions presented in document FCCC/SBI/2015/L.10.

⁷ Contained in document FCCC/CP/1999/7.

⁸ FCCC/TP/2014/5.

⁹ The views submitted by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention include those submitted on their experiences with preparing their first biennial reports in response to the invitation of the

referenced in paragraph 13 above be included in the revised and updated technical paper so as to inform further discussion at SBI 43 (November–December 2015).

16. In view of the progress made at this session, the SBI agreed to continue its work on the revision of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on NCs at SBI 43 with a view to the revised guidelines being adopted by the Conference of the Parties (COP) at its twenty-first session (November–December 2015).

17. The SBI recognized that if additional time beyond SBI 43 is required, owing to the technical nature of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on NCs, Parties should aim to adopt the revised guidelines by COP 22 (November 2016). In this case, the SBI requests the secretariat, under the guidance of the Chair of the SBI, to organize a pre-session workshop prior to SBI 44 in order to advance the revision of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on NCs in 2016, and to prepare the workshop report, which will serve as input to the discussion on this matter at SBI 44.

18. The SBI took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 17 above. It requested that the actions of the secretariat called for in these conclusions be undertaken subject to the availability of supplementary financial resources.

D. Outcome of the first round of the international assessment and review process (2014–2015)

(Agenda sub-item 3(d))

Proceedings

19. The SBI considered this agenda sub-item at its 1st and 2nd meetings. Representatives of two Parties made statements. At its 1st meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this agenda sub-item in informal consultations co-facilitated by Ms. Hussein and Ms. Plume. At the 2nd meeting, the Chair reported that the consultations did not result in any conclusions. In accordance with rules 10(c) and 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, this matter will be included in the provisional agenda for SBI 43.

IV. Reporting from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention

(Agenda item 4)

A. Information contained in national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention

(Agenda sub-item 4(a) held in abeyance)

B. Provision of financial and technical support

(Agenda sub-item 4(b))

Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth session, those submitted in response to the invitation of SBI 40 and those submitted in response to the invitation in paragraph 15 above.

1. Proceedings

20. The SBI considered this agenda sub-item at its 1st and 2nd meetings and had before it document FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.7.¹⁰ At its 1st meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this agenda sub-item in informal consultations co-facilitated by Ms. Plume and Ms. Ann Gan (Singapore). At its 2nd meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.¹¹

2. Conclusions

21. The SBI welcomed the information provided by the secretariat of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) on the financial support provided by the GEF for the preparation of biennial update reports (BURs) by Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties).¹²

22. The SBI invited the GEF to continue providing detailed, accurate, timely and complete information on its activities relating to the preparation of BURs, including information on the dates of requests for funding, approval and disbursement of funds, and an approximate date of submission of BURs to the secretariat, for consideration at SBI 43.

23. The SBI noted with appreciation that 10 non-Annex I Parties had submitted their first BURs by December 2014 and welcomed the three additional BURs submitted between 1 January and 8 June 2015. A further 18 non-Annex I Parties are expected to submit their first BURs by 31 December 2015.

24. The SBI noted that, as at 9 June 2015, there were many outstanding BURs, while recognizing the challenges that non-Annex I Parties face in submitting their BURs in a timely manner. It recalled decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 41(a), which states that non-Annex I Parties, consistent with their capabilities and the level of support provided for reporting, should submit their first BURs by December 2014. The SBI encouraged non-Annex I Parties that have not submitted their first BURs to complete and submit them in a timely manner.

25. The SBI also noted that, as at 29 May 2015, the GEF secretariat had received 51 requests for funds from non-Annex I Parties for the preparation of their BURs, and that an umbrella programme for BURs implemented by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) seeks to support 39 additional non-Annex I Parties in preparing their first BURs.

26. The SBI recalled decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 41(d), through which the COP urged non-Annex I Parties that have not submitted their requests to the GEF for financial support for the preparation of their first BURs to do so in a timely manner. It also encouraged GEF agencies to continue to facilitate the preparation and submission of project proposals by non-Annex I Parties for the preparation of their BURs.

27. The SBI noted with appreciation the operationalization by the GEF of its Global Support Programme (GSP).¹³ It continued to encourage non-Annex I Parties to take advantage of the opportunities for technical assistance and support available under the GSP regarding the preparation of their national communications and BURs, including the requests referred to in paragraph 29 below.

¹⁰ An update provided by a representative of the Global Environment Facility on this agenda sub-item is available at <www.unfccc.int/8854>.

¹¹ Draft conclusions presented in document FCCC/SBI/2015/L.8.

¹² FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.7.

¹³ A project administered jointly by the United Nations Development Programme and UNEP with the objective of enhancing the support provided to non-Annex I Parties for the timely preparation of their national communications and BURs.

28. The SBI recognized the contribution made by the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention in providing technical support to non-Annex I Parties through the development of updated training materials and e-learning programmes.

29. The SBI noted the requests from non-Annex I Parties for further technical support aimed at improving their domestic capacity to facilitate continuity in meeting reporting requirements through training on the use of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*, building sustainable national greenhouse gas inventory management systems, and understanding and applying best practices relevant to the setting up of domestic measurement, reporting and verification systems. It encouraged the secretariat, in coordination with UNEP and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), to make every effort to ensure that the relevant training is made available to all non-Annex I Parties.

30. The SBI took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 29 above. It requested that the actions of the secretariat called for in these conclusions be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

V. Matters relating to the mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol

(Agenda item 5)

A. Review of the modalities and procedures for the clean development mechanism

(Agenda sub-item 5(a))

Proceedings

31. The SBI considered this agenda sub-item at its 1st and 2nd meetings. At its 1st meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this agenda sub-item in informal consultations co-facilitated by Ms. Karolina Attonen (Finland) and Mr. Gerald Lindo (Jamaica). At the 2nd meeting, the Chair reported that the consultations did not result in any conclusions. In accordance with rules 10(c) and 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, this matter will be included in the provisional agenda for SBI 43.

B. Review of the joint implementation guidelines

(Agenda sub-item 5(b))

1. Proceedings

32. The SBI considered this agenda sub-item at its 1st and 2nd meetings and had before it documents FCCC/SBI/2015/5, FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.1 and FCCC/TP/2015/1. At its 1st meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this agenda sub-item in informal consultations co-facilitated by Mr. Dimitar Nikov (France) and Mr. Yaw Osafo (Ghana). At its 2nd meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.¹⁴

¹⁴ Draft conclusions presented in document FCCC/SBI/2015/L.5.

2. Conclusions

33. The SBI continued its consideration of the review of the guidelines for the implementation of Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol¹⁵ (hereinafter referred to as the joint implementation (JI) guidelines), in accordance with decision 6/CMP.8, paragraphs 14–16.

34. The SBI took note with appreciation of the following documents prepared by the secretariat:

(a) The technical paper¹⁶ on opportunities for cost savings and efficiencies in JI, learning from experience with the clean development mechanism while recognizing the respective mandates of the two mechanisms;

(b) The synthesis report¹⁷ on the submissions from Parties with examples of voluntary technical approaches, designed by host Parties for their JI projects, that could assist the host Parties in achieving their quantified emission limitation or reduction commitments under the Kyoto Protocol.

35. The SBI also took note with appreciation of the recommendations on the review of the JI guidelines prepared by the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee.¹⁸

36. The SBI agreed to continue its consideration of this matter at SBI 43 on the basis of the draft decision text proposed by the co-facilitators of the informal consultations on this agenda sub-item contained in the annex to document FCCC/SBI/2015/L.5.

C. Modalities for expediting the continued issuance, transfer and acquisition of joint implementation emission reduction units

(Agenda sub-item 5(c))

1. Proceedings

37. The SBI considered this agenda sub-item at its 1st and 2nd meetings. At its 1st meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this agenda sub-item in informal consultations co-facilitated by Mr. Nikov and Mr. Osafo. At its 2nd meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.¹⁹

2. Conclusions

38. The SBI agreed to continue its consideration of this matter at SBI 43 on the basis of the draft decision text contained in the annex to document FCCC/SBI/2015/L.2, with a view to recommending a draft decision on the matter for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) at its eleventh session (November–December 2015).

D. Procedures, mechanisms and institutional arrangements for appeals against decisions of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism

(Agenda sub-item 5(d))

¹⁵ Decision 9/CMP.1, annex.

¹⁶ FCCC/TP/2015/1.

¹⁷ FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.1.

¹⁸ FCCC/SBI/2015/5.

¹⁹ Draft conclusions presented in document FCCC/SBI/2015/L.2.

1. Proceedings

39. The SBI considered this agenda sub-item at its 1st and 2nd meetings. At its 1st meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this agenda sub-item in informal consultations co-facilitated by Mr. Osafo and Mr. Kunihiko Shimada (Japan). At its 2nd meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.²⁰

2. Conclusions

40. In accordance with the mandate set out in decision 3/CMP.6, paragraph 18, the SBI continued its discussion of the issue of procedures, mechanisms and institutional arrangements for appeals against the decisions of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism.

41. The SBI agreed to continue its consideration of this matter on the basis of, inter alia, the co-facilitators' draft text contained in document FCCC/SBI/2012/33/Add.1 at SBI 44.

42. The SBI invited Parties and admitted observer organisations to submit to the secretariat, by 1 March 2016, their views on the scope of the mechanism for appeals against decisions of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism.

E. Matters relating to the international transaction log under the Kyoto Protocol

(Agenda sub-item 5(e))

1. Proceedings

43. The SBI considered this agenda sub-item at its 1st and 2nd meetings. It had before it document FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.2. At its 1st meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this agenda sub-item in informal consultations facilitated by Mr. Yuji Mizuno (Japan). At its 2nd meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.²¹

2. Conclusions

44. The SBI concluded its consideration of information security management in systems supporting emissions trading under the Kyoto Protocol.

45. The SBI welcomed the document prepared by the international transaction log (ITL) administrator and the Security Working Group established under the Registry System Administrators Forum²² and, on the basis of that document, agreed to request the following actions related to information security implementation in registry systems:

(a) The ITL administrator, in cooperation with administrators of other registry systems, is to develop, establish and maintain requirements for managing inventories related to information assets under the control of registry system administrators;

(b) The ITL administrator and administrators of other registry systems are to review and update the common operational procedure for the handling of security incidents in order to enable the resolution of any actual, suspected or potential breaches of confidentiality, availability or integrity of the information assets referred to in paragraph 45(a) above;

²⁰ Draft conclusions presented in document FCCC/SBI/2015/L.12.

²¹ Draft conclusions presented in document FCCC/SBI/2015/L.3.

²² FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.2.

(c) The ITL administrator is to reassess, during the standard independent assessment report process in 2016, changes in the business continuity plans of the national registries that reported incomplete implementation of the controls contained in these plans;

(d) The ITL administrator is to include in its annual reports to the SBI an update on the actions referred to in paragraph 45(a–c) above.

46. The SBI noted that the actions called for in these conclusions can be accommodated within the ITL budget.

VI. Matters relating to the least developed countries

(Agenda item 6)

1. Proceedings

47. The SBI considered this agenda item at its 1st and 2nd meetings and had before it documents FCCC/SBI/2015/6, FCCC/SBI/2015/7, FCCC/SBI/2015/8 and FCCC/SBI/2015/MISC.2. At its 1st meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this agenda item in informal consultations co-facilitated by Mr. Mamadou Honadia (Burkina Faso) and Mr. Jens Fugl (European Union).²³ At its 2nd meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.²⁴

2. Conclusions

48. The SBI took note of the oral report²⁵ of the Chair of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) on the implementation of the LEG work programme for 2014–2015²⁶ and expressed its appreciation to the LEG for progress made under its work programme.

49. The SBI welcomed the report on the 27th meeting of the LEG,²⁷ held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 12 to 14 March 2015, and the report on the stocktaking meeting on the work of the LEG,²⁸ held from 9 to 11 March 2015, also in Bangkok.

50. The SBI also welcomed the successful organization of the NAP Expo held in Bonn, Germany, on 14 and 15 April 2015 and noted its value in promoting the sharing of early experiences with the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAPs).

51. The SBI further welcomed the successful organization of the workshop on experiences, good practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs in the process to formulate and implement NAPs²⁹ by the Adaptation Committee, in collaboration with the LEG, in Bonn on 16 and 17 April 2015.

52. The SBI welcomed the synthesis report on the progress, need for continuation and terms of reference of the LEG³⁰ prepared by the secretariat on the basis of the submissions from Parties of their views on the work of the LEG,³¹ reports of the LEG,³² the report on the stocktaking meeting referred to in paragraph 49 above and other relevant information.

²³ Mr. Fugl was nominated after the opening plenary to co-facilitate with Mr. Honadia.

²⁴ Draft conclusions presented in document FCCC/SBI/2015/L.13.

²⁵ Available at <<http://unfccc.int/8854>>.

²⁶ Available at <<http://unfccc.int/7984>>.

²⁷ FCCC/SBI/2015/7.

²⁸ FCCC/SBI/2015/8.

²⁹ The report on the workshop is contained in document FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.6.

³⁰ FCCC/SBI/2015/6.

³¹ FCCC/SBI/2015/MISC.2.

³² Available at <<http://unfccc.int/6099>>.

53. The SBI expressed its gratitude to:
- (a) The Government of Zambia for hosting the training workshop on NAPs for Eastern and Southern Africa in Livingstone, Zambia, from 23 to 27 February 2015;
 - (b) The UNDP office in Bangkok for hosting the meetings referred to in paragraph 49 above.
54. It also expressed its gratitude to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for financially supporting the work of the LEG.
55. The SBI noted with appreciation that, as at 2 June 2015, five LDCs had completed the implementation of at least one of their national adaptation programme of action (NAPA) projects.
56. The SBI also noted with appreciation the continued support from the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), and that, as at 2 June 2015, of the 50 countries that had completed their NAPAs, 49 had accessed USD 905.63 million for 161 projects.
57. The SBI further noted with appreciation the contributions made by some Parties to the LDCF, totalling USD 929.13 million as at 31 March 2015, and encouraged other Parties to also contribute.
58. The SBI noted with appreciation the progress made by LDC Parties and the technical support provided by support programmes and networks³³ on the process to formulate and implement NAPs, while noting the ongoing constraints³⁴ faced by many LDC Parties in accessing financial support for the process.
59. The SBI noted with concern the lack of funding in the LDCF and urged Parties to contribute to it, recognizing the importance of supporting the full implementation of NAPAs in order to address urgent and immediate adaptation needs and to build capacity for medium- and long-term adaptation planning and implementation. It noted that 29 project proposals requesting USD 215 million, 10 of which support elements of the NAP process, had already been technically cleared by the GEF but were awaiting funding as at 2 June 2015.
60. The SBI highlighted the possibility of the LDCs using their existing national climate change plans and strategies, including NAPAs and NAPs, as strategic frameworks for engaging with the Green Climate Fund (GCF).
61. The SBI welcomed the LEG work programme for 2015, which includes the regional training workshops on NAPs remaining in 2015.³⁵
62. The SBI requested the LEG, with the assistance of the secretariat, to prepare an information paper on the NAP Expo and the regional training workshops referred to in paragraphs 50 and 61 above, respectively, with a view to capturing experiences, good practices and lessons learned in addressing adaptation in the LDCs, for consideration at SBI 43.
63. The SBI noted with appreciation the continued active engagement and collaboration of the LEG with the Adaptation Committee and other constituted bodies and programmes under the Convention and with a wide range of other relevant organizations, agencies and

³³ Including the NAP global support programme for the LDCs, the NAP global support programme for developing countries that are not LDCs, and the NAP Global Network.

³⁴ As reported, inter alia, in documents FCCC/SBI/2015/6, FCCC/SBI/2015/7, FCCC/SBI/2015/8 and FCCC/SBI/2015/MISC.2.

³⁵ FCCC/SBI/2015/7, annex II.

regional centres as well as programmes and networks supporting the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

64. The SBI also noted with appreciation the collaboration between the LEG and the GCF on the process to formulate and implement NAPs and encouraged the LEG to continue to collaborate with the GCF on addressing issues related to access to the GCF by the LDCs.

65. The SBI took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 62 above. It requested that the actions of the secretariat called for in these conclusions be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

66. The SBI invited Parties in a position to do so to continue to provide support for the implementation of the LEG work programme.

67. The SBI recommended a draft decision on the extension of the mandate of the LEG for consideration and adoption at COP 21 (for the text of the draft decision, see document FCCC/SBI/2015/10/Add.1).

VII. National adaptation plans

(Agenda item 7)

1. Proceedings

68. The SBI considered this agenda item at its 1st and 2nd meetings and had before it document FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.6. At its 1st meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this agenda item in informal consultations co-facilitated by Mr. Honadia and Ms. Beth Lavender (Canada). At its 2nd meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.³⁶

2. Conclusions

69. The SBI welcomed the report on the workshop on experiences, good practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, held in Bonn on 16 and 17 April 2015.³⁷

70. It also welcomed the oral update of the Co-Chairs of the Adaptation Committee³⁸ and took note of the report on the 27th meeting of the LEG,³⁹ which provide information on the consideration by the Adaptation Committee and the LEG, in collaboration with the GCF, of how to best support developing country Parties in accessing funding from the GCF for the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

71. The SBI expressed its appreciation to both the LEG and the Adaptation Committee for their engagement with the GCF, in considering how to best support developing country Parties in accessing funding from the GCF for the process to formulate and implement NAPs, and invited them to continue to collaborate with the GCF, including in relation to the readiness programme of the GCF.

72. It invited the Adaptation Committee and the LEG to provide information on how they have responded to the invitation referred to in paragraph 71 above in their reports.

³⁶ Draft conclusions presented in document FCCC/SBI/2015/L.14.

³⁷ FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.6.

³⁸ Available at <http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/sbi42_ac_oral-update.pdf>.

³⁹ FCCC/SBI/2015/7.

73. The SBI noted with concern the lack of funds in the LDCF and the Special Climate Change Fund, including for the process to formulate and implement NAPs, and the challenges faced by developing countries in preparing for accessing funding from the GCF.

74. It noted that the LDCs and other developing country Parties can access funding through the readiness programme of the GCF for activities related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

75. The SBI initiated its consideration of options for enhancing reporting related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs and agreed to continue that consideration at SBI 44 taking into account relevant information.⁴⁰

76. The SBI considered the monitoring and evaluation of progress made in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.⁴¹ It decided to continue its consideration of the matter at SBI 43, including on the basis of the notes contained in annex I to document FCCC/SBI/2015/L.14,⁴² with a view to recommending a draft decision for consideration and adoption at COP 21.

VIII. Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer

(Agenda item 8)

1. Proceedings

77. The SBI considered this agenda item at its 1st and 2nd meetings and had before it documents FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.4 and FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.5. At its 1st meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this agenda item in informal consultations co-facilitated by Mr. Carlos Fuller (Belize) and Ms. Elfriede More (Austria). At its 2nd meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.⁴³

2. Conclusions

78. The SBI welcomed the report of the GEF on the progress made in carrying out the Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer.⁴⁴

79. The SBI also welcomed the collaboration between the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) and the regional technology transfer and finance centres supported by the GEF under the Poznan strategic programme. It invited the GEF to provide more detailed information on its ongoing collaboration with the CTCN in its future progress reports.

80. The SBI also invited the GEF to provide financial support to non-Annex I Parties that have not yet conducted their technology needs assessments (TNAs) under the Poznan strategic programme so that they may do so, in accordance with decision 11/CP.17, paragraph 2. The SBI recalled its invitation to the GEF at SBI 40⁴⁵ to provide support for

⁴⁰ Document FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.6.

⁴¹ See decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 37; the guiding questions to monitor and evaluate progress made in the process to formulate and implement NAPs can be found in annex II to document FCCC/SBI/2015/L.14 and in annex II to this document.

⁴² Noting that Parties have not considered any of the paragraphs contained in that annex.

⁴³ Draft conclusions presented in document FCCC/SBI/2015/L.7.

⁴⁴ FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.4.

⁴⁵ FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paragraphs 144 and 145.

the implementation of the results of TNAs, including technology action plans and project ideas.⁴⁶

81. The SBI noted that the CTCN may provide technical support to non-Annex I Parties, at their request, to facilitate the implementation of TNAs conducted or updated under the Poznan strategic programme, in line with its functions decided at COP 16.⁴⁷

82. The SBI welcomed the interim report of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) on the evaluation of the Poznan strategic programme,⁴⁸ undertaken with the aim of enhancing the effectiveness of the Technology Mechanism, and looked forward to the final report of the TEC on the findings of the evaluation, which will be provided to the COP through SBI 43.

83. The SBI encouraged those providing inputs to the evaluation of the Poznan strategic programme to consider how the programme may provide support for technologies for adaptation and take into account gender responsiveness.

84. The SBI also encouraged the TEC, in evaluating the Poznan strategic programme, to continue to consult Parties, the GCF, GEF implementing agencies and other relevant entities on how to enhance the effectiveness of the Technology Mechanism.

IX. Capacity-building

(Agenda item 9)

A. Capacity-building under the Convention

(Agenda sub-item 9(a))

1. Proceedings

85. The SBI considered this agenda sub-item at its 1st and 2nd meetings and had before it documents FCCC/SBI/2015/4 and Add.1, FCCC/SBI/2015/9 and FCCC/SBI/2015/MISC.1. At its 1st meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this agenda sub-item in informal consultations co-facilitated by Mr. Bubu Jallow (Gambia) and Mr. Shimada. At its 2nd meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.⁴⁹

2. Conclusions

86. The SBI agreed to continue its consideration of the terms of reference for the third comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries⁵⁰ at SBI 43 on the basis of the draft text contained in annex I to document FCCC/SBI/2015/L.15.

87. The SBI continued, but did not conclude, its consideration of capacity-building for developing countries under the Convention. It agreed to continue its consideration of the matter at SBI 43 on the basis of the draft decision text contained in annex II to document FCCC/SBI/2015/L.15, with a view to recommending a draft decision for consideration and adoption at COP 21.

⁴⁶ Available at <http://unfccc.int/ttclear/pages/tech_portal.html>.

⁴⁷ Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 123(a).

⁴⁸ FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.5.

⁴⁹ Draft conclusions presented in document FCCC/SBI/2015/L.15.

⁵⁰ Decision 2/CP.7, annex.

88. The SBI requested the secretariat to organize a workshop back-to-back with a session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) to further discuss potential ways to enhance capacity-building activities as expressed by Parties at this session.

89. The SBI also requested the secretariat to prepare a report on the workshop mentioned in paragraph 88 above for consideration at SBI 43.

90. The SBI requested that the actions of the secretariat called for in these conclusions be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

B. Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol

(Agenda sub-item 9(b))

1. Proceedings

91. The SBI considered this agenda sub-item at its 1st and 2nd meetings and had before it documents FCCC/SBI/2015/4 and Add.1, FCCC/SBI/2015/9 and FCCC/SBI/2015/MISC.1. At its 1st meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this agenda sub-item in informal consultations co-facilitated by Mr. Jallow and Mr. Shimada. At its 2nd meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.⁵¹

2. Conclusions

92. The SBI agreed to continue its consideration of the terms of reference for the third comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries⁵² at SBI 43 on the basis of the draft text contained in the annex to document FCCC/SBI/2015/L.16.

93. The SBI continued, but did not conclude, its consideration of capacity-building for developing countries under the Kyoto Protocol. It agreed to continue its consideration of the matter at SBI 43 with a view to recommending a draft decision for consideration and adoption at CMP 11.

94. The SBI requested the secretariat to organize a workshop back-to-back with a session of the ADP to further discuss potential ways to enhance capacity-building activities as expressed by Parties at this session.

95. The SBI also requested the secretariat to prepare a report on the workshop mentioned in paragraph 94 above for consideration at SBI 43.

96. The SBI requested that the actions of the secretariat called for in these conclusions be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

X. Article 6 of the Convention

(Agenda item 10)

1. Proceedings

97. The SBI considered this agenda item at its 1st and 2nd meetings. Representatives of two Parties made statements. At its 1st meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this agenda item

⁵¹ Draft conclusions presented in document FCCC/SBI/2015/L.16.

⁵² Decision 2/CP.7, annex.

in informal consultations facilitated by Mr. Albert Magalang (Philippines). At its 2nd meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.⁵³

2. Conclusions

98. The SBI welcomed the progress made by some Parties in the implementation of all elements of Article 6 of the Convention.

99. The SBI acknowledged the success of the 3rd in-session Dialogue on Article 6 of the Convention and expressed its gratitude to Parties, admitted observer organizations and other stakeholders for sharing experiences and exchanging ideas, good practices and lessons learned regarding climate change education and training and international cooperation on these matters.

100. The SBI invited Parties that have not yet done so to designate a national focal point for Article 6 of the Convention and to inform the secretariat accordingly.

101. The SBI also invited Parties, admitted observer organizations and other stakeholders to submit to the secretariat, by 19 February 2016, their feedback on the organization of the 3rd in-session Dialogue on Article 6 of the Convention and their views on the agenda for the 4th in-session Dialogue, which will focus on public access to information, public participation and public awareness, as well as on international cooperation on these matters.

102. The SBI welcomed the proposals from Parties, admitted observer organizations and other stakeholders on the intermediate review of the progress made in the implementation of the Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention.⁵⁴

103. The SBI further invited Parties, admitted observer organizations and other stakeholders to submit to the secretariat, by 19 February 2016, information on the steps they have taken to implement the Doha work programme, such as efforts to consider the linkages between Article 6 activities, implementation of policies and measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change, and on emerging gaps and needs, as well as recommendations on further steps for improving the effective implementation of the Doha work programme.

104. The SBI recommended a draft decision on the intermediate review of the implementation of the Doha work programme for consideration and adoption at COP 21 (for the text of the draft decision, see document FCCC/SBI/2015/10/Add.1).

XI. Impact of the implementation of response measures

(Agenda item 11)

A. Forum and work programme

(Agenda sub-item 11(a))

1. Proceedings

105. The SBI considered this agenda sub-item at its 1st and 2nd meetings. At its 1st meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this agenda sub-item jointly with agenda sub-item 7(a) of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) in a contact group co-chaired by the Chair of the SBI and the Chair of the SBSTA, Ms. Lidia Wojtal (Poland). The SBI also agreed to consider this agenda sub-item at this session jointly with SBI agenda sub-items 11(b) and (c).

⁵³ Draft conclusions presented in document FCCC/SBI/2015/L.11.

⁵⁴ FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paragraph 173.

106. At the 2nd meeting, the Chair informed the SBI that Mr. Eduardo Calvo Buendia (Peru) and Mr. Delano Verwey (Netherlands) had helped him and the Chair of the SBSTA to facilitate the informal consultations on this agenda sub-item. At the same meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.⁵⁵

2. Conclusions

107. The SBI and the SBSTA considered the draft decision text contained in the annex to decision 20/CP.20 on the forum and work programme on the impact of the implementation of response measures, with a view to preparing a draft decision for consideration and adoption at COP 21.

108. The SBI and the SBSTA invited Parties to submit to the secretariat, by 21 September 2015, their views on the further elaboration of the work programme on the impact of the implementation of response measures and the modalities for its implementation as detailed in the draft decision text contained in the annex to document FCCC/SB/2015/L.2.

109. The SBI and the SBSTA decided to consider the draft decision text referred to in paragraph 108 above at their forty-third sessions with a view to recommending a draft decision on this matter for consideration and adoption at COP 21.

B. Matters relating to Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol

(Agenda sub-item 11(b))

Proceedings

110. The SBI considered this agenda sub-item at its 1st and 2nd meetings. At its 1st meeting, on a proposal by the Chair, the SBI agreed to consider this agenda sub-item jointly with SBI agenda sub-item 11(a) and SBSTA agenda sub-item 7(a). At the same meeting, the SBI also agreed that the Chair of the SBI would undertake consultations with interested Parties on how to take up this agenda sub-item at SBI 43. At its 2nd meeting, the SBI agreed to continue at SBI 43 consideration of how to take up this agenda sub-item.

C. Progress on the implementation of decision 1/CP.10

(Agenda sub-item 11(c))

Proceedings

111. The SBI considered this agenda sub-item at its 1st and 2nd meetings. At its 1st meeting, on a proposal by the Chair, the SBI agreed to consider this agenda sub-item jointly with SBI agenda sub-item 11(a) and SBSTA agenda sub-item 7(a). At the same meeting, the SBI also agreed that the Chair of the SBI would undertake consultations with interested Parties on how to take up this agenda sub-item at SBI 43. At its 2nd meeting, the SBI agreed to continue at SBI 43 consideration of how to take up this agenda sub-item.

⁵⁵ Draft conclusions presented in document FCCC/SB/2015/L.2.

XII. The 2013–2015 review

(Agenda item 12)

1. Proceedings

112. The SBI considered this agenda item at its 1st and 2nd meetings and had before it document FCCC/SB/2015/INF.1. At its 1st meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this agenda item jointly with SBSTA agenda sub-item 6(b) in a contact group co-chaired by Mr. Leon Charles (Grenada) and Ms. Gertraud Wollansky (Austria). At its 2nd meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.⁵⁶

2. Conclusions

113. The SBSTA and the SBI, in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 166, and in response to the mandate given at SBSTA 41⁵⁷ and SBI 41,⁵⁸ began their consideration of the report of the structured expert dialogue (SED),⁵⁹ referred to in SBSTA 41⁶⁰ and SBI 41 conclusions,⁶¹ which includes a compilation and a technical summary of the summary reports on the meetings of the SED and the submissions from Parties on the 2013–2015 review.⁶²

114. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed to continue their consideration of this matter at SBSTA 43 (November–December 2015) and SBI 43.

XIII. Gender and climate change

(Agenda item 13)

Proceedings

115. The SBI considered this agenda item at its 1st meeting. A presentation was made by a representative of the secretariat⁶³ and the SBI took note of the information provided. The Chair informed the SBI of the venue of the in-session workshop on gender-responsive climate policy with a focus on mitigation and technology development and transfer, organized as part of the Lima work programme on gender.⁶⁴

XIV. Arrangements for intergovernmental meetings

(Agenda item 14)

1. Proceedings

116. The SBI considered this agenda item at its 1st and 2nd meetings and had before it document FCCC/SBI/2015/2. A representative of one Party made a statement. At its 1st meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this agenda item in a contact group chaired by the Chair of the SBI. At the same meeting, the Chair invited a representative of the

⁵⁶ Draft conclusions presented in document FCCC/SB/2015/L.1.

⁵⁷ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/5, paragraph 55.

⁵⁸ FCCC/SBI/2014/21, paragraph 118.

⁵⁹ FCCC/SB/2015/INF.1.

⁶⁰ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/5, paragraph 53.

⁶¹ FCCC/SBI/2014/21, paragraph 116.

⁶² Submitted in accordance with documents FCCC/SBSTA/2014/5, paragraph 54, and FCCC/SBI/2014/21, paragraph 117.

⁶³ Available at <www.unfccc.int/8854>.

⁶⁴ Decision 18/CP.20, paragraph 11.

Government of France to make a statement.⁶⁵ At its 2nd meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.⁶⁶ At the same meeting, the Chair invited a representative of the Government of Morocco to make a statement.⁶⁷

2. Conclusions

117. The SBI took note of document FCCC/SBI/2015/2 and welcomed the views expressed by Parties therein.

118. The SBI expressed its gratitude to the Government of France for offering to host COP 21 and CMP 11 in Paris, France, from Monday, 30 November, to Friday, 11 December 2015. It took note with appreciation of the preparations and efforts that the Government of France and the secretariat are undertaking to ensure the success of COP 21 and CMP 11.

119. The SBI recommended that arrangements be made to organize the high-level segment of COP 21 and CMP 11 building on earlier efforts on time management and to ensure a timely closure of the United Nations Climate Change Conference to be held in Paris. In this context, meetings of the COP and the CMP will be convened in the morning of 11 December for the adoption of decisions and conclusions. The SBI also recommended that the delivery of statements by representatives of Parties, intergovernmental organizations and NGOs in the joint meetings of the COP and the CMP during the high-level segment be kept concise and respect the recommended time limits established for previous sessions.⁶⁸

120. The SBI took note of the evolving circumstances in the negotiations and the need to be flexible in the organization of COP 21 and CMP 11. Given the political significance of the outcomes of the Paris Conference, the SBI invited the President Designate of COP 21 and CMP 11, in consultation with the secretariat and the Bureau, to finalize the details of the arrangements for COP 21 and CMP 11.

121. The SBI requested the secretariat to make this information on the final arrangements for COP 21 and CMP 11 available to Parties and observers as soon as possible in order to allow them to effectively plan for the sessions.

122. The SBI took note of the initiative undertaken by the COP 20 and CMP 10 Presidency, the incoming COP 21 and CMP 11 Presidency and the secretariat on the Lima–Paris Action Agenda, which showcases the actions of non-State actors. It encouraged the secretariat to engage with observers, including civil society, the private sector and other non-State actors, when organizing expert discussions on matters that are relevant to their experience in and expertise on climate change action.

123. The SBI underlined the importance of the principles of openness, transparency and inclusiveness in making arrangements for high-level engagement at the Paris Conference.

124. The SBI took note of the views expressed by Parties on the possible elements of the provisional agendas for COP 21 and CMP 11.

125. The SBI also took note of the information provided by the Government of Morocco on the status of its plans to host COP 22 and CMP 12 in Marrakesh.⁶⁹ The SBI looks forward to the Government of Morocco and the secretariat providing additional information

⁶⁵ Available at <www.unfccc.int/8854>.

⁶⁶ Draft conclusions presented in document FCCC/SBI/2015/L.6.

⁶⁷ Available at <www.unfccc.int/8854>.

⁶⁸ FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paragraph 205.

⁶⁹ See decision 24/CP.20.

to the Bureau on arrangements for ensuring that all logistical, technical, legal and financial elements for hosting the sessions are available, in conformity with United Nations General Assembly resolution 40/243. The SBI requested the secretariat to report on the status of preparations and arrangements for COP 22 and CMP 12 at SBI 44.

126. The SBI noted that, in keeping with the principle of rotation among regional groups, the President of COP 23 and CMP 13 would come from the Asia-Pacific States. It invited Parties to come forward with offers to host COP 23 and CMP 13.

127. The SBI recommended the following dates for the sessional periods in 2020 for consideration at COP 21:⁷⁰

- (a) First sessional period: Monday, 1 June, to Thursday, 11 June;
- (b) Second sessional period: Monday, 9 November, to Friday, 20 November.

128. The SBI welcomed the views expressed by Parties on the frequency and organization of sessions of the COP, the CMP and their subsidiary bodies. It recognized the need to take into account the important role of implementation after 2015 as well as the implications of any change in the frequency and organization of sessions for post-2015 work programmes and mandates. In this regard, the SBI requested the secretariat to provide information for consideration at SBI 44 on a 10-year calendar for the organization of the intergovernmental process, including any budgetary considerations and implications, covering the following scenarios:

- (a) Annual COP/CMP sessions alternating between a host country and the seat of the secretariat;
- (b) Biennial COP/CMP sessions, including the option of alternating between a host country and the seat of the secretariat.

129. The SBI also welcomed the views expressed by Parties on adjusting the timing of the election of the President. It agreed to further consider at SBI 44 the issue of the frequency and organization of sessions and the issue of adjusting the timing of the election of the President taking into account the scenarios outlined in document FCCC/SBI/2015/2 and the information requested in paragraph 128 above.

XV. Administrative, financial and institutional matters

(Agenda item 15)

A. Budget performance for the biennium 2014–2015

(Agenda sub-item 15(a))

1. Proceedings

130. The SBI considered this agenda sub-item at its resumed 1st meeting and 2nd meeting and had before it document FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.8. A representative of one Party made a statement. At its resumed 1st meeting, the Chair proposed preparing draft conclusions on this matter, with the assistance of the secretariat and in consultation with interested Parties. At its 2nd meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.⁷¹

⁷⁰ Subject to decisions made on the organization of future sessions.

⁷¹ Draft conclusions presented in document FCCC/SBI/2015/L.17.

2. Conclusions

131. The SBI took note of the information relating to the status of contributions as at 15 May 2015.⁷²

132. The SBI expressed its appreciation to Parties that had paid their indicative contributions to the core budget and their fees for the ITL on time, and particularly to those Parties that had made voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process and the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities.

133. The SBI expressed its concern over the contributions that remained outstanding and urged those Parties that had not yet paid their contributions to do so as soon as possible.

134. In consideration of the heavy workload and meeting schedule leading up to COP 21 and CMP 11, the SBI requested Parties to contribute accordingly to the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process and the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities in order to promote the effective and inclusive participation of all developing country Parties in the ongoing processes.

B. Programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017

(Agenda sub-item 15(b))

1. Proceedings

135. The SBI considered this agenda sub-item at its resumed 1st meeting and 2nd meeting and had before it document FCCC/SBI/2015/3 and Add.1–3. A representative of one Party made a statement.

136. At the resumed 1st meeting, the Executive Secretary made a statement⁷³ and the SBI agreed to consider this agenda sub-item in a contact group chaired by the Chair of the SBI. It also agreed to establish a spin-off group facilitated by Mr. Nikov to discuss the methodology for the collection of ITL fees for the biennium 2016–2017. At its 2nd meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.⁷⁴

2. Conclusions

137. The SBI considered the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017 and the budget for the ITL for the biennium 2016–2017.⁷⁵

138. It recommended that COP 21 approve a core programme budget of EUR 54,648,484 for the biennium 2016–2017.

139. The SBI recommended that the COP authorize the Executive Secretary to implement decisions that may be taken at COP 21 for which provisions are not made under the approved budget by using voluntary contributions and, to the extent possible, resources available under the core budget.

140. The SBI authorized the Executive Secretary to notify Parties of their 2016 contributions, based on the budget amount shown in paragraph 138 above, after taking into account the special annual contribution from the Host Government of EUR 766,938.

⁷² FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.8.

⁷³ Available at <www.unfccc.int/8854>.

⁷⁴ Draft conclusions presented in document FCCC/SBI/2015/L.18.

⁷⁵ FCCC/SBI/2015/3 and Add.1–3.

141. The SBI also authorized the Executive Secretary to notify the Parties concerned of their annual fee for 2016 for the connection of their national registry to, and use of, the ITL and for the related activities of the ITL administrator.

142. The SBI agreed to recommend a draft decision on the programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017 for consideration and adoption at COP 21,⁷⁶ a draft decision on the programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017 as it applies to the Kyoto Protocol and the budget for the ITL for consideration and adoption at CMP 11,⁷⁷ and a draft decision on the methodology for the collection of ITL fees for consideration and adoption at CMP 11 (for the texts of the draft decisions, see document FCCC/SBI/2015/10/Add.1).

143. The SBI requested the secretariat to provide an overview of possible structures and bodies within the United Nations system that may inform Parties in making the budget process more efficient and transparent, for consideration by Parties at SBI 44.

C. Continuing review of the functions and operations of the secretariat

(Agenda sub-item 15(c))

Proceedings

144. The SBI considered this agenda sub-item at its resumed 1st meeting. The SBI agreed to consider this item further at SBI 44.

D. Implementation of the Headquarters Agreement

(Agenda sub-item 15(d))

1. Proceedings

145. The SBI considered this agenda sub-item at its resumed 1st meeting and 2nd meeting. The Chair invited a representative of the Host Government of the secretariat and the Executive Secretary to make statements.⁷⁸ A representative of one Party made a statement. At the resumed 1st meeting, the Chair proposed drafting conclusions on this agenda sub-item, with the assistance of the secretariat and in consultation with interested Parties. At its 2nd meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.⁷⁹

2. Conclusions

146. The SBI took note of the information provided by the representative of the Host Government of the secretariat that the construction of the new World Conference Center Bonn has been completed, and expressed its satisfaction with the excellent facilities that the new conference centre provided during the forty-second sessions of the subsidiary bodies.

147. The SBI thanked both the Host Government and the host city of Bonn for their special efforts and investments with regard to the completion of the conference centre, including the repeated special financial contributions by the Host Government for the sessions of the ADP held in Bonn. It reinforced its encouragement to the Host Government to continue to provide support for the operation of the World Conference Center Bonn as a permanent forum for the UNFCCC intergovernmental process at the seat of the secretariat. In addition, it looked forward to the hotel facilities adjacent to the conference centre being

⁷⁶ As orally amended.

⁷⁷ As orally amended.

⁷⁸ Available at <www.unfccc.int/8854>.

⁷⁹ Draft conclusions presented in document FCCC/SBI/2015/L.4.

opened as soon as possible so as to improve the availability of commercial accommodation and office space for delegations.

148. In accordance with decisions 27/CP.19 and 25/CP.18, the SBI reiterated its request to the secretariat to maximize the combined use of the secretariat's office facilities and the conference centre for UNFCCC sessions and meetings in order to reduce costs and further enhance the services available at the seat of the secretariat.

149. The SBI noted the information in the reports by the representative of the Host Government and the Executive Secretary that the design of an extension building on the United Nations Campus, which is to enable the entire secretariat to be located at the same premises, is making good progress, with works starting in January 2016 and completion scheduled within three years.

150. The SBI welcomed the continued collaboration between the Host Government, the secretariat and other relevant stakeholders on issues such as meeting and office facilities as well as enhanced services and information for meeting participants. It encouraged the Host Government and the secretariat to maintain this process of close and regular consultations.

151. The SBI requested the secretariat to continue to update Parties on the UNFCCC website about these and other aspects of the implementation of the Headquarters Agreement and invited the Host Government and the Executive Secretary to report to SBI 46 (May 2017) on progress made.

XVI. Other matters

(Agenda item 16)

Proceedings

152. The SBI considered this item at its resumed 1st meeting and 2nd meeting. Representatives of two Parties made statements. At the resumed 1st meeting, the issue of the finalization of the nominations for membership of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts was raised, as well as the issue of the consideration of the 3rd review of the Adaptation Fund. At the same meeting, the Chair proposed undertaking general consultations on those issues and reporting back on the outcome thereof to the SBI at its closing meeting.

153. At the 2nd meeting, the Chair reported on the outcome of his consultations, as detailed in paragraphs 154–157 below.

154. The issue of the finalization of the nominations to the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism was raised at the Bureau meeting of 3 June. The Bureau appointed the COP Vice-President, Mr. Cheik Sylla (Senegal), to consult on this issue as part of the overall consultations on nominations for elections that he had been designated to conduct by the COP President.

155. During his consultations on elections with the Chairs of all regional groups and constituencies held on 9 June, Mr. Sylla requested all groups to urgently finalize and submit the pending nominations by the closing of the sessions in Bonn.

156. The SBI Chair confirmed that all nominations for non-Annex I Parties and Parties included in Annex I to the Convention have now been submitted and thanked all Parties for

their nominations, as well as Mr. Sylla for his efforts in securing them.⁸⁰ Arrangements for convening the first meeting of the Executive Committee can now be made.

157. The Chair informed the SBI that, in accordance with decision 2/CMP.10, the SBI is requested to initiate the 3rd review of the Adaptation Fund at SBI 44 and report back to CMP 12 on the outcomes of its deliberations.

XVII. Closure of and report on the session

(Agenda item 17)

1. Administrative and budgetary implications

158. At the 2nd meeting, a representative of the secretariat provided a preliminary evaluation of the administrative and budgetary implications of the conclusions adopted during the session in accordance with rule 15 of the draft rules of procedure being applied.

159. The secretariat informed Parties that a number of activities had arisen from the negotiations at the session that call for the provision of more support by the secretariat and, therefore, require additional resources over and above the core budget for 2015 and the proposed budget for 2016–2017, as detailed below.

160. Under agenda sub-item 3(c), the secretariat has been requested to organize a pre-session workshop prior to SBI 44 and to revise and update a technical paper on the revision of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on NCs. The estimated cost amounts to EUR 58,000.

161. Under agenda sub-item 4(b), the secretariat has been requested to make every effort to provide training on the use of the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* to all non-Annex I Parties. The estimated cost amounts to EUR 1,359,000, of which EUR 160,000 will be needed in 2015.

162. Under agenda sub-items 9(a) and (b), the secretariat has been requested to organize a workshop back-to-back with an ADP session to discuss how to enhance capacity-building, with a report thereon to be prepared for consideration at SBI 43. The estimated cost amounts to EUR 47,000.

163. The SBI has given the secretariat further mandates in addition to those referred to above. However, the corresponding resource requirements will be absorbed by available resources. The above-stated amounts are preliminary and based on the currently available information. Overall, additional funds amounting to EUR 1,464,000 will be needed to cover activities in the current year and the 2016–2017 biennium.

164. In addition to the administrative and budgetary implications of the requests made by the SBI at the session, the secretariat noted the implications of the outcome of the session for the biennial programme budget recommended by the SBI for adoption by the COP and the CMP. Parties could not agree to cover the increased resource requirements that the Executive Secretary had proposed for inclusion in the core budget and the secretariat urged Parties in a position to do so to provide supplementary funding to meet the additional requirements for: additional meetings of the constituted bodies, as the core budget can in the biennium 2016–2017 accommodate only two meetings of each body rather than three; reviews of greenhouse gas inventories, to cover in-country reviews and reviews of a higher number of BURs; strengthening the Adaptation programme in the area of loss and damage, the Adaptation Committee and the NAP process; organizing side events and exhibits; and

⁸⁰ See <http://unfccc.int/adaptation/cancun_adaptation_framework/loss_and_damage/items/8806.php>.

institutional strengthening, in particular information technology (IT) security and other key IT and communication functions.

2. Closure of and report on the session

165. At its 2nd meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the draft report on the session⁸¹ and authorized the Rapporteur, with the assistance of the secretariat and under the guidance of the Chair, to complete the report on the session and to make it available to all Parties.

166. Closing statements were made by representatives of seven Parties, including on behalf of the African Group of Negotiators, EIG, G77 and China, the Umbrella Group, AOSIS, the LDCs and the European Union and its member States. Statements were also made by representatives of indigenous peoples organizations, environmental NGOs, women and gender NGOs, business and industry NGOs and youth NGOs. The Chair thanked Parties for their support and closed the session.

⁸¹ FCCC/SBI/2015/L.1.

Annex I

[English only]

Summary reports on multilateral assessments at the forty-second session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Background

1. The Conference of the Parties, by decision 1/CP.16, decided that developed country Parties should enhance the reporting in their national communications and submit biennial reports on their progress in achieving emission reductions. It also established a new process under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) – international assessment and review (IAR) – that aims to promote the comparability of efforts among all developed country Parties. The first round of the IAR process is to be conducted during the period 2014–2015.

2. According to the modalities and procedures for IAR specified in annex II to decision 2/CP.17, the multilateral assessment (MA), being part of the IAR process, is to be conducted for each developed country Party at a working group session of the SBI, with the participation of all Parties. The aim of the MA is to assess each Party's progress in implementation towards the achievement of emission reductions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target.

3. The second MA working group session was convened during SBI 42 under the chairmanship of Mr. Amena Yauvoli (Fiji), the SBI Chair, and was preceded by a three-month period of questions and answers; in the first month, any Party may submit written questions to the Party being assessed, which may respond to the questions within the remaining two months. A summary report for each of the 24 Parties that were assessed at SBI 42 is presented below. The reports are also available on the UNFCCC website on the individual Party pages.¹

4. In closing the MA for each Party, the SBI Chair reminded the Party that it can submit any other observations on its MA process within two months of the working group session, and that they will form part of its Party record for the MA. The SBI Chair thanked all Parties and the secretariat for the successful MA working group session.

¹ See <www.unfccc.int/8451>.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of Australia

1. The first MA of Australia took place on 4 June 2015. Australia was represented by Mr. Peter Woolcott, Ambassador for the Environment.
2. Questions for Australia had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Brazil, China, the European Union (EU), New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland and the United States of America. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Australia can be found on the IAR web page for Australia.¹
3. Mr. Woolcott made an opening presentation, summarizing Australia's progress in implementation towards the achievement of emission reductions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets. He also provided an update on Australia's recent policy changes concerning emission reductions. According to Mr. Woolcott, Australia is on track to meet its 2020 target, which is 5 per cent below 2000 emission levels by 2020. Based on its 2015 national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory report, Australia overachieved its target for the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol by 129 million tonnes (Mt) of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂ eq). In addition, Australia has advanced towards its 2020 target through policy interventions, such as the improvement in energy efficiency and the facilitation of changes of the economy. A comparison of gross domestic product (GDP) and population growth with emission intensity of GDP and emissions per capita shows that Australia has decoupled its emissions from GDP and population growth.
4. In his presentation, Mr. Woolcott elaborated on the implementation of the Emissions Reduction Fund (ERF), the central piece of the 2014 Direct Action Plan, which replaced the former carbon tax. The ERF is the main mechanism for achieving the 2020 target and it aims to tackle economy-wide mitigation potential. The first auction under the ERF was held in April 2015, with over 47 Mt CO₂ eq abatement contracted. A safeguard mechanism is planned to be put in place to ensure that emission reductions purchased by the Government under the ERF are not offset by significant rises in emissions elsewhere in the economy. Apart from the ERF, policies and measures (PaMs) in place to meet Australia's 2020 target include the amended Renewable Energy Target, energy efficiency measures and the National Energy Productivity Plan.
5. The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from Brazil, China, Fiji, Japan, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (United Kingdom), and the United States. These questions were on: the mitigation potential of the ERF; lessons learned from the first auction under the ERF and companies' reaction to the ERF; the mechanism to monitor the effectiveness of the ERF; the rigour of the safeguard mechanism and key issues raised during the public consultation stage of the mechanism; the conditionality and ambition of Australia's 2020 target; the role of updated GHG emission projections in policymaking; difficulties in estimating policy effects by gas; the Renewable Energy Target; and the vehicle emission standard as part of the policy package towards 2020. Questions were also raised in relation to Australia's assessment of the social and economic consequences of response measures. In response, Australia provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Australia.

¹ <<http://unfccc.int/8814.php>>.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of Belgium

1. The first MA of Belgium took place on 3 June 2015. Belgium was represented by Mr. Peter Wittoeck, Head of Climate Change Section, Federal Directorate-General for the Environment.
2. Questions for Belgium had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Brazil, Canada, China, New Zealand and the United States. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Belgium can be found on the IAR web page for Belgium.¹
3. Mr. Wittoeck made an opening presentation, summarizing Belgium's progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets. Emissions, excluding those from the land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector, decreased by 18.5 per cent between 1990 and 2012 despite growth in GDP and population over the same period. The emission intensity of the economy has thus decreased over this period, indicating a certain decoupling of emissions from economic growth. According to Mr. Wittoeck, Belgium is expected to achieve its target for the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol.
4. Mr. Wittoeck presented Belgium's target for 2020 for sectors outside the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) as well as the common EU target for EU ETS as contained in the EU 2020 climate and energy package. Belgium has put in place a range of policies and measures in order to achieve its 2020 target, including for the renewable energy, building and transport sectors. Its National Climate Policy is formulated using a bottom-up approach – it is based on regional and federal climate policies.
5. The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from Algeria, Brazil, China, India and the United States. The questions were on: shares of transport and commercial sectors in Belgium's GHG emissions; the inclusion of emissions from international aviation in the 2020 targets; the key policies and measures for the energy sector, in particular as related to the transport and commercial sectors; policies and measures for the agriculture and waste sectors, including those planned to increase mitigation in the agriculture sector; and the quantification of impacts of mitigation policies and measures with the greatest contribution to the achievement of Belgium's 2020 targets and their main focus in the future. Clarification was also requested on how Belgian domestic energy policy fits into the EU energy policy, division of mitigation effort between federal and regional levels, and how the Belgian National Climate Policy takes into account federal and regional policies. Belgium was furthermore asked to clarify how it plans to create incentives for other EU member States to undertake greater mitigation efforts in view of the downward trend in its own emissions since 2005. In response, Belgium provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Belgium.

¹ <<http://unfccc.int/8815.php>>.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of Bulgaria

1. The first MA of Bulgaria took place on 4 June 2015. Bulgaria was represented by Ms. Veneta Borikova from the Ministry of Environment and Water.
2. Questions for Bulgaria had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Brazil and China. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Bulgaria can be found on the IAR web page for Bulgaria.¹
3. Ms. Borikova made an opening presentation, summarizing Bulgaria's progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets. Emissions, excluding those from the LULUCF sector, decreased by nearly 41 per cent between 1988 and 2012 mainly owing to structural changes stemming from the transition from a centrally-planned economy to a market economy.
4. Ms. Borikova presented Bulgaria's individual targets for 2020 for sectors outside the EU ETS and renewable energy set under the EU climate and energy package. Bulgaria has put in place a range of policies and measures in order to achieve its 2020 targets as part of its Third National Action Plan on Climate Change, including for the energy, household and services, waste and transport sectors. According to preliminary estimates, Bulgaria is expected to over-achieve its 2013 targets for sectors not covered by the EU ETS (non-ETS sectors), as well as its targets for renewable energy and biofuels under the EU climate and energy package.
5. The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from China and the Marshall Islands. Bulgaria was requested to clarify whether it would consider the possibility of raising its target under the EU climate and energy package in order to allow the EU to raise its target for 2020 in view of the significant projected reductions in national emissions compared with the 1990 levels. Information was also sought regarding the relationship of Bulgaria's Climate Change Mitigation Act with its Energy Act, Renewable Energy Act, Energy Efficiency Act and National Climate Action Plan. Another question related to the time frame of Bulgaria's plans for increased use of cleaner energy sources in place of coal for power generation in relation to the time frame for its planned move towards a more electrified public transport system. In response, Bulgaria provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Bulgaria.

¹ <<http://unfccc.int/8816.php>>.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of Canada

1. The first MA of Canada took place on 4 June 2015. Canada was represented by Ms. Louise Métivier, Environment Canada.
2. Questions for Canada had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Brazil, China, the EU, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States. Canada submitted written answers after the deadline. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Canada can be found on the IAR web page for Canada.¹
3. Ms. Métivier made an opening presentation, summarizing Canada's national circumstances, the impacts of climate change felt in Canada, the institutional arrangements it has made with regard to its climate change policy, and its GHG emission trends and projections. She also summarized the steps Canada has taken towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. According to Ms. Métivier, the implementation of current PaMs will contribute a reduction of 130 Mt of CO₂ eq towards Canada's 2020 target, which is 17 per cent below 2005 emission levels by 2020, and the Party will require an additional reduction of 116 Mt CO₂ eq to reach the target. A comparison of GHG emission growth with the emission intensity of GDP shows that Canada has achieved some level of decoupling of its emissions from GDP growth.
4. Ms. Métivier emphasized that Canada's sector by sector regulatory approach focuses on the two most polluting sectors, transportation and coal-fired electricity production. Transportation emits about 25 per cent of Canada's total emissions; therefore, Canada intends to develop more stringent GHG emission standards for road transportation. Emissions from coal-fired electricity production are addressed by federal and provincial measures phasing out coal-fired electricity generation over the long term. In addition, Ms. Métivier noted that Canada puts great effort into research, development and demonstration for CO₂ storage and sequestration and that the mitigation efforts of provinces and territories are making a significant contribution to meeting the national target.
5. The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from Australia, Brazil, China, the EU, Japan, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sweden and the United States. These questions were on: the use of units from LULUCF and the use of international market-based mechanisms to achieve the target; ways to deliver the required 116 Mt CO₂ eq reductions to achieve the 2020 target; the effects of current and additional PaMs; uncertainties in the estimation of emissions/removals in the LULUCF sector; new regulations in the electricity and transportation sectors; regulations addressing fluorinated gases; mapping the differences in the classification of economic sections versus the sectoral classification used by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change; scale of investments in clean technologies; and the roles of provinces and territories in the implementation of the climate change policy. Questions were also raised in relation to the Party's assessment of the social and economic consequences of response measures. In response, Canada provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Canada.

¹ <<http://unfccc.int/8817.php>>.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of the Czech Republic

1. The first MA of the Czech Republic took place on 4 June 2015. The Czech Republic was represented by Mr. Pavel Zamyslicky from the Ministry of the Environment.
2. Questions for Czech Republic had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Brazil, Canada and China. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by the Czech Republic can be found on the IAR web page for the Czech Republic.¹
3. Mr. Zamyslicky made an opening presentation, summarizing the Czech Republic's progress in the implementation of its emission reduction and removal commitments related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets. Under the Convention, the Czech Republic participates in the EU joint economy-wide emission reduction target to achieve a 20 per cent reduction in emissions by 2020 compared with the 1990 (base year) level. The target for the EU and its member States is formalized in the EU climate and energy package, which includes the EU ETS and the effort-sharing decision (ESD). Under the ESD, the Czech Republic has a target to limit emission growth to 9 per cent above the 2005 level by 2020 (+9 per cent) from sectors covered by the ESD. In line with the EU approach to its target, the Czech Republic does not include emissions or removals from the LULUCF sector in defining its quantified economy-wide target. The ESD also includes binding renewable energy goals and non-binding energy efficiency goals for each member State. The Czech Republic has a binding renewable energy goal to achieve a 13 per cent share of renewable energy in its gross total final energy consumption. Its non-binding energy efficiency goal is to achieve additional energy savings of 13.27 TWh by 2020.
4. The Czech Republic's total GHG emissions excluding emissions and removals from LULUCF decreased by 31.5 per cent between 1990 and 2011, with projections showing a continuous decrease in emissions up to 2020. In order to meet its 2020 targets, the Czech Republic is currently drafting the Climate Protection Policy, which will include the implementation of the EU climate and energy package, as well as its emission reduction targets for 2020 under the Convention. In addition, the Czech Republic is preparing the State Energy Policy, which includes a 30-year outlook for identifying energy management objectives. Across the EU, it is expected that the market mechanism of the EU ETS will guarantee that emissions from sectors under this scheme will achieve the 2020 target of 21 per cent below the 2005 level. Under the ESD, the Czech Republic is expected to meet its emission reduction target as well as its renewable energy and energy efficiency goals.
5. The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from Brazil, China and the United States. The questions received focused on: whether the Czech Republic is considering increasing its emission reduction target for 2020 since the current target has already been met; what, if any, market-based mechanisms will be used to achieve its targets; whether the Czech Republic is considering adopting additional PaMs to address its emissions not covered by the EU ETS; what PaMs addressing the implementation of new nuclear energy and other renewable energy sources (RES) are in place, and whether or not there are interim targets prior to 2020 for the implementation of such sources. In response, the Czech Republic provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Czech Republic.

¹ <<http://unfccc.int/8818.php>>.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of Estonia

1. The first MA of Estonia took place on 4 June 2015. Estonia was represented by Mr. Meelis Münt from the Ministry of the Environment.
2. Questions for Estonia had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Brazil and China. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Estonia can be found on the IAR web page for Estonia.¹
3. Mr. Münt made an opening presentation, summarizing Estonia's progress in the implementation of its emission reduction and removal commitments related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets. He elaborated on the national circumstances of Estonia as a small economy and member State of the EU. Estonia is committed to contribute to the emission reduction target of the EU under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol. Under the ESD, Estonia has a target of limiting the growth of its emissions in the non-ETS sectors to 11 per cent by 2020 compared with the 2005 level (+11 per cent). He explained that the target of the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol had been overachieved, with an emission reduction of 52.8 per cent in 2012 compared with the 1990 level. This was partly due to a decoupling of economic growth and GHG emissions from 1990 to 2012, when GDP, after an initial decline in the 1990s, almost doubled, while emissions halved. Although emissions decreased in all sectors, the most significant reductions could be observed in the energy and agriculture sectors. However, in 2012, energy remained the most significant sector in terms of GHG emissions, with a share of 87.9 per cent of the total.
4. Successful implementation of national PaMs has led to a transformation of the energy supply structure towards an increase in the share of renewables to 25 per cent in gross final energy consumption in 2014; limitations on oil shale extraction to 20 million t/year; an efficiency improvement in the use of oil shale; investments in climate change mitigation and energy efficiency measures of more than EUR 700 million; and environmental taxation reaching 2.8 per cent of GDP. In addition, several strategies and plans are under preparation to achieve the Party's long-term targets, including the Estonian Low Carbon Road Map up to 2050, the Estonian National Development Plan of the Energy Sector up to 2030, the National Development Plan for the Use of Oil Shale 2016–2020 and the national Climate Change Adaptation Strategy up to 2030. Thus, Estonia projects further significant emission reductions and expects to fulfil its commitments for 2020.
5. The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from China and the Republic of Korea. The questions were on emission levels and trends in the energy and LULUCF sectors, and the specific measures to reduce GHG emissions in the industrial processes and agriculture sectors. In response, Estonia provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Estonia.

¹ <<http://unfccc.int/8819.php>>.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of Germany

1. The first MA of Germany took place on 4 June 2015. Germany was represented by Mr. Martin Weiß from the Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety.
2. Questions for Germany had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Australia, Brazil, China, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia and the United States. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Germany can be found on the IAR web page for Germany.¹
3. Mr. Weiß made an opening presentation, summarizing Germany's progress in the implementation of its emission reduction and removal commitments related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets. He explained that Germany, as a member State of the EU, has a target under the ESD to reduce its emissions in the non-ETS sectors by 14 per cent by 2020 compared with the 2005 level. In addition, Germany has a national target of reducing its GHG emissions by 40 per cent by 2020 compared with the 1990 level. He also described the targets for Germany's energy transition plan for the period up to 2050, which aims to reduce GHG emissions, increase the share of renewable energy and improve energy efficiency. GHG emissions are estimated to be 27 per cent lower in 2014 compared with 1990, a reduction that was achieved despite the economic growth of 39 per cent in the same period. All sectors contributed to these emission reductions, with highest absolute reductions in the energy sector and highest relative reductions in the waste sector as a result of the banning of landfilled waste.
4. The main PaMs that contributed to the reduction are the Renewable Energy Act, energy taxes, transport efficiency measures, building efficiency measures and corresponding support programmes and all EU-wide mitigation PaMs. In addition to emission reductions, the successful implementation of these PaMs led to a significant creation of jobs in the areas of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies. According to the latest projections, Germany can achieve an emission reduction of 33–34 per cent by 2020 with existing PaMs. To close the gap to its national target of a 40 per cent reduction, the Federal Cabinet adopted the Climate Action Programme 2020 in December 2014. The programme is also considered an important milestone towards reaching its 2050 target of an emission reduction of 80–95 per cent, as it outlines the process for the elaboration of the Climate Policy Plan 2050, to be developed by 2016. The development of the Climate Policy Plan will be underpinned by a broad dialogue and participation process during 2015–2016 and will focus on long-term climate targets.
5. The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from Brazil, China, Fiji, Japan, Maldives, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia and the United States. The questions were on: clarification regarding Germany's national target and the target under the ESD, including their comparability and the potential effects of a more ambitious national target on other EU member States; progress made in the optimization of the introduction of RES, including feed-in tariffs and the types of incentives for private households for installing solar energy generation devices; the PaMs to incentivize and protect investments for energy transformation; specifics of the PaMs affecting the waste sector; PaMs affecting shipping emissions; the status of implementation of PaMs in the Climate Action Programme; drivers of emission trends in recent years; the projected share of renewables and other energy sources in the energy mix by 2020 and the Party's experiences in comparing the national GHG emission inventory with external data.

¹ <<http://unfccc.int/8820.php>>.

Questions were also raised in relation to Germany's assessment of the social and economic consequences of response measures. In response, Germany provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Germany.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of Greece

1. The first MA of Greece took place on 4 June 2015. Greece was represented by Mr. Ioannis Ziomas, Advisor to the Minister of Environment, Energy and Climate Change.
2. Questions for Greece had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Brazil, China and the United States. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Greece can be found on the IAR web page for Greece.¹
3. Mr. Ziomas made an opening presentation, summarizing Greece's progress in the implementation of its emission reduction and removal commitments related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets. Under the Convention, Greece is committed to the EU joint economy-wide emission reduction target to achieve a 20 per cent reduction in emissions by 2020 compared with the 1990 (base year) level. The target for the EU and its member States is formalized in the 2020 EU climate and energy package, which includes the EU ETS and the ESD. Under the ESD, Greece has an emission reduction target of 4 per cent below the 2005 level by 2020 for the sectors covered by the ESD. In line with the EU approach to its target, Greece does not include emissions or removals from LULUCF sector in defining its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. The ESD also includes binding renewable energy goals and non-binding energy efficiency goals for each EU member State. Greece has a binding renewable energy goal of achieving an 18 per cent share of renewable energy in its gross total final energy consumption, which it voluntarily increased to 20 per cent. Regarding energy efficiency, Greece has a non-binding goal to limit its final energy consumption to 18.4 Mtoe by 2020.
4. To meet its 2020 targets, Greece has various PaMs in place, including the PaMs for the promotion of RES and the promotion of natural gas. The PaM for the promotion of RES includes Greece's national renewable energy action plan and a feed-in tariff for incentivizing the installation of renewable energy. Under the PaM for the promotion of natural gas, Greece undertook a number of actions from 1996 to 2013, such as maintaining no excise duty, developing natural gas infrastructure and encouraging fuel switching. Greece's emissions and removals for 2012 were estimated to be 5.8 per cent above the 1990 level excluding LULUCF, with the projections showing a slight decrease in emissions by 2020 compared with the 1990 level. Across the EU, it is expected that the market mechanism of the EU ETS will guarantee that emissions from the sectors covered by the EU ETS will be in line with the 2020 target of 21 per cent below the 2005 level. Under the ESD, Greece is expected to meet its emission reduction target as well as its renewable energy and energy efficiency goals.
5. The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from Brazil, China, India and the United States. The questions focused on: what domestic PaMs are in place to fulfil Greece's 2020 target for the non-ETS sectors; whether the economic situation in Greece has the potential to affect its climate change actions; whether Greece will continue to modify its feed-in tariff rates to encourage renewable energy deployment and use; how Greece plans to address the rising emissions from the transport sector; and Greece's use of biodiesel and whether it will consider the use of bioethanol. In response, Greece provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Greece.

¹ <<http://unfccc.int/8821.php>>.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of Hungary

1. The first MA of Hungary took place on 4 June 2015. Hungary was represented by Mr. Akos Lukacs, Head of Climate Policy Department, Ministry of National Development.
2. Questions for Hungary had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Brazil and China. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Hungary can be found on the IAR web page for Hungary.¹
3. Mr. Lukacs made an opening presentation, addressing the questions received prior to the working group session and the answers provided. He described the historical and projected impacts of climate change in Hungary for the period 1901–2100. In addition, he explained the emission trends in Hungary for the period 1990–2012. He then elaborated on the national circumstances of Hungary, which experienced a significant reduction (by 36 per cent during 1990–2012) in GHG emissions owing to the collapse of the central planning economic system. In the period after 1992, Hungary demonstrated a significant economic restructuring, reduction in energy intensity and decoupling of economic development from the emission trajectory.
4. Mr. Lukacs explained that, as a EU member State, since 2004 Hungary has been committed to achieving a joint unconditional quantified economy-wide emission reduction target of 20 per cent below the 1990 level by 2020. This target is formalized in the EU climate and energy package, which includes the EU ETS and the ESD. Under the ESD, Hungary has committed to a target of limiting its emissions growth to 10 per cent compared with the 2005 level by 2020. In 2012, emissions from sectors covered by the ESD were already 18 per cent below the 2005 level. Hungary appears to be on track to meet its target and is likely to overachieve it.
5. Regarding the progress made towards achieving the 2020 targets, it was acknowledged that a number of PaMs have been put in place by Hungary to address its joint EU commitments under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol. Hungary's major PaMs include its National Climate Change Strategies, the Decarbonisation Roadmap, the Green Investment Scheme and the measures to promote the use of RES, energy efficiency improvements and an increase in the use of biofuels.
6. The opening presentation was followed by questions from Algeria and China on the following: the projected GHG emissions by 2020; PaMs included in the emission projection scenario for the period ending in 2020; and institutional arrangements and financial provisions made for the implementation of those PaMs. In response, Hungary provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Hungary.

¹ <<http://unfccc.int/8822.php>>.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of Iceland

1. The first MA of Iceland took place on 4 June 2015. Iceland was represented by Mr. Hugi Ólafsson, Department of Oceans, Water and Climate, Ministry for the Environment and Natural Resources.
2. Questions for Iceland had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Brazil, Canada, China, the EU, New Zealand and the United States. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Iceland can be found on the IAR web page for Iceland.¹
3. Mr. Ólafsson made an opening presentation, summarizing Iceland's progress in the implementation of its emission reduction and removal commitments related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets. Mr. Ólafsson highlighted Iceland's unique GHG emission profile, where emissions from industrial processes are the major contributor to the total national GHG emissions without emissions from LULUCF. The total GHG emissions increased by 26 per cent from 1990 to 2012.
4. Mr. Ólafsson noted that Iceland, jointly with the EU, participates in efforts to reach the economy-wide emission reduction target for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol of reducing GHG emissions by 20 per cent by 2020 compared with the 2005 level. Iceland intends to contribute to the achievement of this target by participating in the EU ETS and by implementing mitigation actions in the non-ETS sectors. The mitigation action plan that Iceland has put in place aims to reduce national GHG emissions, and in particular GHG emissions from non-ETS sectors, by 20 per cent by 2020 compared with the 2005 level. Iceland has identified significant mitigation potential in afforestation and revegetation as well as in the transport and fisheries sectors.
5. The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from China and India. These questions were on the PaMs targeted at the reduction of GHG emissions from heavy industry and research on hydrogen vehicles. In response, Iceland provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Iceland.

¹ <<http://unfccc.int/8823.php>>.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of Ireland

1. The first MA of Ireland took place on 4 June 2015. Ireland was represented by Ms. Petra Woods, Assistant Principal Officer, Climate Policy Section, Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government.
2. Questions for Ireland had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Brazil, China and New Zealand. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Ireland can be found on the IAR web page for Ireland.¹
3. Ms. Woods made an opening presentation, summarizing Ireland's progress in implementation towards the achievement of emission reductions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.
4. Ms. Woods presented Ireland's target under the Convention as a contribution to the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target of the EU and its member States to reduce GHG emissions by 20 per cent by 2020 compared with the 1990 level. In this context, some 27 per cent of Ireland's GHG emissions are covered and regulated by the EU ETS, with no specific target for Ireland but with an overall and decreasing cap set at the EU level to achieve an absolute emission reduction in the covered sectors of 21 per cent relative to the 2005 level by 2020. In addition, Ireland has a target for the non-ETS sectors to reduce GHG emissions by 20 per cent relative to the 2005 level.
5. In her presentation, Ms. Woods highlighted that Ireland is making progress in its contribution to the joint EU emission reduction target, including through the possible use of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention. Key PaMs put in place to achieve Ireland's targets include: a carbon tax, in place since 2009; private car taxation based on CO₂ emissions, in place since 2008; feed-in tariffs for renewable energy; improved building standards; and afforestation and improved land management. In addition, Ireland is focusing on agricultural research since the agriculture sector is responsible for about 45 per cent of Ireland's GHG emissions from the non-ETS sectors.
6. The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from Brazil, India and New Zealand. The questions were on: the quantification of the effects of Ireland's PaMs; Ireland's plans to use clean development mechanism (CDM) credits to comply with its targets and whether it restricts the purchase of CDM credits to specific developing countries; and Ireland's smarter travel policy in the context of reducing GHG emissions from the transport sector. In response, Ireland provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Ireland.

¹ <<http://unfccc.int/8824.php>>.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of Japan

1. The first MA of Japan took place on 4 June 2015. Japan was represented by Mr. Hideaki Mizukoshi, Deputy Director-General, International Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
2. Questions for Japan had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Australia, Belgium, Brazil, China, the EU, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Japan can be found on the IAR web page for Japan.¹
3. Mr. Mizukoshi made an opening presentation, summarizing Japan's progress in the implementation of its emission reduction and removal commitments related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.
4. Mr. Mizukoshi presented Japan's GHG emission trends by sector and by gas and explained how they are linked to changes in national circumstances, more specifically the Great East Japan Earthquake, which led to the shutdown of Japan's 48 nuclear power stations. He also explained how changes in national circumstances modified the trend in electricity supply sources, the energy consumption pattern and the GHG emission intensity of the economy.
5. Furthermore, Mr. Mizukoshi reported that Japan achieved its emission reduction target for the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol using removals by forests and other carbon sinks, as well as units from mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol. He then presented Japan's quantified economy-wide GHG emission reduction target for 2020 and its underlying assumptions, followed by emission projections by sector and by gas for up to 2020. He explained the main PaMs on which Japan relies to reduce emissions (the Basic Environment Law and Basic Environment Plan, and the Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures) and presented the joint crediting mechanism that Japan plans to use to achieve its 2020 target.
6. The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Fiji, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom and the United States. The questions were on: Japan's revision of its 2020 target (3.8 per cent below the 2005 emission level) and how Japan will ensure that the target will not be weakened; Japan's participation in the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol; civil-society actions, a low-carbon society and regional development; Japan's plans for the future use of its nuclear energy production capacity; Japan's strategy for reducing emissions from shipping; the estimated quantitative mitigation effects of Japan's PaMs and the PaMs that are expected to contribute the most to reducing emissions; and the joint crediting mechanism (the rationale behind it, how credits would be shared among Parties, and the independent nature of the verification of, and accounting rules for, the mechanism). Questions were also raised in relation to the Party's assessment of the social and economic consequences of its response measures. In response, Japan provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Japan.

¹ <<http://unfccc.int/8825.php>>.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of Liechtenstein

1. The first MA of Liechtenstein took place on 5 June 2015. Liechtenstein was represented by Ms. Heike Summer, Office of Environment.
2. Questions for Liechtenstein had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Brazil, China, the EU and the Netherlands. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Liechtenstein can be found on the IAR web page for Liechtenstein.¹
3. Ms. Summer made an opening presentation, summarizing Liechtenstein's progress in the implementation of its emission reduction and removal commitments related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets. She outlined the national circumstances of Liechtenstein, which is a very small country with small and medium-sized enterprises and an export-oriented economy. She explained that, although its impact on global emissions is insignificant, Liechtenstein takes its commitments regarding climate change seriously. Liechtenstein's economy-wide emission reduction target corresponds to a 20 per cent emission reduction by 2020 compared with the 1990 level. Although Liechtenstein experienced significant economic and population growth, by 230 and 25 per cent, respectively, between 1990 and 2012, the emission level in 2012 was slightly below the level in 1990.
4. Given that Liechtenstein's energy sector contributed 84 per cent of its total GHG emissions in 2012, Liechtenstein's PaMs are targeted mainly at that sector. The most important supporting legislation includes: the Emissions Trading Act, which stipulates Liechtenstein's participation in the EU ETS; the Energy Efficiency Act, which regulates financial support for energy efficiency measures and measures to increase the share of RES; and the Carbon Dioxide Act. A new version of the National Climate Strategy is expected by the end of 2015. In addition, Liechtenstein has been investing in photovoltaic installations since 2008, resulting in an installed capacity increase from 1,170 MWh in 2009 to 15,550 MWh in 2014. Other measures that are specific to the national circumstances of Liechtenstein include the commissioning of a wood-fired power station and a steam pipeline from a waste incineration plant in neighbouring Switzerland. Regarding forests, Ms. Summer explained that wooded area comprises 41 per cent of Liechtenstein's total area and that most of the forest is protected forest with provisions that prohibit deforestation.
5. The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from Brazil, China, the Netherlands and New Zealand. The questions related to: Liechtenstein's plans to use units from market-based mechanisms to achieve its emission reduction targets; additional measures planned to achieve its targets; the relationship between its target under the Convention and that under the Kyoto Protocol; the implementation status and expected effect of its infrastructure measures relating to railways; and the contribution of Liechtenstein's mitigation actions to the observed trend in the emission intensity of its economy. In response, Liechtenstein provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Liechtenstein.

¹ <<http://unfccc.int/8826.php>>.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of Lithuania

1. The first MA of Lithuania took place on 5 June 2015. Lithuania was represented by Ms. Stasile Znutiene, Ministry of Environment.
2. Questions for Lithuania had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by China. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Lithuania can be found on the IAR web page for Lithuania.¹
3. Ms. Znutiene made an opening presentation, summarizing Lithuania's progress in implementation towards the achievement of emission reductions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets. GHG emissions excluding the LULUCF sector in Lithuania in 2012 showed a decrease of 55.6 per cent compared with the 1990 level, while GDP increased by 25 per cent over the same period, indicating a decoupling of GHG emissions from economic growth. According to Ms. Znutiene, Lithuania overachieved its emission reduction target for the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol.
4. Ms. Znutiene presented Lithuania's 2020 targets at a disaggregated level, covering its targets under the EU ETS and for sectors outside the EU ETS, as well as targets for renewable energy, biofuels in transport and improvements in energy efficiency. According to historical data and current GHG emission projections, Lithuania is on track to meet its targets. By 2012 energy consumption in Lithuania had reduced by almost 5 per cent compared with the 2009 level, while nearly 21.7 per cent of the total energy consumed came from RES, against the target of 23 per cent by 2020. For the non-ETS sectors, Lithuania is on track to meet its 2020 target with the use of additional measures. Key PaMs are in place to ensure the achievement of Lithuania's 2020 targets, including the overarching National Strategy for Climate Change Management Policy for the period 2013–2050, the Action Plan to operationalize the Strategy for the period 2013–2020, and sector-specific PaMs, as well as related economic instruments and financial support mechanisms.
5. The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from Brazil, China, India and the Republic of Korea. The questions were on: Lithuania's further plans and policies to reduce emissions from the transport and agriculture sectors; the key drivers for the 56 per cent decrease in GHG emissions by 2012 compared with the 1990 level; the main reasons for the sharp decrease in GHG emissions during the period 1990–1992; the coverage of tariff subsidies as an economic instrument; and the development of RES, including the institutional mechanism in place and specific policies on biofuel. In response, Lithuania provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Lithuania.

¹ <<http://unfccc.int/8870.php>>.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of Malta

1. The first MA of Malta took place on 5 June 2015. Malta was represented by Ms. Simone Borg, Ambassador of the Ministry for Sustainable Development, the Environment and Climate Change, and Ms. Claire Qoul from the same ministry.

2. Questions for Malta had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Brazil and China. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Malta can be found on the IAR web page for Malta.¹

3. Ms. Borg made an opening presentation, summarizing Malta's progress in implementation towards the achievement of emission reductions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets. She elaborated on the national circumstances of Malta, which are key to explaining the emission profile of Malta and the country's limited potential in the development of RES. The GHG emission intensity decreased by 56 per cent in 2012 compared with the 1990 level, while national GDP per capita increased by 260 per cent, indicating a decoupling of GHG emissions from economic growth in Malta.

4. Ms. Qoul presented Malta's target for 2020 in the context of the EU climate and energy package, with an emphasis on Malta's emission reduction target for sectors outside the EU ETS. As a member State of the EU, Malta has a target under the ESD to limit the growth of its emissions in the non-ETS sectors by 5 per cent by 2020 compared with the 2005 level. Despite the limited mitigation potential in Malta, the existing PaMs in the transport, agriculture and waste sectors are projected to produce mitigation effects that will keep Malta on track to meet its 2020 target for sectors outside the EU ETS. In addition, Ms. Qoul elaborated on the Party's PaMs in electricity generation, which will make a major contribution to the overall GHG emission reduction in Malta in the lead-up to 2030.

5. The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from Algeria, Botswana and China. These questions were on the limited potential for the development of large-scale and centralized RES and of distributed RES, and the drivers of the decrease in GHG emissions during 2015–2016. A point was also raised on Malta's financial support for the efforts of developing countries to tackle climate change. In response, Malta provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Malta.

¹ <<http://unfccc.int/8827.php>>.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of Monaco

1. The first MA of Monaco took place on 5 June 2015. Monaco was represented by Mr. Patrick Rolland, Department of the Environment.
2. Questions for Monaco had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Brazil, China, the EU and the Netherlands. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Monaco can be found on the IAR web page for Monaco.²
3. Mr. Rolland made an opening presentation, summarizing Monaco's progress in the implementation of its emission reduction and removal commitments related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets. He explained the national circumstances of Monaco, which is a very small country and a net importer of energy. Energy is the main source of GHG emissions in Monaco, contributing more than 90 per cent of its total emissions and originating in equal shares from waste incineration, buildings and transport. Since 2000 a gradual decrease in emissions has been observed, which led to emissions in 2012 being 13 per cent lower than the base year level, compared with its target of an 8 per cent emission reduction for the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. The main PaMs contributing to the emission decrease include: a cap on the annual waste capacity of the waste incineration plant; urban renewal; the banning of domestic fuel boilers in new buildings; and the clean mobility policy.
4. Regarding its mitigation targets under the Convention, Monaco is committed to reducing its emissions by 30 per cent by 2020 and by 80 per cent by 2050 compared with the 1990 level, and to achieving carbon neutrality by 2050. LULUCF is not accounted for as it comprises only 0.04 per cent of Monaco's total annual emissions. In addition to its climate commitments, Monaco is also committed to increasing energy efficiency in buildings by 20 per cent, to achieving a 20 per cent share of RES in its final energy production and to keeping electricity consumption stable by 2020. To achieve those targets, Monaco implemented its Energy and Climate Action Plan. According to its GHG emission projections, meeting its targets by 2020 will not be ensured by domestic emission reductions alone. Hence, Monaco is currently defining and implementing additional PaMs to achieve its 2020 and longer-term targets, including: the prevention of waste production and the renewal of the waste treatment facility; the promotion of clean vehicles, soft mobility and infrastructure for intra-urban logistics; and, in buildings, the gradual substitution of fossil fuels for renewable energy along with energy efficiency measures.
5. The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from Brazil, China, India, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea and the United Republic of Tanzania. The questions related to: PaMs to reduce emissions from transport; PaMs to increase the share of biofuels; subsidies for domestic households; measures to reduce electricity consumption, also targeting the import of electricity; emission trends in the most recent years; Monaco's participation in activities related to reducing emissions from international aviation; and how emission reduction efforts in Monaco are influenced by its dependency on international and cross-border cooperation. In response, Monaco provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Monaco.

² <<http://unfccc.int/8828.php>>.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of Norway

1. The first MA of Norway took place on 5 June 2015. Norway was represented by Mr. Peer Stiansen, Senior Adviser, Ministry of Climate and Environment.
2. Questions for Norway had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Brazil, Canada, China, the EU, New Zealand, Switzerland and the United States. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Norway can be found on the IAR web page for Norway.¹
3. Mr. Stiansen made an opening presentation, summarizing Norway's progress in implementation towards the achievement of emission reductions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.
4. Under the Convention, Norway made a commitment to reduce its GHG emissions by 30 per cent by 2020 compared with the 1990 level. This target will be reached by Norway through its commitment for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, with average annual emissions over the period 2013–2020 projected to be at 84 per cent of the 1990 level. Mr. Stiansen highlighted Norway's long-term objective to become a low-emission society and reach carbon neutrality by 2050 (2030 if part of an ambitious new global climate agreement).
5. In his presentation Mr. Stiansen outlined that Norway is on track to achieve its emission reduction target under the Convention. Achieving it will require enhanced domestic efforts as well as the use of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention, both by purchasing assigned amount units and certified emission reductions/emission reduction units through the EU ETS and by purchasing CDM credits through the Norwegian purchase programme.
6. With regard to Norway's key domestic PaMs, Mr. Stiansen stated that Norway is building its climate change policy based on a comprehensive set of PaMs, with some 80 per cent of its emissions being already subject to fiscal and economic instruments (carbon taxes and/or emissions trading). Most notable in the Norwegian policy mix are CO₂ taxes in the transport sector and the offshore petroleum sector, equivalent taxes on hydrofluorocarbons/perfluorocarbons, and the EU ETS, which covers more than 50 per cent of Norway's domestic emissions. In addition, Mr. Stiansen emphasized the importance of advancing CO₂ capture and storage technologies for achieving Norway's long-term goal of reaching carbon neutrality.
7. The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from Brazil, China, the EU, Fiji, India, Japan, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, Samoa, South Africa, Switzerland and the United States. These questions were related to: success factors and the quantification of the effects of PaMs in Norway, in particular relating to fiscal and economic instruments; the application of renewable energies in the energy mix in the energy and transport sectors; the Norwegian purchase programme for CDM credits, its volume and its purchase criteria; and emissions and removals from the land sector. In response, Norway provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Norway.

¹ <<http://unfccc.int/8829.php>>.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of Poland

1. The first MA of Poland took place on 5 June 2015. Poland was represented by Ms. Sylwia Waśniewska, Institute of Environmental Protection.

2. Questions for Poland had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Brazil, China, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland and the United States. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Poland can be found on the IAR web page for Poland.¹

3. Ms. Waśniewska made an opening presentation, summarizing Poland's progress in the implementation of its emission reduction and removal commitments related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets. GHG emissions in Poland had decreased by 29 per cent by 2012 compared with the base year level. Thus, Poland's emissions are well below its target for the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, which corresponds to an emission reduction of 6 per cent compared with the base year level. While emissions decreased, GDP increased significantly over the same period, signalling a decoupling of GDP from emission growth, owing to economic and technological changes and a significant drop in the emission intensity of Poland's energy use. Poland is committed to contributing to the target of the EU under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol of a 20 per cent reduction in emissions by 2020 compared with the 1990 level. In accordance with the ESD, Poland has a target to limit the growth in its emissions from the non-ETS sectors to 14 per cent by 2020 compared with the 2005 level (+14 per cent). In addition, Ms. Waśniewska explained Poland's targets regarding the share of renewables in its final energy consumption, the share of biofuels in transport fuel, and energy efficiency.

4. According to its GHG emission projections, Poland expects emission levels that are 32 per cent lower in 2020 and 36 per cent lower in 2030 than the base year level, with emissions from energy and agriculture expected to decrease the most. Also, emissions from the non-ETS sectors are expected to stay well below the target trajectory, reflecting the target under the ESD for 2020. Thus, Poland expects to meet its emission reduction targets with domestic measures only. Ms. Waśniewska presented the key elements of the Polish climate policy, including its main strategies, the Energy Policy of Poland until 2030, the Renewable Energy Sources Act and the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan. In addition, she explained that the energy policy is currently being updated. It will be extended to 2050 and will be published in 2016. She further explained that the National Programme for the Development of a Low-Emission Economy, which aims to identify key areas for emission reductions, will be published in 2015.

5. The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from Australia, Brazil, China, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia and the United States. Questions were raised regarding: the envisaged shares of different energy sources including nuclear energy in Poland's final energy consumption by 2020 and 2030 according to the new energy policy; whether some of the PaMs included in the new energy policy are expected to show a mitigation effect before 2020; the effect of Poland's PaMs; specific PaMs targeting emissions from coal use; the economic feasibility of CO₂ capture and storage in Poland; PaMs in the non-ETS sectors; and Poland's use of units from market-based mechanisms to achieve its targets. Questions were also raised in relation to Poland's assessment of the social and economic consequences of its response measures. In response,

¹ <<http://unfccc.int/8830.php>>.

Poland provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Poland.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of Romania

1. The first MA of Romania took place on 5 June 2015. Romania was represented by Ms. Alina Boldea from the Directorate General for European Affairs and International Relations.
2. Questions for Romania had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Brazil and China. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Romania can be found on the IAR web page for Romania.¹
3. Ms. Boldea made an opening presentation, summarizing Romania's progress in the implementation of its emission reduction and removal commitments related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets. Under the Convention, Romania participates in the EU joint economy-wide emission reduction target to achieve a 20 per cent reduction in emissions by 2020 compared with the 1990 (base year) level. The target for the EU and its member States is formalized in the EU climate and energy package, which includes the EU ETS and the ESD. Under the ESD, Romania has a target of limiting emission growth to 19 per cent above the 2005 level by 2020 (+19 per cent) from sectors covered by the ESD. In line with the EU approach to its target, Romania does not include emissions or removals from the LULUCF sector in defining its quantified economy-wide target. The ESD also includes binding renewable energy goals and non-binding energy efficiency goals for each member State. For Romania, it specifies a binding renewable energy goal of a 24 per cent renewable energy share in its gross total final energy consumption. Regarding energy efficiency, Romania has a non-binding goal to achieve 30.32 Mtoe of primary energy consumption by 2020.
4. The key policy framework related to climate change in Romania is the National Strategy for Climate Change 2013–2020, which addresses the achievement of Romania's national objectives and greenhouse gas emission targets for 2020, as well as the adaptation measures needed to allow society and ecosystems to adapt to climate change. Specifically, the National Strategy takes into account relevant EU policies, such as the EU climate and energy package referred to in paragraph 5 above. Romania's total GHG emissions excluding emissions and removals from LULUCF decreased by 49.5 per cent between 1990 and 2011, with projections showing an emission increase up to 2020. Across the EU, it is expected that the market mechanism of the EU ETS will guarantee that emissions from sectors under this scheme (mainly large point sources such as power plants and industrial facilities) will achieve the 2020 target of 21 per cent below the 2005 level. Under the ESD, Romania is expected to meet its emission reduction target as well as its renewable energy and energy efficiency goals.
5. The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from China and the Republic of Korea. The questions were related to the drivers of Romania's projected increase in GHG emissions and the impact of the EU ETS, energy efficiency and renewable energy deployment on emission reductions. In response, Romania provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Romania.

¹ <<http://unfccc.int/8831.php>>.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of the Russian Federation

1. The first MA of the Russian Federation took place on 5 June 2015. The Russian Federation was represented by Ms. Dinara Gershinkova, Deputy Head of Special and Scientific Programmes, Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring
2. Questions for the Russian Federation had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Brazil, China, the EU, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by the Russian Federation can be found on the IAR web page for the Russian Federation.¹
3. Ms. Gershinkova made an opening presentation, summarizing the Russian Federation's progress towards the achievement of its emission limitation and reduction commitment related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets. Ms. Gershinkova initially referred to the questions received prior to the working group session and the answers provided. She then described how the target for the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol has been overachieved by a large margin, in particular owing to the adoption of legislation for energy efficiency improvement and renewable energy development and the results delivered by these policies. Ms. Gershinkova emphasized the observed decoupling of emission growth from economic growth in the country since 2000, which is also a result of increased energy efficiency and the structural economic changes that occurred in the Russian Federation.
4. Ms. Gershinkova also provided details of the Russian Federation's target under the Convention, which corresponds to the limitation of emissions to a level of no more than 75.0 per cent of the 1990 level by 2020. She described the action plan for 2014–2017 adopted by the Government containing economy-wide measures that support the achievement of this target, such as State regulations on GHG emissions in various economic sectors, including carbon market mechanisms, and indicated that the LULUCF sector is not included in the target. She further elaborated on PaMs in the LULUCF sector, highlighting the importance of this sector and its contribution to addressing climate change in the Russian Federation, and the implementation of a wide range of measures for the sector for the period 2013–2020.
5. Ms. Gershinkova indicated that the Russian Federation is on track to achieve its target under the Convention, which is supported by different emission projection scenarios developed by independent groups. In the “with additional measures” scenario, which involves measures such as CO₂ capture and storage, the Russian Federation would achieve a level of GHG emissions corresponding to 66.9 per cent of the 1990 level, which is below the 75.0 per cent specified in the target. She also mentioned that in different emissions scenarios for the period 2010–2050, the net CO₂ removals by forests in the Russian Federation decrease gradually. Finally, Ms. Gershinkova referred to the Russian Federation's submission on 31 March 2015 of its intended nationally determined contribution, which aims to allow the country to move forward on the path of low-carbon development compatible with the long-term objective of the Convention to stay below the 2 °C increase in the global average temperature.
6. The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from Australia, Brazil, China, the EU, Germany, India, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia and South Africa. These questions were on: the actions taken to reverse the

¹ <<http://unfccc.int/8832.php>>.

trend of growing emissions in recent years; the list of quantitative details of the measures with the greatest mitigation potential; quantitative estimates of mitigation effects of domestic PaMs and the intended use of Kyoto Protocol units in achieving the 2020 target; the drivers for the increase in net removals in the LULUCF sector since 1994 and relevant actions; the information on the action plan 2014–2017 and its key measures to meet the 2020 target. Further questions were on: the PaM put in place to achieve the target of reducing the energy intensity of the economy by 12 per cent by 2020 compared with the 2007; the programmes implemented and the specific consideration of new technologies in the Russian Federation to increase the share of renewable energy in road transportation by up to 35 per cent by 2030 and the share of renewable energy in electricity production by up to 4.5 per cent by 2020; the differences in the role of local governments and the central government in the reduction of GHG emissions; the contribution of energy efficiency improvements as the major driver to the total emission reductions in the country; and the road map or time schedule for applying additional carbon pricing policies or measures, such as carbon markets and carbon taxation, and whether these will be implemented before or after 2020.

7. There were specific questions on reporting, such as the limited reporting on the assessment of the mitigation impact of the key PaMs and their aggregated effect in the biennial report. Questions were also raised in relation to the Party's assessment of the social and economic consequences of response measures. In response, the Russian Federation provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for the Russian Federation.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of Slovakia

1. The first MA of Slovakia took on 5 June 2015. Slovakia was represented by Ms. Helena Princova from the Ministry of the Environment.
2. Questions for Slovakia had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Brazil and China. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Slovakia can be found on the IAR web page for Slovakia.¹
3. Ms. Princova made an opening presentation, summarizing Slovakia's progress in implementation of its emission reduction and removal commitments related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets. She elaborated on the national circumstances of Slovakia, which is a small landlocked country and a member State of the EU. She explained that Slovakia's target for the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol was overachieved, with emissions 41.7 per cent lower in 2012 than in 1990. This was achieved mainly through stricter legislation, by introducing best available technologies and by fuel-switching from coal and oil to natural gas. Altogether, this led to a decoupling of economic growth from the level of GHG emissions in the period 1990–2012, during which the emission intensity of Slovakia's gross domestic product decreased by 68 per cent. This trend continued during the economic crisis in the late 2000s, with emission intensity decreasing by 36 per cent between 2005 and 2012. In 2012, energy remained the most significant sector in terms of GHG emissions, with a share of 69.6 per cent of Slovakia's total emissions, and within that sector emissions from transport showed the largest increase.
4. Slovakia is committed to contributing to the target of the EU under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol of a 20 per cent reduction in emissions by 2020 compared with the 1990 levels. In accordance with the ESD, Slovakia has a target to limit the growth in its emissions from the non-ETS sectors to 13 per cent by 2020 compared with the 2005 level (+13 per cent). The PaMs in place to achieve that target focus on improvements in energy efficiency and the increase of the share of renewables. The PaMs include: the National Reform Programme and its Action Plan, with targeted sectoral policies, including climate and energy policies; the National Environmental Strategy; the Energy Security Strategy; taxation of energy products and electricity; the Action Plan for Energy Efficiency; the National Action Plan for Biomass Use; the National Renewable Energy Action Plan; the Concept of Energy Efficiency in Buildings; the Waste Act; and the implementation of several EU-wide measures. According to Slovakia's GHG emission projections, total emissions, taking into account implemented and adopted PaMs, are expected to decrease by 12.1 per cent by 2020 compared with the 2005 level. Thus, Slovakia considers that it is on its way to achieving its 2020 target for emissions from the non-ETS sectors. In addition, Ms. Princova explained that the EU and its member States are committed to a binding target of a reduction in domestic GHG emissions of at least 40 per cent by 2030 compared with the 1990 level.
5. The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from China and the Republic of Korea. The questions were related to Slovakia's renewable energy target, PaMs in place to reduce emissions from international aviation and shipping, and the target for the sectors covered by the EU ETS. In response, Slovakia provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Slovakia.

¹ <<http://unfccc.int/8833.php>>.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of Slovenia

1. The first MA of Slovenia took place on 5 June 2015. Slovenia was represented by Mr. Uros Vajgl from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment.
2. Questions for Slovenia had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Brazil and China. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Slovenia can be found on the IAR web page for Slovenia.¹
3. Mr. Vajgl made an opening presentation, summarizing Slovenia's progress in the implementation of emission reduction and removal commitments related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets. He elaborated on the national circumstances of Slovenia, which is a small country and a member State of the EU. Slovenia already experienced warming of 1.7 °C between 1961 and 2011 and, according to climate scenarios, expects significant climate change impacts by 2050, including a further increase in temperature and an increased occurrence of extreme weather events like floods. Mr. Vajgl explained that Slovenia achieved its target for the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, an emission reduction of 8 per cent compared with the 1986 (base year) level, owing partly to a decoupling of economic growth from the level of GHG emissions in the period 1990–2012, during which the emission intensity of Slovenia's gross domestic product fell by 40 per cent. He further explained that the biggest emission reductions were achieved in industry and transport and that the economic crisis also contributed to those reductions.
4. Slovenia is committed to contributing to the target of the EU under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol of a reduction in emissions of 20 per cent by 2020 compared with the 1990 level. In accordance with the ESD, Slovenia has a target to limit the growth in its emissions from the non-ETS sectors to 5 per cent by 2020 compared with the 2005 level (+5 per cent). According to its GHG emission projections, emissions from the non-ETS sectors, including the effect of implemented and adopted PaMs, are expected to be close to the trajectory of Slovenia's target under the ESD. Mr. Vajgl explained that one of the main challenges regarding future emission reductions is the transport sector, which contributes 30 per cent of Slovenia's total emissions and is the sector where half of the emission reductions required for the non-ETS sectors needs to happen. Such challenges relate to Slovenia being a transit country with dispersed settlements and daily migration flows. Mr. Vajgl also explained that additional PaMs will be needed for Slovenia to meet its target under the ESD; to this end, in 2014 Slovenia adopted the Operational Programme for Reducing GHG Emissions until 2020 with a View to 2030. The programme covers the non-ETS sectors, sets indicative sectoral targets and includes a list of measures to be implemented. Mr. Vajgl emphasized that the programme includes a target trajectory that 'overshoots' the target for 2020, which is necessary because of uncertainties in the transport sector and the need to facilitate the achievement of the 2030 target.
5. The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from Brazil, China and India. The questions related to PaMs encouraging the use of RES and any related support schemes, and specific PaMs to deal with emissions from transit in the transport sector. In response, Slovenia provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Slovenia.

¹ <<http://unfccc.int/8834.php>>.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of Ukraine

1. The first MA of Ukraine took place on 5 June 2015. Ukraine was represented by Ms. Elena Balbekova, Deputy Director of the Climate Policy Department, Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources.
2. Questions for Ukraine had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Brazil, China, the EU and Sweden. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Ukraine can be found on the IAR web page for Ukraine.¹
3. Ms. Balbekova made an opening presentation, summarizing Ukraine's progress towards the achievement of its emission limitation and reduction commitment related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets. Ms. Balbekova initially described the new institutional arrangements related to climate change in the country, including the national inventory system of Ukraine. She explained the GHG emission trends since 1990 and highlighted the importance of the energy sector's contribution to the national emissions, which has driven the observed trend of reduction in these emissions.
4. Referring to Ukraine's target under the Convention, Ms. Balbekova provided information on Ukraine's emission limitation commitment for participating in the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol to an emission level 24 per cent below the 1990 level by 2020. She described the policy framework and cross-sectoral measures for climate change inscribed in Ukraine's new strategy for sustainable development and the national action plan on the implementation of the association agreement with the European Union, highlighting measures in the energy, industry and forestry sectors, and provided information on the impacts of the key mitigation actions. Ms. Balbekova provided information on the key assumptions on GDP and fuel consumption used in the three GHG emission projection scenarios presented in Ukraine's sixth national communication and first biennial report and the results of these scenarios in terms of GHG emissions by sector. Finally, Ms. Balbekova provided a summary of the questions received prior to the working group session and the answers provided.
5. The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from Australia, Brazil, China and the Republic of Korea. These questions were on: the tax code policy with regard to reductions in land tax and income tax for renewable energy businesses and the renewable energy action plan and whether they were related or separate policies; the plans to assess the economic feasibility of potentially increasing the level of ambition vis-à-vis development needs; the reasons for the many changes in the removal trends in the LULUCF sector; the economic and ecological appropriateness of the development of renewable energy; the possible additional measures to address climate change issues; and the assessment of how much of the economic growth will be sacrificed in the "with measures" and "with additional measures" emission scenarios compared with the baseline scenario or the "without measures" scenario. In response, Ukraine provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Ukraine.

¹ <<http://unfccc.int/8835.php>>.

Summary report on multilateral assessment of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

1. The first MA of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland took place on 5 June 2015. The United Kingdom was represented by Mr. Ben Lyon, Department of Energy & Climate Change.

2. Questions for the United Kingdom had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Australia, Brazil, China, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia and the United States. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by the United Kingdom can be found on the IAR web page for the United Kingdom.¹

3. Mr. Lyon made an opening presentation, summarizing the United Kingdom's progress in the implementation of its emission reduction and removal commitments related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

4. He presented the United Kingdom's target under the Convention (20 per cent reduction in emissions by 2020 compared with the 1990 level) and targets for the first and second commitment periods of the Kyoto Protocol (12.5 per cent reduction in emissions by 2012 compared with the base year level and a contribution to the joint commitment of the member States of EU of a 20 per cent reduction in emissions by 2020 compared with the base year level, respectively), as well as the United Kingdom's contribution to the binding (20 per cent reduction in emissions by 2020 compared with the 1990 level) and conditional (30 per cent reduction in emissions by 2020 compared with the 1990 level) EU targets. He also presented the United Kingdom's binding emission reduction target of 80 per cent below the 1990 level by 2050, enshrined in the Climate Change Act (2008).

5. Mr. Lyon further presented information on the United Kingdom's national circumstances (population, energy demand and production, and GDP), followed by information on progress made towards achieving the United Kingdom's targets. More specifically, he reported on GHG emission trends as well as GHG emissions by sector and by gas for 2012. The presentation also detailed total and sectoral GHG emission projections for 2030, including all implemented and adopted policies and measures. Furthermore, total and sectoral GHG emissions avoided as a result of the implementation of PaMs were reported by year (2009–2030). Finally, brief information on domestic adaptation and on the United Kingdom's International Climate Fund financing activities was presented.

6. The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from Australia, Brazil, China, Fiji, Japan, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia and the United States. The questions were on: the impact of GHG emission reduction efforts on GDP; GHG emission trends in the waste and transport sectors; PaMs related to future technological development, the production of renewable energy, the built environment, transportation and domestic and international shipping; and the comparability of the United Kingdom's GHG emission reduction targets (domestic, EU, Kyoto Protocol and Convention) and the progress made so far in meeting them. Questions were also raised in relation to the United Kingdom's assessment of the social and economic consequences of its response measures. In response, the United Kingdom provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for the United Kingdom.

¹ <<http://unfccc.int/8836.php>>.

Annex II

Guiding questions to monitor and evaluate progress made in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

1. Where are we in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAPs)?
 2. How are stakeholders involved in the formulation and implementation of NAPs and what are the existing institutional arrangements?
 3. What support is available for the process to formulate and implement NAPs?
 4. What best practices have emerged and what lessons have been learned from the process to formulate and implement NAPs?
 5. Monitoring and evaluation and reporting related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs
 6. Overall assessment of effectiveness and the 'way forward' in order to make recommendations based on the monitoring and evaluation of progress in accordance with paragraph 37 of decision 5/CP.17.
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United Nations

FCCC/SBI/2015/10/Add.1

Framework Convention on
Climate ChangeDistr.: General
16 July 2015

Original: English

Subsidiary Body for Implementation**Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its
forty-second session, held in Bonn from 1 to 11 June 2015****Addendum****Draft decisions forwarded for consideration and adoption by the
Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as
the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol****Contents**

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Draft decision -/CP.21

Terms of reference for the intermediate review of the Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decision 15/CP.18,

Recognizing the progress made by Parties, international organizations and civil society in planning, coordinating and implementing activities relating to all the elements of Article 6 of the Convention – education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information, and international cooperation on these matters,

Also recognizing that ensuring the availability of sufficient financial and technical resources continues to be a challenge for the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention for Parties, in particular African countries, the least developed countries and small island developing States,

Reaffirming the importance of taking into account gender aspects and the need to promote the effective engagement of children, youth, the elderly, women, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, local communities and non-governmental organizations in activities related to Article 6 of the Convention,

Re-emphasizing the importance of building and strengthening the skills and capacities of national focal points for Article 6 of the Convention, including by continuing to facilitate a regular exchange of views, good practices and lessons learned through the organization of workshops, videoconferences and activities at the international, regional and national levels,

Recalling the invitation to multilateral and bilateral institutions and organizations, including operating entities of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, as appropriate, to provide financial support for the activities relating to the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention,

Also recalling the Lima Ministerial Declaration on Education and Awareness-raising,¹ which stresses that education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information, knowledge and international cooperation play a fundamental role in meeting the ultimate objective of the Convention and in promoting climate-resilient sustainable development,

1. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to launch the intermediate review of the implementation of the Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention at its forty-fourth session (May 2016) on the basis of the terms of reference contained in the annex, with a view to the review being completed by December 2016;
2. *Encourages* United Nations organizations, in particular the members of the United Nations Alliance on Climate Change Education, Training and Public Awareness, to submit information on the results of their activities, including reports from relevant regional and subregional workshops, as appropriate, in order to support the implementation of the Doha work programme;
3. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to report on the progress made in providing financial support and implementing activities to contribute to the implementation of the Doha work programme;

¹ Decision 19/CP.20.

4. *Invites* multilateral and bilateral institutions and organizations, the private sector and donors to report on financial resources provided to support the activities relating to the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention;
5. *Requests* the secretariat:
 - (a) To prepare a report on the progress made, as well as emerging gaps, needs, and recommendations by Parties, admitted observer organizations and other stakeholders in implementing the Doha work programme as input to the intermediate review, as specified in paragraph 5 of the terms of reference contained in the annex, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its forty-fourth session;
 - (b) To continue facilitating a regular exchange of views, good practices and lessons learned among national focal points for Article 6 of the Convention;
 - (c) To continue collaborating with admitted observer organizations and other stakeholders and the members of the United Nations Alliance on Climate Change Education, Training and Public Awareness so as to catalyse action on Article 6 of the Convention;
6. *Also requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

Annex

Terms of reference for the intermediate review of the progress made in the implementation of the Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention

I. Mandate

1. At its eighteenth session, the Conference of the Parties (COP) adopted the eight-year Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention and decided that it would be reviewed in 2020, with an intermediate review of progress in 2016, to evaluate its effectiveness, identify any emerging gaps and needs, and inform any decisions on improving the effectiveness of the work programme, as appropriate.¹

2. By the same decision, the COP requested the secretariat to prepare reports on the progress made by Parties in implementing Article 6 of the Convention based on information contained in national communications, reports on the annual in-session Dialogue on Article 6 and other sources of information, including a report on good practices of stakeholder participation in implementing Article 6 activities.² These reports will be issued regularly and in particular for the intermediate progress review in 2016 and the review in 2020.

II. Objectives

3. With a view to encouraging improvement based on experience, the objectives of the intermediate review of the progress made in the implementation of the Doha work programme are:

(a) To take stock of the progress made in the implementation of the Doha work programme to date, noting that this work is still ongoing;

(b) To take stock of progress in the integration of Article 6 activities into existing climate change adaptation and mitigation programmes, strategies and activities;

(c) To identify essential needs for, potential gaps in and barriers to the implementation of the Doha work programme;

(d) To identify good practices and lessons learned with a view to their dissemination, promotion and replication, as appropriate;

(e) To identify recommendations on further steps for improving the effective implementation of the Doha work programme.

III. Information sources

4. Information for the intermediate review of the implementation of the Doha work programme should be drawn from, inter alia:

(a) Reports on the annual in-session Dialogue on Article 6 of the Convention;

(b) A report on good practices of stakeholder participation in implementing Article 6 of the Convention;³

¹ Decision 15/CP.18, paragraphs 1 and 2.

² Decision 15/CP.18, annex, paragraph 35(a).

³ FCCC/SBI/2014/3.

(c) Submissions from Parties, admitted observer organizations and other stakeholders made in response to an invitation by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) at its forty-second session, containing information on steps taken to implement the Doha work programme, such as efforts to consider the linkages between Article 6 activities, implementation of policies and measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change, and on emerging gaps and needs, as well as recommendations on further steps for improving the effective implementation of the Doha work programme;⁴

(d) Relevant conclusions adopted at SBI 40,⁵ including the annex to document FCCC/SBI/2014/L.20;

(e) National communications and other relevant national reports;

(f) Relevant information and resource materials from United Nations organizations, in particular the members of the United Nations Alliance on Climate Change Education, Training and Public Awareness;

(g) Reports and submissions from the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention and its implementing agencies on financial support provided and activities implemented to contribute to the implementation of the Doha work programme;

(h) Reports and submissions from multilateral and bilateral institutions and organizations, the private sector and donors on financial resources provided to support the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention.

IV. Modalities of review and expected outcomes

5. Drawing upon the information sources listed in paragraph 4 above, the secretariat will prepare for consideration at SBI 44:

(a) A synthesis report on the progress made by Parties, admitted observer organizations and other stakeholders in implementing the Doha work programme;

(b) A report on the functionality and accessibility of the information network clearing house CC:iNet.

6. SBI 44 will consider the documents listed in paragraph 5 above and any other information relevant to the completion of the intermediate review, including the information referred to in paragraph 4 above, with a view to recommending a draft decision on this matter for consideration and adoption at COP 22.

⁴ See document FCCC/SBI/2015/10, paragraph 103.

⁵ FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paragraphs 169–173.

Draft decision -/CP.21

Extension of the mandate of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions 5/CP.7, 7/CP.7, 27/CP.7, 28/CP.7, 29/CP.7, 7/CP.9, 4/CP.10, 4/CP.11, 8/CP.13, 6/CP.16, 3/CP.17, 5/CP.17, 12/CP.18 and 3/CP.20,

Recognizing the specific needs and special situation of the least developed countries under Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Convention,

Having considered the reports on the meetings of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, the views of Parties on the work of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, the report on the stocktaking meeting on the work of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group and the synthesis report on the progress, need for continuation and terms of reference of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group,

Noting the importance of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group as a body that provides high-quality and relevant information on adaptation for the least developed countries,

Also noting that the least developed country Parties continue to require support for, inter alia, the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, engagement with the Green Climate Fund, regional approaches to adaptation and the implementation of the least developed countries work programme,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group under its current terms of reference;¹
2. *Also decides* that the Least Developed Countries Expert Group should be mandated to provide technical guidance and advice on:
 - (a) The integration of climate change adaptation into national planning and the development of programmes that address both objectives of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans;
 - (b) Regional approaches to adaptation planning;²
 - (c) Accessing funding from the Green Climate Fund for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans in collaboration with the Green Climate Fund secretariat;
 - (d) Needs related to adaptation that may arise from the 2015 agreement and the decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-first session (November–December 2015), as determined by Parties;
3. *Invites* the Least Developed Countries Expert Group to consider if there is a need to update the least developed countries work programme and to make recommendations for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its forty-eighth session (April–May 2018), with a view to those recommendations being forwarded to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session (November 2018), as appropriate;
4. *Requests* the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2, when developing its two-year rolling work programme to take into

¹ Decisions 29/CP.7, 7/CP.9, 4/CP.11, 8/CP.13, 6/CP.16, 5/CP.17, 12/CP.18 and 3/CP.20.

² See document FCCC/SBI/2015/8.

account the compilation of elements contained in annex I to document FCCC/SBI/2015/8 and the compilation of gaps and needs in the least developed countries, considered at this session;³

5. *Also requests* the Least Developed Countries Expert Group to invite the Green Climate Fund secretariat to its meetings, as appropriate;
6. *Further requests* the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, recognizing its good collaboration with the Global Environment Facility, to continue to invite the Global Environment Facility and its agencies to its meetings, as appropriate;
7. *Requests* the Least Developed Countries Expert Group to collaborate with other constituted bodies under the Convention, including by inviting members of these bodies to participate, as appropriate, in its meetings;
8. *Decides* that the membership of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group should remain at 13 members;
9. *Encourages* the Least Developed Countries Expert Group to invite representatives of regional centres or networks to its meetings as observers, when appropriate;
10. *Also encourages* the Least Developed Countries Expert Group to invite relevant regional centres to nominate one focal point each for the Least Developed Countries Expert Group with a view to enhancing collaboration with those centres;
11. *Invites* the Least Developed Countries Expert Group to invite representatives of global programmes, projects and/or networks that support the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans to its meetings, as appropriate, as a way to promote the exchange of experiences and lessons learned;
12. *Decides* that, in accordance with decision 7/CP.9, paragraph 2, new experts may be nominated to the Least Developed Countries Expert Group or existing members of the group may continue in office, as determined by the respective regions or groups, taking into account the goal of gender balance in established bodies, in accordance with decision 23/CP.18, paragraph 2;
13. *Also decides* to review, at its twenty-sixth session (November 2020), the progress, need for continuation and terms of reference of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group with a view to adopting a decision thereon, taking into account, as appropriate, new processes and needs that may arise prior to that session;
14. *Further decides* on the following actions and steps necessary for the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to initiate the review referred to in paragraph 13 above at its fifty-second session (first sessional period in 2020):
 - (a) To request the Least Developed Countries Expert Group to convene before June 2020, with the assistance of the secretariat, a meeting with representatives of Parties and relevant organizations, to take stock of its work;
 - (b) To invite Parties to submit, by 1 February 2020, their views on the work of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group via the submissions portal,⁴ for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its fifty-second session;

³ FCCC/SBI/2015/6, FCCC/SBI/2015/7, FCCC/SBI/2015/8, FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.6 and FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.14.

⁴ <<http://www.unfccc.int/5900>>.

(c) To request the secretariat to prepare a report on the stocktaking meeting referred to in paragraph 14(a) above for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its fifty-second session, as input to the review;

(d) To request the secretariat to prepare a synthesis paper on the progress, need for continuation and terms of reference of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group on the basis of submissions from Parties, reports of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, the report of the stocktaking meeting referred to in paragraph 14(a) above and other relevant information for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its fifty-second session, as input to the review;

15. *Requests* the secretariat to continue to facilitate the work of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group.

Draft decision -/CP.21**Programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017**

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling paragraph 4 of the financial procedures for the Conference of the Parties, its subsidiary bodies and the secretariat,¹

Having considered the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017 submitted by the Executive Secretary,²

1. *Approves* the programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017, amounting to EUR 54,648,484, for the purposes specified in table 1;³
2. *Notes with appreciation* the annual contribution of EUR 766,938 of the Host Government, which offsets planned expenditures;
3. *Approves* the staffing table (table 2) for the programme budget;
4. *Notes* that the programme budget contains elements relating to the Convention as well as to the Kyoto Protocol;
5. *Adopts* the indicative scale of contributions for 2016 and 2017 contained in the annex, covering 71.2 per cent of the indicative contributions specified in table 1;
6. *Invites* the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, at its eleventh session (November–December 2015), to endorse the elements of the recommended budget as it applies to the Kyoto Protocol;
7. *Also invites* the United Nations General Assembly to decide at its seventieth session on the issue of meeting the conference services expenses from its regular budget;
8. *Approves* a contingency budget for conference services, amounting to EUR 10,378,900, to be added to the programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017 in the event that the United Nations General Assembly decides not to provide resources for these activities in the United Nations regular budget (see table 3);
9. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to report to the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on the implementation of paragraphs 7 and 8 above, as necessary;
10. *Authorizes* the Executive Secretary to make transfers between each of the main appropriation lines set out in table 1, up to an aggregate limit of 15 per cent of total estimated expenditure for those appropriation lines, provided that a further limitation of up to minus 25 per cent of each such appropriation line shall apply;
11. *Decides* to maintain the level of the working capital reserve at 8.3 per cent of the estimated expenditure;

¹ Decision 15/CP.1, annex I, as revised by decision 23/CP.20.

² FCCC/SBI/2015/3 and Add.1–3.

³ Recognizes that, in accordance with decision 13/CP.20, three operational approaches may be used for implementing the technical review of the greenhouse gas inventories of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, namely desk reviews, centralized reviews and in-country reviews, assuming available resources, and recognizes that the secretariat may implement such reviews according to decision 13/CP.20 in 2016–2017, taking into account the programme budget and supplementary resources provided for under this decision.

12. *Takes note* of the surplus accumulated under the Trust Fund for the Core Budget of the UNFCCC as at 31 December 2014 amounting to USD 6.337 million;
13. *Decides*, on an exceptional basis, not to apply the last sentence of regulation 5.3 of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations⁴ which would require the surrender of the accumulated surplus referred to in paragraph 12 above;
14. *Invites* all Parties to the Convention to note that contributions to the core budget are due on 1 January of each year in accordance with paragraph 8(b) of the financial procedures and to pay promptly and in full, for each of the years 2016 and 2017, the contributions required to finance expenditures approved under paragraph 1 above and any contributions required to finance the expenditures arising from the decision referred to in paragraph 8 above;
15. *Authorizes* the Executive Secretary to implement decisions taken by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-first session (November–December 2015) for which provisions are not made under the approved budget, using voluntary contributions and to the extent possible, resources available under the core budget;
16. *Urges* Parties to make voluntary contributions as necessary for the timely implementation of the decisions referred to in paragraph 15 above;
17. *Takes note* of the funding estimates for the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process specified by the Executive Secretary (table 4);
18. *Invites* Parties to make contributions to the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process;
19. *Takes note* of the funding estimates for the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities specified by the Executive Secretary (EUR 51,647,777 for the biennium 2016–2017) (table 5);
20. *Invites* Parties to make contributions to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities;
21. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to report to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-second session (November 2016) on income and budget performance, and to propose any adjustments that might be needed in the programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017;
22. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to facilitate the consideration of future programme budget proposals by including in the official budget documents budget scenarios, including zero nominal growth, together with information on the related implications of the implementation of the secretariat’s work programme and the estimated impacts on the level of indicative contributions by Parties, and by submitting at least 15 days in advance of the relevant session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation the latest unaudited financial statements and an update on the implementation of the approved core budget.

Table 1
Proposed core budget for 2016–2017 by programme

	2016 (EUR)	2017 (EUR)	Total (EUR)
A. Programme appropriations			
Executive Direction and Management	2 250 862	2 210 862	4 461 724
Mitigation, Data and Analysis	7 611 688	7 611 688	15 223 376
Finance, Technology and Capacity-Building	2 732 260	2 732 627	5 464 887

⁴ ST/SGB/2013/4.

	2016 (EUR)	2017 (EUR)	Total (EUR)
Adaptation	2 335 712	2 336 252	4 671 964
Sustainable Development Mechanisms	406 250	369 990	776 240
Legal Affairs	1 304 455	1 304 455	2 608 910
Conference Affairs Services	1 691 137	1 633 142	3 324 279
Communications and Outreach	1 591 177	1 478 722	3 069 899
Information Technology Services	2 874 780	2 690 771	5 565 551
Administrative Services ^a			
B. Secretariat-wide operating costs^b	1 402 358	1 829 358	3 231 716
Programme expenditures (A + B)	24 200 679	24 197 867	48 398 546
C. Programme support costs (overheads) ^c	3 146 088	3 145 723	6 291 811
D. Adjustment to working capital reserve ^d	(41 609)	(264)	(41 873)
Total (A + B + C + D)	27 305 158	27 343 326	54 648 484
Income			
Contribution from the Host Government	766 938	766 938	1 533 876
Indicative contributions	26 538 220	26 576 388	53 114 608
Total income	27 305 158	27 343 326	54 648 484

^a Administrative Services (AS) is funded from programme support costs (overheads).

^b Secretariat-wide operating costs are managed by AS.

^c Standard 13 per cent applied for administrative support.

^d In accordance with the financial procedures (decision 15/CP.1), the core budget is required to maintain a working capital reserve of 8.3 per cent (one month of operating requirements) amounting to EUR 2,269,782 in 2016 and EUR 2,269,518 in 2017.

Table 2

Secretariat-wide staffing from the core budget

	2015	2016	2017
Professional category and above^a			
ASG	1	1	1
D-2	3	3	3
D-1	7	7	7
P-5	15	15	15
P-4	35	35	35
P-3	43	43	43
P-2	16	16	16
Subtotal Professional category and above	120	120	120
Subtotal General Service category	53.5	53.5	53.5
Total	173.5	173.5	173.5

^a Assistant Secretary-General (ASG), Director (D) and Professional (P).

Table 3

Resource requirements for the conference services contingency

	2016 (EUR)	2017 (EUR)	2016–2017 (EUR)
<i>Object of expenditure</i>			
Interpretation ^a	1 258 100	1 295 900	2 554 000
Documentation ^b			

	2016 (EUR)	2017 (EUR)	2016–2017 (EUR)
Translation	2 104 500	2 167 700	4 272 200
Reproduction and distribution	719 900	741 500	1 461 400
Meetings services support ^c	259 200	266 900	526 100
Subtotal	4 341 700	4 472 000	8 813 700
Programme support costs	564 400	581 400	1 145 800
Working capital reserve	407 200	12 200	419 400
Total	5 313 300	5 065 600	10 378 900

Note: Assumptions used for calculating the conference services contingency budget include the following:

- The expected number of meetings with interpretation does not exceed 40 per session;
- The expected documentation volume is based on the calculations provided by the United Nations Office at Geneva;
- Meetings services support includes staff normally provided by the United Nations Office at Geneva conference services for the in-session coordination and support of interpretation, translation and reproduction services;
- Overall, the figures used are conservative and have been applied on the assumption that there will be no major increase in requirements during the biennium.

^a Includes salaries, travel and daily subsistence allowance for interpreters.

^b Includes all costs related to the processing of pre-, in- and post-session documentation; translation costs include revision and typing of documents.

^c Includes salaries, travel and daily subsistence allowance for meetings services support staff and costs of shipment and telecommunications.

Table 4

Resource requirements for the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process in the biennium 2016–2017

<i>Number of delegates</i>	<i>Estimated cost (EUR)</i>
Support for one delegate from each eligible Party to participate in a one-week session organized in Bonn, Germany ^a	615 000
Support for one delegate from each eligible Party to participate in a two-week session organized in Bonn ^a	960 000
Support for one delegate from each eligible Party plus a second delegate from each least developed country and each small island developing State to participate in a two-week session organized in Bonn ^a	1 485 000
Support for two delegates from each eligible Party to participate in a two-week session organized in Paris, France ^a	2 350 000
Support for two delegates from each eligible Party plus a delegate from each least developed country and each small island developing State to participate in a two-week session organized in Paris ^a	3 000 000

^a Locations provided as examples.

Table 5

Resource requirements for the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities in the biennium 2016–2017^a

<i>Table no^b</i>	<i>Activities to be undertaken by the secretariat</i>	<i>EUR</i>
<i>Convention</i>		
2	Coordinating the implementation of the Paris outcome, institutional arrangements under the Convention and efforts to mobilize and catalyse climate action	2 108 444
3	Support to gender mainstreaming in climate change policy and action	398 800

<i>Table no^b</i>	<i>Activities to be undertaken by the secretariat</i>	<i>EUR</i>
4	Supporting the work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention on implementing the measurement, reporting and verification framework for developing country Parties	1 843 304
8	Supporting the implementation of national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories and related activities by non-Annex I Parties, including national forest monitoring systems	529 643
9	Supporting the implementation of enhanced action on mitigation by developing country Parties	2 323 497
11	Supporting the work programme for the development of modalities and guidelines for enhanced reporting by developed country Parties and the international assessment and review process	1 621 731
13	Further improvements and development of the nationally appropriate mitigation action registry	585 340
15	Support to technical dialogue on nationally determined contributions	2 074 725
16	Supporting the operationalization of the international consultation and analysis process for developing country Parties	2 302 760
17	Supporting the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice consideration of issues relating to agriculture	275 720
18	Supporting the work of the Standing Committee on Finance	1 159 380
19	Support to climate finance	333 802
20	Supporting the implementation of the Technology Mechanism and the work of the Technology Executive Committee, including the implementation of the framework for meaningful and effective actions to enhance the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention	1 193 981
22	Supporting the implementation of the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change	1 301 172
23	Supporting the implementation of the Cancun Adaptation Framework	5 340 425
24	Supporting the least developed countries and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group	3 389 096
25	Supporting activities relating to climate change science, research and systematic observation	534 230
26	Supporting the periodic review of the adequacy of the long-term global goal referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 4	493 189
27	Supporting the implementation of adaptation mandates of a cross-cutting nature, including those relating to the Durban Platform, stakeholder engagement, communications and outreach	1 022 952
29	Support to stakeholder engagement in the UNFCCC process	746 193
31	Developing internal communication tools and channels within the secretariat, in order to enhance communication between management and staff and among staff	243 402
32	Managing and preserving sound recordings of all the sessions of the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the subsidiary bodies	1 010 646
36	Managing and preserving video recordings of the sessions of the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the subsidiary bodies	492 646
37	The development and maintenance of the secretariat's vocabulary for information retrieval in all secretariat systems	319 944
Subtotal		31 645 022
<i>Kyoto Protocol</i>		
5	Enhancement and maintenance of the compilation and accounting database under the Kyoto Protocol	577 204
28	Support to the Compliance Committee	505 901
Subtotal		1 083 105

<i>Table no^b</i>	<i>Activities to be undertaken by the secretariat</i>	<i>EUR</i>
<i>Convention and its Kyoto Protocol</i>		
6	Activities relating to land use, land-use change and forestry: reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, enhancement of forest carbon sinks, and the role of sinks in future mitigation actions	2 242 598
7	Providing training for expert review teams and organizing meetings of the lead reviewers	1 524 485
10	Supporting activities relating to the impact of the implementation of response measures	1 086 608
12	Supporting the upgraded software (CRF Reporter) for the reporting of GHG emissions/removals by Annex I Parties	1 523 466
14	Maintenance and enhancement of the UNFCCC data warehouse and related information technology tools and data-processing systems, including tools for the review of GHG inventories and the operation of the GHG data interface on the UNFCCC website	660 711
21	Supporting the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries established under decision 2/CP.7 and the framework for capacity-building in countries with economies in transition established under decision 3/CP.7	266 002
30	Further development of the Electronic Official Documentation System	52 048
33	Managing the secretariat's business records	1 135 853
34	Providing archive services for the historical records of the UNFCCC	1 394 578
35	Enhancing information governance	276 398
38	Website project – digital enhancements post-2015 (web/social media)	1 179 042
39	UNFCCC web portal in the six United Nations languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish)	2 185 782
40	Visualization of UNFCCC process information and data	808 402
41	Developing country media training workshops	395 500
42	Web and outreach for greater climate action	1 411 912
43	Momentum for Change	2 308 346
44	Activities to support the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention	467 919
Subtotal		18 919 650
Grand total		51 647 777

^a The table includes projects for which funding is sought from Parties. Projects funded from other sources are not listed.

^b Table numbers refer to tables contained in document FCCC/SBI/2015/3/Add.2.

Annex

[English only]

Indicative scale of contributions from Parties to the Convention for the biennium 2016–2017

<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations scale of assessments for 2015</i>	<i>UNFCCC adjusted scale of assessments for 2016</i>	<i>UNFCCC adjusted scale of assessments for 2017</i>
Afghanistan	0.005	0.005	0.005
Albania	0.010	0.010	0.010
Algeria	0.137	0.134	0.134
Andorra	0.008	0.008	0.008
Angola	0.010	0.010	0.010
Antigua and Barbuda	0.002	0.002	0.002
Argentina	0.432	0.421	0.421
Armenia	0.007	0.007	0.007
Australia	2.074	2.022	2.022
Austria	0.798	0.778	0.778
Azerbaijan	0.040	0.039	0.039
Bahamas	0.017	0.017	0.017
Bahrain	0.039	0.038	0.038
Bangladesh	0.010	0.010	0.010
Barbados	0.008	0.008	0.008
Belarus	0.056	0.055	0.055
Belgium	0.998	0.973	0.973
Belize	0.001	0.001	0.001
Benin	0.003	0.003	0.003
Bhutan	0.001	0.001	0.001
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.009	0.009	0.009
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.017	0.017	0.017
Botswana	0.017	0.017	0.017
Brazil	2.934	2.861	2.861
Brunei Darussalam	0.026	0.025	0.025
Bulgaria	0.047	0.046	0.046
Burkina Faso	0.003	0.003	0.003
Burundi	0.001	0.001	0.001
Cabo Verde	0.001	0.001	0.001
Cambodia	0.004	0.004	0.004
Cameroon	0.012	0.012	0.012
Canada	2.984	2.909	2.909
Central African Republic	0.001	0.001	0.001
Chad	0.002	0.002	0.002
Chile	0.334	0.326	0.326
China	5.148	5.019	5.019
Colombia	0.259	0.253	0.253
Comoros	0.001	0.001	0.001
Congo	0.005	0.005	0.005
Cook Islands	0.001	0.001	0.001
Costa Rica	0.038	0.037	0.037

<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations scale of assessments for 2015</i>	<i>UNFCCC adjusted scale of assessments for 2016</i>	<i>UNFCCC adjusted scale of assessments for 2017</i>
Côte d'Ivoire	0.011	0.011	0.011
Croatia	0.126	0.123	0.123
Cuba	0.069	0.067	0.067
Cyprus	0.047	0.046	0.046
Czech Republic	0.386	0.376	0.376
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.006	0.006	0.006
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.003	0.003	0.003
Denmark	0.675	0.658	0.658
Djibouti	0.001	0.001	0.001
Dominica	0.001	0.001	0.001
Dominican Republic	0.045	0.044	0.044
Ecuador	0.044	0.043	0.043
Egypt	0.134	0.131	0.131
El Salvador	0.016	0.016	0.016
Equatorial Guinea	0.010	0.010	0.010
Eritrea	0.001	0.001	0.001
Estonia	0.040	0.039	0.039
Ethiopia	0.010	0.010	0.010
European Union	2.500	2.500	2.500
Fiji	0.003	0.003	0.003
Finland	0.519	0.506	0.506
France	5.593	5.453	5.453
Gabon	0.020	0.019	0.019
Gambia	0.001	0.001	0.001
Georgia	0.007	0.007	0.007
Germany	7.141	6.962	6.962
Ghana	0.014	0.014	0.014
Greece	0.638	0.622	0.622
Grenada	0.001	0.001	0.001
Guatemala	0.027	0.026	0.026
Guinea	0.001	0.001	0.001
Guinea-Bissau	0.001	0.001	0.001
Guyana	0.001	0.001	0.001
Haiti	0.003	0.003	0.003
Honduras	0.008	0.008	0.008
Hungary	0.266	0.259	0.259
Iceland	0.027	0.026	0.026
India	0.666	0.649	0.649
Indonesia	0.346	0.337	0.337
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.356	0.347	0.347
Iraq	0.068	0.066	0.066
Ireland	0.418	0.408	0.408
Israel	0.396	0.386	0.386
Italy	4.448	4.337	4.337
Jamaica	0.011	0.011	0.011
Japan	10.833	10.562	10.562
Jordan	0.022	0.021	0.021
Kazakhstan	0.121	0.118	0.118
Kenya	0.013	0.013	0.013

<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations scale of assessments for 2015</i>	<i>UNFCCC adjusted scale of assessments for 2016</i>	<i>UNFCCC adjusted scale of assessments for 2017</i>
Kiribati	0.001	0.001	0.001
Kuwait	0.273	0.266	0.266
Kyrgyzstan	0.002	0.002	0.002
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.002	0.002	0.002
Latvia	0.047	0.046	0.046
Lebanon	0.042	0.041	0.041
Lesotho	0.001	0.001	0.001
Liberia	0.001	0.001	0.001
Libya	0.142	0.138	0.138
Liechtenstein	0.009	0.009	0.009
Lithuania	0.073	0.071	0.071
Luxembourg	0.081	0.079	0.079
Madagascar	0.003	0.003	0.003
Malawi	0.002	0.002	0.002
Malaysia	0.281	0.274	0.274
Maldives	0.001	0.001	0.001
Mali	0.004	0.004	0.004
Malta	0.016	0.016	0.016
Marshall Islands	0.001	0.001	0.001
Mauritania	0.002	0.002	0.002
Mauritius	0.013	0.013	0.013
Mexico	1.842	1.796	1.796
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Monaco	0.012	0.012	0.012
Mongolia	0.003	0.003	0.003
Montenegro	0.005	0.005	0.005
Morocco	0.062	0.060	0.060
Mozambique	0.003	0.003	0.003
Myanmar	0.010	0.010	0.010
Namibia	0.010	0.010	0.010
Nauru	0.001	0.001	0.001
Nepal	0.006	0.006	0.006
Netherlands	1.654	1.613	1.613
New Zealand	0.253	0.247	0.247
Nicaragua	0.003	0.003	0.003
Niger	0.002	0.002	0.002
Nigeria	0.090	0.088	0.088
Niue	0.001	0.001	0.001
Norway	0.851	0.830	0.830
Oman	0.102	0.099	0.099
Pakistan	0.085	0.083	0.083
Palau	0.001	0.001	0.001
Panama	0.026	0.025	0.025
Papua New Guinea	0.004	0.004	0.004
Paraguay	0.010	0.010	0.010
Peru	0.117	0.114	0.114
Philippines	0.154	0.150	0.150
Poland	0.921	0.898	0.898
Portugal	0.474	0.462	0.462

<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations scale of assessments for 2015</i>	<i>UNFCCC adjusted scale of assessments for 2016</i>	<i>UNFCCC adjusted scale of assessments for 2017</i>
Qatar	0.209	0.204	0.204
Republic of Korea	1.994	1.944	1.944
Republic of Moldova	0.003	0.003	0.003
Romania	0.226	0.220	0.220
Russian Federation	2.438	2.377	2.377
Rwanda	0.002	0.002	0.002
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.001	0.001	0.001
Saint Lucia	0.001	0.001	0.001
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.001	0.001	0.001
Samoa	0.001	0.001	0.001
San Marino	0.003	0.003	0.003
Sao Tome and Principe	0.001	0.001	0.001
Saudi Arabia	0.864	0.842	0.842
Senegal	0.006	0.006	0.006
Serbia	0.040	0.039	0.039
Seychelles	0.001	0.001	0.001
Sierra Leone	0.001	0.001	0.001
Singapore	0.384	0.374	0.374
Slovakia	0.171	0.167	0.167
Slovenia	0.100	0.097	0.097
Solomon Islands	0.001	0.001	0.001
Somalia	0.001	0.001	0.001
South Africa	0.372	0.363	0.363
South Sudan	0.004	0.004	0.004
Spain	2.973	2.899	2.899
Sri Lanka	0.025	0.024	0.024
Sudan	0.010	0.010	0.010
Suriname	0.004	0.004	0.004
Swaziland	0.003	0.003	0.003
Sweden	0.960	0.936	0.936
Switzerland	1.047	1.021	1.021
Syrian Arab Republic	0.036	0.035	0.035
Tajikistan	0.003	0.003	0.003
Thailand	0.239	0.233	0.233
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.008	0.008	0.008
Timor-Leste	0.002	0.002	0.002
Togo	0.001	0.001	0.001
Tonga	0.001	0.001	0.001
Trinidad and Tobago	0.044	0.043	0.043
Tunisia	0.036	0.035	0.035
Turkey	1.328	1.295	1.295
Turkmenistan	0.019	0.019	0.019
Tuvalu	0.001	0.001	0.001
Uganda	0.006	0.006	0.006
Ukraine	0.099	0.097	0.097
United Arab Emirates	0.595	0.580	0.580
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5.179	5.049	5.049
United Republic of Tanzania	0.009	0.009	0.009
United States of America	22.000	21.449	21.449

<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations scale of assessments for 2015</i>	<i>UNFCCC adjusted scale of assessments for 2016</i>	<i>UNFCCC adjusted scale of assessments for 2017</i>
Uruguay	0.052	0.051	0.051
Uzbekistan	0.015	0.015	0.015
Vanuatu	0.001	0.001	0.001
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.627	0.611	0.611
Viet Nam	0.042	0.041	0.041
Yemen	0.010	0.010	0.010
Zambia	0.006	0.006	0.006
Zimbabwe	0.002	0.002	0.002
Total	102.502	100.000	100.000

Draft decision -/CMP.11

Programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol,

Recalling Article 13, paragraph 5, of the Kyoto Protocol,

Also recalling decision -/CMP.11¹ on the methodology for the collection of international transaction log fees in the biennium 2016–2017,

Taking note of decision -/CP.21,² in particular paragraph 1,

Having considered the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017 submitted by the Executive Secretary,³

1. *Endorses* decision -/CP.21⁴ on the programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017 as it applies to the Kyoto Protocol;⁵
2. *Adopts* the indicative scale of contributions for 2016 and 2017 contained in annex I, covering 28.8 per cent of the indicative contributions specified in table 1 of decision -/CP.21;⁶
3. *Invites* all Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to note that contributions to the core budget are due on 1 January of each year in accordance with paragraph 8(b) of the financial procedures for the Conference of the Parties, its subsidiary bodies and the secretariat,⁷ and to pay promptly and in full for each of the years 2016 and 2017 the contributions required to finance the approved expenditures set out in decision -/CP.21;⁸
4. *Takes note* of the financing requirements for the clean development mechanism and joint implementation proposed by the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism and the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee, respectively;⁹
5. *Approves* the budget for the international transaction log for the biennium 2016–2017, amounting to EUR 5,351,356 for the purposes specified in the proposed budget for the international transaction log;¹⁰

¹ Draft decision proposed for adoption under agenda item 15(b) of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation.

² Draft decision proposed for adoption under agenda item 15(b) of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation.

³ FCCC/SBI/2015/3.

⁴ Draft decision proposed for adoption under agenda item 15(b) of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation.

⁵ Recognizes that, in accordance with decision 13/CP.20, three operational approaches may be used for implementing the technical review of the greenhouse gas inventories of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, namely desk reviews, centralized reviews and in-country reviews, assuming available resources, and recognizes that the secretariat may implement such reviews according to decision 13/CP.20 in 2016–2017, taking into account the programme budget and supplementary resources provided for under this decision.

⁶ Draft decision proposed for adoption under agenda item 15(b) of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation.

⁷ Decision 15/CP.1, annex I, as revised by decision 23/CP.20.

⁸ Draft decision proposed for adoption under agenda item 15(b) of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation.

⁹ FCCC/SBI/2015/3/Add.1.

¹⁰ FCCC/SBI/2015/3/Add.3.

6. *Decides* to maintain the level of the working capital reserve at 8.3 per cent of the estimated expenditure for the Trust Fund for the International Transaction Log;
7. *Adopts* the fees for the international transaction log for the biennium 2016–2017 as contained in annex II.

Annex I

[English only]

**Indicative scale of contributions from Parties to the Kyoto Protocol for
the biennium 2016–2017**

<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations scale of assessments for 2015</i>	<i>Kyoto Protocol adjusted scale for 2016</i>	<i>Kyoto Protocol adjusted scale for 2017</i>
Afghanistan	0.005	0.007	0.007
Albania	0.010	0.013	0.013
Algeria	0.137	0.178	0.178
Angola	0.010	0.013	0.013
Antigua and Barbuda	0.002	0.003	0.003
Argentina	0.432	0.562	0.562
Armenia	0.007	0.009	0.009
Australia	2.074	2.696	2.696
Austria	0.798	1.037	1.037
Azerbaijan	0.040	0.052	0.052
Bahamas	0.017	0.022	0.022
Bahrain	0.039	0.051	0.051
Bangladesh	0.010	0.013	0.013
Barbados	0.008	0.010	0.010
Belarus	0.056	0.073	0.073
Belgium	0.998	1.297	1.297
Belize	0.001	0.001	0.001
Benin	0.003	0.004	0.004
Bhutan	0.001	0.001	0.001
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.009	0.012	0.012
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.017	0.022	0.022
Botswana	0.017	0.022	0.022
Brazil	2.934	3.814	3.814
Brunei Darussalam	0.026	0.034	0.034
Bulgaria	0.047	0.061	0.061
Burkina Faso	0.003	0.004	0.004
Burundi	0.001	0.001	0.001
Cabo Verde	0.001	0.001	0.001
Cambodia	0.004	0.005	0.005
Cameroon	0.012	0.016	0.016
Central African Republic	0.001	0.001	0.001
Chad	0.002	0.003	0.003
Chile	0.334	0.434	0.434
China	5.148	6.693	6.693
Colombia	0.259	0.337	0.337
Comoros	0.001	0.001	0.001
Congo	0.005	0.007	0.007
Cook Islands	0.001	0.001	0.001
Costa Rica	0.038	0.049	0.049
Côte d'Ivoire	0.011	0.014	0.014
Croatia	0.126	0.164	0.164
Cuba	0.069	0.090	0.090
Cyprus	0.047	0.061	0.061

<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations scale of assessments for 2015</i>	<i>Kyoto Protocol adjusted scale for 2016</i>	<i>Kyoto Protocol adjusted scale for 2017</i>
Czech Republic	0.386	0.502	0.502
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.006	0.008	0.008
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.003	0.004	0.004
Denmark	0.675	0.878	0.878
Djibouti	0.001	0.001	0.001
Dominica	0.001	0.001	0.001
Dominican Republic	0.045	0.059	0.059
Ecuador	0.044	0.057	0.057
Egypt	0.134	0.174	0.174
El Salvador	0.016	0.021	0.021
Equatorial Guinea	0.010	0.013	0.013
Eritrea	0.001	0.001	0.001
Estonia	0.040	0.052	0.052
Ethiopia	0.010	0.013	0.013
European Union	2.500	2.500	2.500
Fiji	0.003	0.004	0.004
Finland	0.519	0.675	0.675
France	5.593	7.271	7.271
Gabon	0.020	0.026	0.026
Gambia	0.001	0.001	0.001
Georgia	0.007	0.009	0.009
Germany	7.141	9.284	9.284
Ghana	0.014	0.018	0.018
Greece	0.638	0.829	0.829
Grenada	0.001	0.001	0.001
Guatemala	0.027	0.035	0.035
Guinea	0.001	0.001	0.001
Guinea-Bissau	0.001	0.001	0.001
Guyana	0.001	0.001	0.001
Haiti	0.003	0.004	0.004
Honduras	0.008	0.010	0.010
Hungary	0.266	0.346	0.346
Iceland	0.027	0.035	0.035
India	0.666	0.866	0.866
Indonesia	0.346	0.450	0.450
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.356	0.463	0.463
Iraq	0.068	0.088	0.088
Ireland	0.418	0.543	0.543
Israel	0.396	0.515	0.515
Italy	4.448	5.783	5.783
Jamaica	0.011	0.014	0.014
Japan	10.833	14.083	14.083
Jordan	0.022	0.029	0.029
Kazakhstan	0.121	0.157	0.157
Kenya	0.013	0.017	0.017
Kiribati	0.001	0.001	0.001
Kuwait	0.273	0.355	0.355
Kyrgyzstan	0.002	0.003	0.003
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.002	0.003	0.003
Latvia	0.047	0.061	0.061
Lebanon	0.042	0.055	0.055

<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations scale of assessments for 2015</i>	<i>Kyoto Protocol adjusted scale for 2016</i>	<i>Kyoto Protocol adjusted scale for 2017</i>
Lesotho	0.001	0.001	0.001
Liberia	0.001	0.001	0.001
Libya	0.142	0.185	0.185
Liechtenstein	0.009	0.012	0.012
Lithuania	0.073	0.095	0.095
Luxembourg	0.081	0.105	0.105
Madagascar	0.003	0.004	0.004
Malawi	0.002	0.003	0.003
Malaysia	0.281	0.365	0.365
Maldives	0.001	0.001	0.001
Mali	0.004	0.005	0.005
Malta	0.016	0.021	0.021
Marshall Islands	0.001	0.001	0.001
Mauritania	0.002	0.003	0.003
Mauritius	0.013	0.017	0.017
Mexico	1.842	2.395	2.395
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Monaco	0.012	0.016	0.016
Mongolia	0.003	0.004	0.004
Montenegro	0.005	0.007	0.007
Morocco	0.062	0.081	0.081
Mozambique	0.003	0.004	0.004
Myanmar	0.010	0.013	0.013
Namibia	0.010	0.013	0.013
Nauru	0.001	0.001	0.001
Nepal	0.006	0.008	0.008
Netherlands	1.654	2.150	2.150
New Zealand	0.253	0.329	0.329
Nicaragua	0.003	0.004	0.004
Niger	0.002	0.003	0.003
Nigeria	0.090	0.117	0.117
Niue	0.001	0.001	0.001
Norway	0.851	1.106	1.106
Oman	0.102	0.133	0.133
Pakistan	0.085	0.111	0.111
Palau	0.001	0.001	0.001
Panama	0.026	0.034	0.034
Papua New Guinea	0.004	0.005	0.005
Paraguay	0.010	0.013	0.013
Peru	0.117	0.152	0.152
Philippines	0.154	0.200	0.200
Poland	0.921	1.197	1.197
Portugal	0.474	0.616	0.616
Qatar	0.209	0.272	0.272
Republic of Korea	1.994	2.592	2.592
Republic of Moldova	0.003	0.004	0.004
Romania	0.226	0.294	0.294
Russian Federation	2.438	3.170	3.170
Rwanda	0.002	0.003	0.003
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.001	0.001	0.001
Saint Lucia	0.001	0.001	0.001

<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations scale of assessments for 2015</i>	<i>Kyoto Protocol adjusted scale for 2016</i>	<i>Kyoto Protocol adjusted scale for 2017</i>
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.001	0.001	0.001
Samoa	0.001	0.001	0.001
San Marino	0.003	0.004	0.004
Sao Tome and Principe	0.001	0.001	0.001
Saudi Arabia	0.864	1.123	1.123
Senegal	0.006	0.008	0.008
Serbia	0.040	0.052	0.052
Seychelles	0.001	0.001	0.001
Sierra Leone	0.001	0.001	0.001
Singapore	0.384	0.499	0.499
Slovakia	0.171	0.222	0.222
Slovenia	0.100	0.130	0.130
Solomon Islands	0.001	0.001	0.001
Somalia	0.001	0.001	0.001
South Africa	0.372	0.484	0.484
Spain	2.973	3.865	3.865
Sri Lanka	0.025	0.033	0.033
Sudan	0.010	0.013	0.013
Suriname	0.004	0.005	0.005
Swaziland	0.003	0.004	0.004
Sweden	0.960	1.248	1.248
Switzerland	1.047	1.361	1.361
Syrian Arab Republic	0.036	0.047	0.047
Tajikistan	0.003	0.004	0.004
Thailand	0.239	0.311	0.311
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.008	0.010	0.010
Timor-Leste	0.002	0.003	0.003
Togo	0.001	0.001	0.001
Tonga	0.001	0.001	0.001
Trinidad and Tobago	0.044	0.057	0.057
Tunisia	0.036	0.047	0.047
Turkey	1.328	1.726	1.726
Turkmenistan	0.019	0.025	0.025
Tuvalu	0.001	0.001	0.001
Uganda	0.006	0.008	0.008
Ukraine	0.099	0.129	0.129
United Arab Emirates	0.595	0.774	0.774
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5.179	6.733	6.733
United Republic of Tanzania	0.009	0.012	0.012
Uruguay	0.052	0.068	0.068
Uzbekistan	0.015	0.020	0.020
Vanuatu	0.001	0.001	0.001
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.627	0.815	0.815
Viet Nam	0.042	0.055	0.055
Yemen	0.010	0.013	0.013
Zambia	0.006	0.008	0.008
Zimbabwe	0.002	0.003	0.003
Total	77.506	100.000	100.000

Annex II

[English only]

Fees for the international transaction log for the biennium 2016–2017

<i>Party</i>	<i>Fees for 2016 (EUR)</i>	<i>Fees for 2017 (EUR)</i>	<i>Scale of fees for 2016–2017^a (per cent)</i>
Australia	76 016	76 016	2.841
Austria	42 490	42 490	1.588
Belgium	52 791	52 791	1.973
Bulgaria	963	963	0.036
Croatia	2 114	2 114	0.079
Czech Republic	13 459	13 459	0.503
Denmark	35 399	35 399	1.323
Estonia	749	749	0.028
European Union	71 842	71 842	2.685
Finland	26 998	26 998	1.009
France	285 415	285 415	10.667
Germany	410 716	410 716	15.350
Greece	28 496	28 496	1.065
Hungary	11 693	11 693	0.437
Iceland	19 720	19 720	0.737
Ireland	21 325	21 325	0.797
Italy	243 219	243 219	9.090
Japan	399 718	399 718	14.939
Latvia	856	856	0.032
Liechtenstein	5 030	5 030	0.188
Lithuania	1 472	1 472	0.055
Luxembourg	4 094	4 094	0.153
Monaco	4 843	4 843	0.181
Netherlands	89 689	89 689	3.352
New Zealand	25 713	25 713	0.961
Norway	62 049	62 049	2.319
Poland	23 974	23 974	0.896
Portugal	25 232	25 232	0.943
Romania	3 345	3 345	0.125
Russian Federation	73 394	73 394	2.743
Slovakia	3 024	3 024	0.113
Slovenia	4 575	4 575	0.171
Spain	142 105	142 105	5.311
Sweden	51 293	51 293	1.917
Switzerland	73 849	73 849	2.760
Ukraine	19 934	19 934	0.745
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	318 084	318 084	11.888
Total	2 675 678	2 675 678	100.000

^a As contained in decision -/CMP.11 (draft decision proposed for adoption under agenda item 15(b) of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation).

Draft decision -/CMP.11**Methodology for the collection of international transaction log fees in the biennium 2016–2017**

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol,

Recalling Article 13, paragraph 5, of the Kyoto Protocol,

Also recalling decisions 11/CMP.3, 10/CMP.5, 9/CMP.6 and 8/CMP.8,

Recognizing the importance of sufficient and stable funding for the international transaction log,

1. *Adopts* the scale of fees for the international transaction log for the biennium 2016–2017 contained in the annex;
2. *Decides* that fees for the international transaction log paid by a Party for the biennium 2016–2017 shall be calculated by multiplying the scale of fees for that Party, as contained in the annex, by the budget for the international transaction log for the biennium 2016–2017, with the fees for the first year of the biennium being equal to the fees for the second year of the biennium;
3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to notify Parties connected to the international transaction log in the biennium 2016–2017 of the annual fees, calculated in accordance with paragraph 2 above, as early as possible and at least four months in advance of the relevant calendar year, where possible;
4. *Decides* that, if a Party connects to the international transaction log for the first time or reconnects to it following disconnection during the biennium 2016–2017, the scale of fees for that Party shall be that contained in the annex, or, for Parties not listed in the table contained in the annex, shall be made equal to 130 per cent of their Kyoto Protocol adjusted scale for the relevant biennium;
5. *Also decides* that fees paid by a Party that connects to the international transaction log for the first time shall be deducted from the resource requirement for activities relating to the international transaction log in the next biennium;
6. *Further decides* that fees paid by a Party that connects to the international transaction log for the first time or, following disconnection, reconnects to it during the biennium 2016–2017, shall be proportioned for the period between the date of connection or reconnection of its registry and the end of the biennium, except for the period for which the fees were already paid;
7. *Decides* that, where a Party disconnects during the biennium 2016–2017, the Party shall cover the fees for the full year in which the disconnection took place, and that, if the disconnection takes place in the first year of the biennium and the Party does not reconnect in the second year of the biennium, fees for the second year of the biennium shall not apply;
8. *Authorizes* the international transaction log administrator to disconnect the registry of a Party from the international transaction log in the event of the non-payment of its fees by that Party, provided that such disconnection shall not be effected earlier than four months after the beginning of the relevant calendar year, at least two reminders have already been given to the Party and consultations have taken place with the Party concerned prior to the final reminder;

9. *Also authorizes* the Executive Secretary to draw up funds from unspent balances (carry-over) of the Trust Fund for the International Transaction Log from previous financial periods to cover the potential shortfall in fees due to the disconnection of Parties during the biennium 2016–2017;
10. *Requests* the international transaction log administrator to provide, in its annual reports for 2016 and 2017, information on transactions of Kyoto Protocol units;
11. *Also requests* the international transaction log administrator to publish, in its annual reports, a table listing the scale and the level of fees and the status of payments for all Parties connected to the international transaction log.

Annex

[English only]

Scale of fees for the international transaction log for the biennium 2016–2017

<i>Party</i>	<i>Scale of fees (per cent)</i>
Australia	2.841
Austria	1.588
Belarus ^a	0.073
Belgium	1.973
Bulgaria	0.036
Croatia	0.079
Cyprus ^a	0.061
Czech Republic	0.503
Denmark	1.323
Estonia	0.028
European Union	2.685
Finland	1.009
France	10.667
Germany	15.350
Greece	1.065
Hungary	0.437
Iceland	0.737
Ireland	0.797
Italy	9.090
Japan	14.939
Kazakhstan ^a	0.157
Latvia	0.032
Liechtenstein	0.188
Lithuania	0.055
Luxembourg	0.153
Malta ^a	0.021
Monaco	0.181
Netherlands	3.352
New Zealand	0.961
Norway	2.319
Poland	0.896
Portugal	0.943
Romania	0.125
Russian Federation	2.743
Slovakia	0.113
Slovenia	0.171
Spain	5.311
Sweden	1.917
Switzerland	2.760
Ukraine	0.745

<i>Party</i>	<i>Scale of fees (per cent)</i>
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11.888
Subtotal for Parties connected to the international transaction log	100.000
Subtotal for Parties not connected to the international transaction log	0.312
Total	100.312

^a Parties currently not connected to the international transaction log.



Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

Forty-second session

Bonn, 1–11 June 2015

Item 2(a) of the provisional agenda

Organizational matters

Adoption of the agenda

Provisional agenda and annotations

Note by the Executive Secretary

I. Provisional agenda

1. Opening of the session.
2. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Adoption of the agenda;
 - (b) Organization of the work of the session;
 - (c) Election of officers other than the Chair.
3. Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change.
4. Methodological guidance for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries.
5. Issues relating to agriculture.
6. Matters relating to science and review:
 - (a) Research and systematic observation;
 - (b) The 2013–2015 review.
7. Impact of the implementation of response measures:
 - (a) Forum and work programme;
 - (b) Matters relating to Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol.

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8. Methodological issues under the Convention:
 - (a) Methodologies for the reporting of financial information by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
 - (b) Common metrics to calculate the carbon dioxide equivalence of greenhouse gases;
 - (c) Emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport.
9. Methodological issues under the Kyoto Protocol:
 - (a) Implications of the implementation of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 4/CMP.7 and 1/CMP.8 on the previous decisions on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol, including those relating to Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol;
 - (b) Accounting, reporting and review requirements for Parties included in Annex I to the Convention without a quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment for the second commitment period;
 - (c) Clarification of the text in section G (Article 3, paragraph 7 ter) of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol, in particular the information to be used to determine the “average annual emissions for the first three years of the preceding commitment period”;
 - (d) Implications of the inclusion of reforestation of lands with forest in exhaustion as afforestation and reforestation clean development mechanism project activities.
10. Market and non-market mechanisms under the Convention:
 - (a) Framework for various approaches;
 - (b) Non-market-based approaches;
 - (c) New market-based mechanism.
11. Scientific, technical and socioeconomic aspects of mitigation of climate change.
12. Cooperation with other international organizations.
13. Other matters.
14. Closure of and report on the session.

II. Annotations to the provisional agenda

1. Opening of the session

1. The forty-second session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) will be opened by the Chair, Mr. Tomasz Chruszczow (Poland), on Monday, 1 June 2015, at 10 a.m.

2. Organizational matters

(a) Adoption of the agenda

2. The provisional agenda, prepared by the Executive Secretary in agreement with the Chair, will be presented for adoption.

(b) Organization of the work of the session

3. SBSTA 42 will be held from 1 to 11 June 2015. Detailed information on the work of the session will be posted on the SBSTA 42 web page.¹ Delegates are invited to refer to the overview schedule² and the in-session Daily Programme and to regularly consult the closed-circuit television screens for an up-to-date schedule of the work of the SBSTA. As recommended at SBI 40, Saturday meetings will be concluded by midday in order to enhance the efficiency, timeliness and transparency of work.³

4. Items not concluded at SBSTA 42 will be forwarded for consideration at SBSTA 43 or 44. In view of the expected heavy workload at the United Nations Climate Change Conference to be held in Paris, France, in December 2015, the SBSTA may wish to consider forwarding to SBSTA 43 only those priority items on which a decision is expected to be adopted at the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) or the eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP). In order to maximize negotiation time, complete work that is essential for success at SBSTA 43 and ensure timely closure, presiding officers may propose, in consultation with Parties, time-saving approaches to the organization and scheduling of meetings during the session taking into account previous relevant conclusions of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI).⁴

5. The following events are mandated to take place in conjunction with the session:

(a) A workshop on the development of early warning systems and contingency plans in relation to extreme weather events and its effects such as desertification, drought, floods, landslides, storm surge, soil erosion, and saline water intrusion;⁵

(b) A workshop on the assessment of risk and vulnerability of agricultural systems to different climate change scenarios at regional, national and local levels, including but not limited to pests and diseases;⁶

¹ <www.unfccc.int/8855>.

² <www.unfccc.int>.

³ FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paragraph 213.

⁴ FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paragraphs 218–221.

⁵ See paragraph 18 below.

⁶ As footnote 5 above.

- (c) The seventh meeting of the research dialogue;⁷
 - (d) A joint SBSTA/SBI special event on the 2013–2015 review, where the report on the structured expert dialogue (SED) will be presented;⁸
 - (e) A joint SBSTA/SBI/Standing Committee on Finance technical workshop on methodologies for the reporting of financial information by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties).⁹
6. The SBSTA will be invited to agree on the organization of the work of the session.

FCCC/SBSTA/2015/1 *Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary*

Further information <www.unfccc.int/8855>

(c) Election of officers other than the Chair

7. *Background:* The SBSTA shall elect its Rapporteur. The current officer will remain in office until her successor is elected. Parties are invited to give active consideration to the nomination of women for this elective post.
8. When the SBSTA exercises its functions with regard to matters concerning the Kyoto Protocol, any member of its Bureau representing a State that is a Party to the Convention but, at that time, not a Party to the Kyoto Protocol shall be replaced by an additional member to be elected by and from among the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol.
9. *Action:* The SBSTA will be invited to elect its Rapporteur at the earliest opportunity following the completion of consultations. If necessary, the SBSTA will be invited to elect an additional officer to replace the Rapporteur representing a State that is a Party to the Convention but not to the Kyoto Protocol.

Further information <www.unfccc.int/6558>

3. Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change

10. *Background:* SBSTA 40 agreed on a number of activities to be undertaken under the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change prior to SBSTA 45. These activities have to do with the collection, analysis and dissemination of information and knowledge to inform adaptation planning and actions at the regional, national and subnational levels, particularly in relation to ecosystems, human settlements, water resources and health.¹⁰
11. *Action:* The SBSTA will be invited to take note of the report¹¹ on progress made prior to SBSTA 42 in implementing activities under the Nairobi work programme.

⁷ See paragraph 26 below.
⁸ See decision 1/CP.18, paragraphs 85 and 86. See also paragraph 30 below.
⁹ Decision 11/CP.20, paragraph 4.
¹⁰ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/2, paragraph 19.
¹¹ FCCC/SBSTA/2008/6, paragraph 18.

FCCC/SBSTA/2015/INF.2

Progress made in implementing activities under the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change. Note by the secretariat

Further information

<www.unfccc.int/8036>

4. Methodological guidance for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries

12. *Background:* SBSTA 40 agreed that the consideration of methodological issues related to non-carbon benefits would continue at SBSTA 42¹² taking into consideration the related views submitted by Parties and admitted observer organizations.¹³

13. SBSTA 41 considered the following two issues:

(a) The need for further guidance on ensuring transparency, consistency, comprehensiveness and effectiveness when informing how all the safeguards referred to in appendix I to decision 1/CP.16 are being addressed and respected;¹⁴

(b) The development of methodological guidance on non-market-based approaches to support the implementation of the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70.¹⁵

14. As SBSTA 41 was unable to reach agreement on the matters referred to in paragraph 13 above, their consideration will continue at SBSTA 42, in accordance with rule 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied.¹⁶

15. *Action:* The SBSTA will be invited to continue its consideration of the issues referred to in paragraph 13 above taking into consideration the views on these matters submitted by Parties and admitted observer organizations¹⁷ and the issues referred to in paragraph 12 above, with a view to completing its work on these matters at this session.

Further information

<www.unfccc.int/7377>

5. Issues relating to agriculture

16. *Background:* SBSTA 40 continued consideration of issues relating to agriculture and concluded that it would undertake scientific and technical work taking into account the conclusions of SBSTA 38.¹⁸

¹² See decision 1/CP.18, paragraph 40, and documents FCCC/SBSTA/2014/2, paragraphs 50–52, and FCCC/SBSTA/2013/3, paragraphs 45–49.

¹³ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/MISC.4 and Add.1.

¹⁴ Decision 12/CP.17, paragraph 6, and FCCC/SBSTA/2013/3, paragraph 33.

¹⁵ See document FCCC/SBSTA/2013/3, paragraphs 38–42, and decision 9/CP.19, paragraph 8.

¹⁶ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/5, paragraph 23.

¹⁷ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/MISC.3 and Add.1–3, FCCC/SBSTA/2014/MISC.6 and Add.1, and FCCC/SBSTA/2014/MISC.7 and Add.1. Submissions from observer organizations are available at <<http://unfccc.int/7482>>.

¹⁸ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/2, paragraph 85.

17. The SBSTA invited Parties and observer organizations to submit their views on issues relating to: (a) the development of early warning systems and contingency plans in relation to extreme weather events and its effects such as desertification, drought, floods, landslides, storm surge, soil erosion and saline water intrusion; and (b) the assessment of risk and vulnerability of agricultural systems to different climate change scenarios at regional, national and local levels, including but not limited to pests and diseases, to be compiled into a miscellaneous document for consideration at SBSTA 42.¹⁹

18. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to organize two in-session workshops on the elements referred to in paragraph 17 above in conjunction with SBSTA 42,²⁰ and to prepare a report on each of these workshops for consideration at SBSTA 43.²¹

19. *Action:* The SBSTA will be invited to consider the information in the documents prepared for the session and to determine the need for any further action.

<i>FCCC/SBSTA/2015/MISC.1</i>	<i>Views on development of early warning systems and contingency plans in relation to extreme weather events and its effects such as desertification, drought, floods, landslides, storm surge, soil erosion and saline water intrusion. Submissions from Parties and admitted observer organizations</i>
<i>FCCC/SBSTA/2015/MISC.2</i>	<i>Views on assessment of risk and vulnerability of agricultural systems to different climate change scenarios at regional, national and local levels, including but not limited to pests and diseases. Submissions from Parties and admitted observer organizations</i>
<i>Further information</i>	<i><www.unfccc.int/8793></i>

6. Matters relating to science and review

(a) Research and systematic observation

20. *Background:* SBSTA 37 concluded that the SBSTA would continue to focus its consideration on research during the first sessional period of the year and on systematic observation during the second sessional period of the year.²²

21. SBSTA 40 requested the secretariat to further enhance the availability and visibility of scientific information, including through social media, the UNFCCC E-Newsletter and the climate science calendar and by integrating scientific information available on the Internet from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and other relevant stakeholders, and invited the secretariat to report on progress made in that regard to SBSTA 42.²³

22. SBSTA 40 invited Parties and research programmes and organizations to provide information on lessons learned and good practices for knowledge and research capacity-building, in particular in developing countries, considering information presented at past

¹⁹ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/2, paragraph 86.

²⁰ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/2, paragraph 88.

²¹ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/2, paragraph 89.

²² FCCC/SBSTA/2012/5, paragraph 46.

²³ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/2, paragraph 67.

research dialogues and workshops as well as the findings of the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5),²⁴ and requested the secretariat to make this information available on the UNFCCC website.²⁵

23. SBSTA 40 also invited Parties to submit to the secretariat their views on possible topics for consideration as part of the research dialogue to be held during SBSTA 42 and beyond taking into account the findings of the AR5, and requested the secretariat to make them available on the UNFCCC website.²⁶

24. SBSTA 41 invited the IPCC and relevant international and regional research organizations to inform Parties about efforts undertaken to address the information gaps identified in the AR5, including in developing countries, especially in Africa, and on emerging issues such as the links between climate change and desertification at the meeting of the research dialogue at SBSTA 42 for example.²⁷

25. In response to an invitation from SBSTA 26, relevant research programmes and organizations may inform the SBSTA of developments in research activities relevant to the needs of the Convention.²⁸

26. The secretariat will organize the seventh meeting of the research dialogue under the guidance of the SBSTA Chair,²⁹ with the participation of Parties and representatives of relevant regional and international research programmes and organizations active in climate change research and of the IPCC, and taking into account paragraphs 22–24 above. The SBSTA will consider the need for a workshop on the themes from the research dialogue.³⁰

27. *Action:* The SBSTA will be invited to consider the document prepared for this session and the information received on matters related to research, and to determine any necessary further action.

<i>FCCC/SBSTA/2015/INF.1</i>	<i>Report on the further enhancement of the availability and visibility of scientific information relevant to the Convention on the UNFCCC website. Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>Further information</i>	<i><www.unfccc.int/3461></i>

(b) The 2013–2015 review

28. *Background:* COP 18 decided to periodically review the adequacy of the long-term global goal and overall progress made towards achieving it,³¹ with the assistance of the SBSTA and the SBI³² and supported by the SED.³³

²⁴ Parties are encouraged to make a consolidated submission containing their views on the issues referred to in paragraphs 22 and 23.

²⁵ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/2, paragraph 58.

²⁶ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/2, paragraph 59. Once uploaded by Parties, the submissions are available on the portal at <www.unfccc.int/5900>.

²⁷ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/5, paragraph 31.

²⁸ FCCC/SBSTA/2007/4, paragraph 47.

²⁹ Please consult the Daily Programme for more information on this event.

³⁰ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/2, paragraph 58.

³¹ Decision 1/CP.18, paragraph 79.

³² Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 162.

³³ Decision 1/CP.18, paragraphs 85 and 86.

29. The 1st meeting of the fourth session of the SED was held on 2 and 3 December 2014 in conjunction with COP 20.³⁴ The 2nd meeting of the fourth session of the SED, which was the final meeting of the SED, was held on 8 and 9 February 2015 in Geneva, Switzerland, in conjunction with the eighth part of the second session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action.

30. SBSTA 41 and SBI 41 requested the co-facilitators of the SED to prepare, with the assistance of the secretariat, a final factual report that includes a compilation and a technical summary of the summary reports on the meetings of the SED and to make it available no later than 3 April 2015.³⁵

31. The SBSTA and the SBI invited Parties to submit their views on any other information or gaps in information relevant to the 2013–2015 review, in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 161, decision 1/CP.18, paragraph 84, and paragraph 132 of the report on SBSTA 39, as well as their views on the adequacy of the long-term global goal in the light of the ultimate objective of the Convention and of the overall progress made towards achieving the long-term global goal, including consideration of the implementation of the commitments under the Convention.³⁶

32. The respective bodies decided to consider at SBSTA 42 and SBI 42 the report referred to in paragraph 30 above and the submissions from Parties referred to in paragraph 31 above with a view to reporting thereon to COP 21, which shall take appropriate action on the basis of the 2013–2015 review.³⁷

33. *Action:* The SBSTA and the SBI will be invited to consider this matter and to take further steps, including preparing a draft decision for consideration and adoption at COP 21.

<i>FCCC/SB/2015/INF.1</i>	<i>Report on the structured expert dialogue on the 2013–2015 review. Note by the co-facilitators of the structured expert dialogue</i>
<i>Further information</i>	<i><www.unfccc.int/6998></i>

7. Impact of the implementation of response measures

(a) Forum and work programme

34. *Background:* COP 17 launched a work programme on the impact of the implementation of response measures under the subsidiary bodies.³⁸ It also established a forum to implement the work programme and to provide a platform allowing Parties to share information, experiences, case studies, best practices and views.³⁹ The review of the work of the forum and work programme on the impact of the implementation of response measures was concluded at SBSTA 40 and SBI 40.⁴⁰

35. At SBSTA 41 and SBI 41, Parties discussed how to take the work on this matter forward but were unable to reach a consensus, and therefore agreed to recommend that

³⁴ See <www.unfccc.int/7521>.

³⁵ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/5, paragraph 53, and FCCC/SBI/2014/21, paragraph 116.

³⁶ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/5, paragraph 54, and FCCC/SBI/2014/21, paragraph 117. Once uploaded by Parties, the submissions are available on the portal at <www.unfccc.int/5900>.

³⁷ Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 139(c), and decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 158.

³⁸ Decision 8/CP.17, paragraph 1.

³⁹ Decision 8/CP.17, paragraph 3.

⁴⁰ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/2, paragraph 99, and FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paragraph 178.

COP 20 consider it.⁴¹ The COP, by decision 20/CP.20, forwarded the text of a draft decision on this matter for consideration at SBSTA 42 and SBI 42 with a view to the subsidiary bodies recommending a draft decision for adoption at COP 21.

36. *Action:* SBSTA 42 and SBI 42 will be invited to consider the text of the draft decision contained in the annex to decision 20/CP.20 with a view to recommending a draft decision on this matter for consideration and adoption at COP 21.

<i>Further information</i>	 <www.unfccc.int/4908>
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(b) Matters relating to Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol

37. *Background:* SBSTA 41 agreed to consider this matter jointly with the SBSTA and SBI agenda sub-item “Forum and work programme” in a joint SBSTA/SBI forum. It also agreed that consultations on how to take up this matter would continue at SBSTA 42.⁴²

38. *Action:* The SBSTA will be invited to consider how to take up this matter.

8. Methodological issues under the Convention

(a) Methodologies for the reporting of financial information by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention

39. *Background:* COP 20 decided⁴³ to extend by one year the deadline of the SBSTA mandate referred to in decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 19, with a view to the SBSTA recommending a decision on this matter to COP 21.

40. The COP invited Parties and observer organizations to submit their views on this subject.⁴⁴ It decided to hold an in-session technical workshop⁴⁵ under the auspices of the SBSTA, the SBI and the Standing Committee on Finance. In decision 11/CP.20, paragraph 3, the COP requested the secretariat to prepare a technical paper summarizing existing international methodologies and drawing on the sources referred to in that paragraph, to inform the workshop referred to above. It also requested the Standing Committee on Finance to consider the outcomes of this workshop in its recommendations on the methodologies for the reporting of financial information and to provide an update of its work on this matter to SBSTA 43.⁴⁶

41. *Action:* The SBSTA will be invited to take note of the ongoing activities referred to in paragraph 39 above, including the in-session technical workshop and the documents prepared to inform the workshop.

<i>FCCC/SBSTA/2015/MISC.3</i>	<i>Views on methodologies for the reporting of financial information referred to in decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 19. Submissions from Parties and observer organizations</i>
<i>FCCC/TP/2015/2</i>	<i>Existing international methodologies for the reporting of financial information. Technical paper</i>

⁴¹ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/5, paragraph 60, and FCCC/SBI/2014/21, paragraph 103.

⁴² FCCC/SBSTA/2014/5, paragraph 62.

⁴³ Decision 11/CP.20, paragraph 1.

⁴⁴ Decision 11/CP.20, paragraph 2.

⁴⁵ Decision 11/CP.20, paragraph 4.

⁴⁶ Decision 11/CP.20, paragraphs 6 and 7.

<i>Further information</i>	 <www.unfccc.int/2807>
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(b) Common metrics to calculate the carbon dioxide equivalence of greenhouse gases

42. *Background:* SBSTA 34 agreed that the consideration of common metrics for calculating the carbon dioxide equivalence of greenhouse gases under the methodological issues under the Convention would continue at SBSTA 36 taking into account the report on the workshop on such metrics held on 3 and 4 April 2012.⁴⁷

43. CMP 7 requested the SBSTA to conduct an assessment based on the work of, inter alia, the IPCC of the implications of the choice of metrics used to calculate the carbon dioxide equivalence of greenhouse gases listed in Annex A to the Kyoto Protocol for the third or subsequent commitment periods, to initiate such an assessment no later than 2015 and to present to the CMP its recommendations on the most appropriate metric and related values to be used by Parties with a view to the CMP adopting a decision on these matters.⁴⁸

44. Consideration of common metrics, including of the findings on common metrics contained in the AR5 and presented at a special event at SBSTA 40, continued at SBSTA 40 and 41.⁴⁹ As SBSTA 41 was unable to reach agreement on this matter, its consideration will continue at SBSTA 42, in accordance with rule 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied.⁵⁰

45. *Action:* The SBSTA will be invited to consider this matter and to determine the need for further action.

<i>Further information</i>	 <www.unfccc.int/8245> and <www.unfccc.int/6737>
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(c) Emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport

46. *Background:* SBSTA 41 invited the secretariats of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the International Maritime Organization (IMO) to continue to report, at the future sessions of the SBSTA, on relevant work on addressing emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport.⁵¹

47. *Action:* The SBSTA will be invited to take note of the information contained in the reports provided by the secretariats of ICAO and IMO.

<i>FCCC/SBSTA/2015/MISC.4</i>	<i>Information relevant to emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport. Submissions from international organizations</i>
<i>Further information</i>	 <www.unfccc.int/1057>

9. Methodological issues under the Kyoto Protocol

(a) Implications of the implementation of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 4/CMP.7 and 1/CMP.8 on the previous decisions on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol, including those relating to Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol

⁴⁷ FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.2.

⁴⁸ Decision 4/CMP.7, paragraphs 10 and 11.

⁴⁹ See document FCCC/SBSTA/2012/2, paragraph 92.

⁵⁰ See document FCCC/SBSTA/2014/5, paragraph 76.

⁵¹ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/5, paragraph 79.

48. *Background:* Responding to requests made at CMP 7,⁵² 8⁵³ and 9,⁵⁴ and in line with the relevant conclusions of SBSTA 40, SBSTA 41 continued the work on assessing and addressing the implications of the implementation of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 4/CMP.7 and 1/CMP.8 on the previous decisions on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol, including those relating to Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol.⁵⁵

49. CMP 10, having noted that SBSTA 41 was unable to conclude the consideration of this matter, requested the SBSTA to continue its consideration at SBSTA 42 on the basis of the draft decision texts contained in the annex to document FCCC/KP/CMP/2014/L.6 with a view to recommending draft decisions on this matter for consideration and adoption at CMP 11.⁵⁶

50. In addition, SBSTA 41 agreed that the updated training programme for members of expert review teams participating in annual reviews under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol would be considered at SBSTA 42.⁵⁷

51. *Action:* The SBSTA will be invited to continue its consideration of this matter on the basis of the texts referred to in paragraph 49 above and the information prepared for the session, referred to in paragraph 50 above, with a view to recommending a draft decision for consideration and adoption at CMP 11.

<i>Further information</i>	<i>Annex to document FCCC/KP/CMP/2014/L.6</i>
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- (b) Accounting, reporting and review requirements for Parties included in Annex I to the Convention without a quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment for the second commitment period

52. *Background:* Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol, as contained in the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol (annex I to decision 1/CMP.8), specifies for a number of Annex I Parties a value for a quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (QELRC) for the first commitment period, but not for the second commitment period. SBSTA 41 agreed that the consideration of the accounting, reporting and review requirements for Annex I Parties without a QELRC for the second commitment period would continue at SBSTA 42.⁵⁸

53. *Action:* The SBSTA will be invited to consider this item with a view to recommending a draft decision for consideration and adoption at CMP 11.

<i>Further information</i>	<i>FCCC/TP/2014/6 (chapter V.G), <unfccc.int/1029> and <unfccc.int/8525></i>
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- (c) Clarification of the text in section G (Article 3, paragraph 7 ter) of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol, in particular the information to be used to determine the “average annual emissions for the first three years of the preceding commitment period”

54. *Background:* By decision 1/CMP.8, the CMP adopted an amendment to the Kyoto Protocol (the Doha Amendment). Section G of annex I to decision 1/CMP.8 reads as

⁵² Decision 1/CMP.7, paragraph 9.

⁵³ Decision 2/CMP.8, paragraphs 6 and 7.

⁵⁴ FCCC/KP/CMP/2013/9, paragraph 36.

⁵⁵ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/5, paragraph 82.

⁵⁶ FCCC/KP/CMP/2014/9, paragraph 34.

⁵⁷ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/5, paragraph 83.

⁵⁸ As footnote 57 above.

follows: “Article 3, paragraph 7 ter. The following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph 7 bis of Article 3 of the Protocol: 7 ter. Any positive difference between the assigned amount of the second commitment period for a Party included in the Annex I and average annual emissions for the first three years of the preceding commitment period multiplied by eight shall be transferred to the cancellation account of that Party”.

55. Kazakhstan, in a letter dated 28 June 2013, requested clarification of how section G of annex I to decision 1/CMP.8 is to be interpreted, since there may be implications for the application of that provision for Kazakhstan. The Party requested that an item be added to the provisional agenda for CMP 9 concerning the clarification of the text of section G (Article 3, paragraph 7 ter) of the Doha Amendment, in particular with regard to what information is to be used to determine the “average annual emissions for the first three years of the preceding commitment period”.

56. CMP 9 forwarded the issue to the SBSTA; the issue was considered at SBSTA 39, 40 and 41. CMP 10 took note of the recommendation of the SBSTA that consideration of this matter be continued at SBSTA 42 taking into account the options for elements for the text of a draft decision contained in the annex to document FCCC/SBSTA/2014/L.25.⁵⁹

57. *Action:* The SBSTA will be invited to consider the issue, including the text referred to in paragraph 56 above, with a view to recommending a draft decision for consideration and adoption at CMP 11.

<i>Further information</i>	<i>FCCC/KP/CMP/2013/7 and the annex to document FCCC/SBSTA/2014/L.25</i>
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- (d) Implications of the inclusion of reforestation of lands with forest in exhaustion as afforestation and reforestation clean development mechanism project activities

58. *Background:* As SBSTA 41 was unable to reach agreement on this matter, its consideration will continue at SBSTA 42, in accordance with rule 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied.⁶⁰

59. *Action:* The SBSTA will be invited to continue its consideration of this issue and to agree on how to proceed.

<i>Further information</i>	<i><http://cdm.unfccc.int/about/incl_reforestation/index.html>.</i>
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10. Market and non-market mechanisms under the Convention

- (a) Framework for various approaches

60. *Background:* As agreed at SBSTA 40,⁶¹ SBSTA 41 continued the work programme to elaborate a framework for various approaches in accordance with decision 1/CP.18, paragraphs 41–46, with a view to recommending a draft decision for adoption at COP 20. As SBSTA 41 was unable to reach agreement on this matter, its consideration will continue at SBSTA 42, in accordance with rule 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied.⁶²

⁵⁹ FCCC/KP/CMP/2014/9, paragraph 79.

⁶⁰ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/5, paragraph 97.

⁶¹ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/2, paragraph 169.

⁶² FCCC/SBSTA/2014/5, paragraph 98.

61. *Action:* The SBSTA will be invited to continue its work programme to elaborate a framework for various approaches.

<i>Further information</i>	 <www.unfccc.int/7551>
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(b) Non-market-based approaches

62. *Background:* As agreed at SBSTA 40,⁶³ SBSTA 41 continued the work programme to elaborate non-market-based approaches in accordance with decision 1/CP.18, paragraph 47, with a view to recommending a draft decision for adoption at COP 20. As SBSTA 41 was unable to reach agreement on this matter, its consideration will continue at SBSTA 42, in accordance with rule 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied.⁶⁴

63. *Action:* The SBSTA will be invited to continue its work programme to elaborate non-market-based approaches.

<i>Further information</i>	 <www.unfccc.int/7551>
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(c) New market-based mechanism

64. *Background:* As agreed at SBSTA 40,⁶⁵ SBSTA 41 continued the work programme to elaborate modalities and procedures for the mechanism defined in decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 83, in accordance with decision 1/CP.18, paragraphs 50 and 51, with a view to recommending a draft decision for consideration and adoption at COP 20. As SBSTA 41 was unable to reach agreement on this matter, its consideration will continue at SBSTA 42, in accordance with rule 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied.⁶⁶

65. *Action:* The SBSTA will be invited to continue its work programme to elaborate modalities and procedures for the new market-based mechanism.

<i>Further information</i>	 <www.unfccc.int/7551>
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11. Scientific, technical and socioeconomic aspects of mitigation of climate change

66. *Background:* SBSTA 40 agreed that the consideration of the scientific, technical and socioeconomic aspects of mitigation would continue at SBSTA 42 taking into account the best available scientific information on mitigation of climate change and the ongoing work of other bodies under the Convention on related matters.⁶⁷

67. *Action:* The SBSTA will be invited to continue its consideration of this item and determine any appropriate further action including determining whether the SBSTA should continue its consideration of this matter, bearing in mind Parties' deliberations on it under various bodies and processes.

<i>Further information</i>	 <www.unfccc.int/6111>
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⁶³ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/2, paragraph 181.

⁶⁴ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/5, paragraph 99.

⁶⁵ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/2, paragraph 193.

⁶⁶ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/5, paragraph 100.

⁶⁷ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/2, paragraph 204.

12. Cooperation with other international organizations

68. *Background:* SBSTA 30 requested the secretariat to prepare, before sessions at which this agenda item is taken up, an information paper summarizing relevant cooperative activities, to enable Parties to comment on the information, as appropriate.⁶⁸

69. The information paper referred to in paragraph 68 above will provide the SBSTA with an update on the cooperative activities of the secretariat with United Nations entities and other intergovernmental organizations that enhance and contribute to the work, and support the implementation of decisions, under the Convention.

70. *Action:* The SBSTA will be invited to take note of the document prepared for the session.

<i>FCCC/SBSTA/2015/INF.3</i>	<i>Summary of cooperative activities with United Nations entities and intergovernmental organizations that contribute to the work under the Convention. Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>Further information</i>	<i><www.unfccc.int/2533></i>

13. Other matters

71. Any other matters arising during the session will be taken up under this item.

14. Closure of and report on the session

72. A draft report on the work of the session will be prepared for consideration and adoption by the SBSTA at the end of the session, after which the Chair will declare the session closed.

⁶⁸ FCCC/SBSTA/2009/3, paragraph 128.



United Nations

FCCC/SBSTA/2015/2

Framework Convention on
Climate ChangeDistr.: General
10 July 2015

Original: English

Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice**Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and
Technological Advice on its forty-second session,
held in Bonn from 1 to 11 June 2015**

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Draft decision -/CP.21. Alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests

Draft decision -/CP.21. Methodological issues related to non-carbon benefits resulting from the implementation of the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70

Addendum – FCCC/SBSTA/2015/2/Add.2**Draft decision forwarded for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol**

Draft decision -/CMP.11. Training programme for members of expert review teams participating in annual reviews under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol

I. Opening of the session

(Agenda item 1)

1. The forty-second session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) was held at the World Conference Center Bonn, in Bonn, Germany, from 1 to 11 June 2015. The Chair of the SBSTA, Ms. Lidia Wojtal (Poland),¹ opened the session on Monday, 1 June, and welcomed all Parties and observers. She also welcomed Mr. Carlos Fuller (Belize) as Vice-Chair of the SBSTA and Ms. Stasile Znutiene (Lithuania)² as Rapporteur.

II. Organizational matters

(Agenda item 2)

A. Adoption of the agenda

(Agenda sub-item 2(a))

2. At its 1st meeting, on 1 June, the SBSTA considered a note by the Executive Secretary containing the provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/SBSTA/2015/1). At the same meeting, the agenda was adopted as follows:

1. Opening of the session.
2. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Adoption of the agenda;
 - (b) Organization of the work of the session;
 - (c) Election of officers other than the Chair.
3. Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change.
4. Methodological guidance for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries.
5. Issues relating to agriculture.
6. Matters relating to science and review:
 - (a) Research and systematic observation;
 - (b) The 2013–2015 review.
7. Impact of the implementation of response measures:
 - (a) Forum and work programme;
 - (b) Matters relating to Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol.

¹ In accordance with rule 25 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, the Government of Poland named Ms. Wojtal to serve as Chair of the SBSTA, replacing Mr. Tomasz Chruszczow.

² In accordance with rule 25 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, the Government of Lithuania named Ms. Znutiene to serve as Rapporteur of the SBSTA, replacing Ms. Jurga Rabauskaite-Surville.

8. Methodological issues under the Convention:
 - (a) Methodologies for the reporting of financial information by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
 - (b) Common metrics to calculate the carbon dioxide equivalence of greenhouse gases;
 - (c) Emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport.
9. Methodological issues under the Kyoto Protocol:
 - (a) Implications of the implementation of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 4/CMP.7 and 1/CMP.8 on the previous decisions on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol, including those relating to Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol;
 - (b) Accounting, reporting and review requirements for Parties included in Annex I to the Convention without a quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment for the second commitment period;
 - (c) Clarification of the text in section G (Article 3, paragraph 7 ter) of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol, in particular the information to be used to determine the “average annual emissions for the first three years of the preceding commitment period”;
 - (d) Implications of the inclusion of reforestation of lands with forest in exhaustion as afforestation and reforestation clean development mechanism project activities.
10. Market and non-market mechanisms under the Convention:
 - (a) Framework for various approaches;
 - (b) Non-market-based approaches;
 - (c) New market-based mechanism.
11. Scientific, technical and socioeconomic aspects of mitigation of climate change.
12. Cooperation with other international organizations.
13. Other matters.
14. Closure of and report on the session.

3. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed that statements would be made following the adoption of the agenda and the launch of work. Statements were made by representatives of 15 Parties, including on behalf of the African Group, the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), the Coalition for Rainforest Nations, the Group of 77 and China (G77 and China), the Environmental Integrity Group (EIG), the European Union (EU) and its 28 member States, the Independent Association for Latin America and the Caribbean, the least developed countries (LDCs), the Umbrella Group and another group of Parties. Statements were also made by representatives of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), UN-Oceans and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), as

well as by representatives of environmental non-governmental organizations (NGOs), indigenous peoples organizations and women and gender NGOs.³

B. Organization of the work of the session

(Agenda sub-item 2(b))

4. The SBSTA considered this agenda sub-item at its 1st meeting, at which the Chair drew attention to the proposed programme of work outlined in the Chair's information note.⁴ On a proposal by the Chair, the SBSTA agreed to implement the practices previously endorsed by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI)⁵ on the timely conclusion of negotiations and related working practices.

C. Election of officers other than the Chair

(Agenda sub-item 2(c))

5. The SBSTA considered this agenda sub-item at its 1st meeting and at its 3rd meeting, on 11 June. At the 3rd meeting, the Chair informed Parties that no nominations had been received for the post of Rapporteur of the SBSTA. In accordance with rule 22 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, the current Rapporteur will remain in office until her successor is elected at the next ordinary session.

III. Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change

(Agenda item 3)

1. Proceedings

6. The SBSTA considered this agenda item at its 1st and 3rd meetings. It had before it document FCCC/SBSTA/2015/INF.2. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed that the Chair of the SBSTA would consult with Parties on this issue and present draft conclusions to the SBSTA at its 3rd meeting. At its 3rd meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.⁶

2. Conclusions

7. The SBSTA welcomed the report on progress made in implementing activities under the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, prepared for the session.⁷

8. The SBSTA noted with appreciation the continuing contributions to the work of the Nairobi work programme of its partner organizations, of which there are now 304, representing a broad spectrum of expertise, knowledge and experience in adaptation.

³ For opening statements, see <<http://unfccc.int/9022>> and <<http://unfccc.int/5900>> (select "SBSTA", then search for "statements"). For the webcast, see <<http://unfccc6.meta-fusion.com/sb42/events>>.

⁴ Available at <http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/bonn_jun_2015/application/pdf/sbsta42_information_note_by_the_sbsta_chair_08052015.pdf>.

⁵ FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paragraphs 213 and 218–221.

⁶ Draft conclusions presented in document FCCC/SBSTA/2015/L.7.

⁷ FCCC/SBSTA/2015/INF.2.

9. The SBSTA also noted with appreciation the contributions from Parties and Nairobi work programme partner organizations to the development of case studies on good practices and lessons learned in relation to adaptation planning processes addressing the four issues of ecosystems, human settlements, water resources and health, and in relation to processes and structures for linking national and local adaptation planning. The case studies will be made available for consideration at SBSTA 43 (November–December 2015).^{8,9}

10. The SBSTA recognized that strengthening collaboration and linkages between the Nairobi work programme, other relevant workstreams and constituted bodies under the Convention is important in ensuring that the provision of knowledge support under the Nairobi work programme contributes to enhanced adaptation actions.

11. The SBSTA looks forward to the information exchange among Parties and Nairobi work programme partner organizations that will take place during the ninth Nairobi work programme Focal Point Forum, to be organized in conjunction with SBSTA 43, and encouraged the secretariat to continue to explore ways to enhance the interactive nature of that exchange.

12. The SBSTA expressed its appreciation to the EU, Japan and Switzerland for providing financial support for the implementation of activities under the Nairobi work programme.

IV. Methodological guidance for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries (Agenda item 4)

1. Proceedings

13. The SBSTA considered this agenda item at its 1st and 3rd meetings. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this agenda item in a contact group co-chaired by Mr. Robert Bamfo (Ghana) and Mr. Heikki Granholm (Finland). At its 3rd meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.¹⁰

2. Conclusions

Safeguards

14. The SBSTA completed its consideration of the need for further guidance on ensuring transparency, consistency, comprehensiveness and effectiveness when informing on how all the safeguards referred to in decision 1/CP.16, appendix I, are being addressed and respected.

15. The SBSTA took note of the views submitted by developing country Parties,¹¹ as invited at SBSTA 38,¹² on experiences and lessons learned from their development of

⁸ See document FCCC/SBSTA/2014/2, paragraph 24.

⁹ Under the guidance of the Chair of the SBSTA, the secretariat invited Parties and Nairobi work programme partner organizations to contribute to the development of the case studies. To date, the secretariat has received a total of 45 contributions from Parties and 118 from Nairobi work programme partner organizations.

¹⁰ Draft conclusions presented in document FCCC/SBSTA/2015/L.5.

¹¹ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/MISC.6 and Add.1.

¹² FCCC/SBSTA/2013/3, paragraph 29.

systems for providing information on how all the safeguards are being addressed and respected and the challenges they face in developing such systems.

16. The SBSTA also took note of the views submitted by Parties¹³ and admitted observer organizations,¹⁴ as requested at SBSTA 38,¹⁵ on the type of information from systems for providing information on how all of the safeguards are being addressed and respected that would be helpful and that may be provided by developing country Parties.

17. In its consideration of this matter, the SBSTA also recalled the outcomes of the expert meeting on guidance on systems for providing information on how safeguards for REDD-plus¹⁶ activities are addressed and respected.¹⁷

18. The SBSTA welcomes the summaries of information being provided by developing country Parties on how all the safeguards are being addressed and respected throughout the implementation of the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70.

19. The SBSTA agreed to recommend a draft decision on further guidance on ensuring transparency, consistency, comprehensiveness and effectiveness when informing on how all the safeguards referred to in decision 1/CP.16, appendix I, are being addressed and respected, for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties (COP) at its twenty-first session (November–December 2015) (for the text of the draft decision, see document FCCC/SBSTA/2015/2/Add.1).

Non-market-based approaches

20. The SBSTA completed its consideration of the development of methodological guidance on non-market-based approaches such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests.¹⁸ It took note of the report on the in-session expert meeting on methodological guidance for non-market-based approaches, which took place during SBSTA 40.¹⁹

21. The SBSTA agreed to recommend a draft decision on alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, for consideration and adoption at COP 21 (for the text of the draft decision, see document FCCC/SBSTA/2015/2/Add.1).

Non-carbon benefits

22. The SBSTA completed its consideration of methodological issues related to non-carbon benefits resulting from the implementation of the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70.²⁰

23. The SBSTA agreed to recommend a draft decision on methodological issues related to non-carbon benefits resulting from the implementation of the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, for consideration and adoption at COP 21 (for the text of the draft decision, see document FCCC/SBSTA/2015/2/Add.1).

¹³ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/MISC.7 and Add.1.

¹⁴ The submissions from admitted observer organizations are available at <<http://unfccc.int/7482>>.

¹⁵ FCCC/SBSTA/2013/3, paragraph 30.

¹⁶ In decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, the COP encouraged developing country Parties to contribute to mitigation actions in the forest sector by undertaking the following activities: reducing emissions from deforestation; reducing emissions from forest degradation; conservation of forest carbon stocks; sustainable management of forests; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

¹⁷ For the report on the meeting, see document FCCC/SBSTA/2011/INF.17.

¹⁸ Decision 1/CP.18, paragraph 39.

¹⁹ For the report on the meeting, see document FCCC/SBSTA/2014/INF.13.

²⁰ See decision 1/CP.18, paragraph 40.

V. Issues relating to agriculture

(Agenda item 5)

1. Proceedings

24. The SBSTA considered this agenda item at its 1st and 3rd meetings. It had before it documents FCCC/SBSTA/2015/MISC.1 and Add.1 and FCCC/SBSTA/2015/MISC.2. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this agenda item in informal consultations co-facilitated by Mr. Emmanuel Dumisani Dlamini (Swaziland) and Mr. Peter Iversen (Denmark). At its 3rd meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.²¹

2. Conclusions

25. The SBSTA, recalling Article 9 of the Convention, on the basis of the objective, principles and provisions of the Convention, continued, in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 75, its scientific and technical work on issues relating to agriculture in the areas of (a) development of early warning systems and contingency plans in relation to extreme weather events and its effects such as desertification, drought, floods, landslides, storm surge, soil erosion and saline water intrusion, and (b) assessment of risk and vulnerability of agricultural systems to different climate change scenarios at the regional, national and local levels, including but not limited to pests and diseases; and will continue its work referred to in document FCCC/SBSTA/2014/2, paragraphs 87–89.

26. The SBSTA took note of the views submitted by Parties²² and admitted observer organizations²³ in response to the invitation made at SBSTA 40.²⁴

27. The SBSTA acknowledged with appreciation the rich exchange of views by Parties during the two in-session workshops²⁵ held at this session, and agreed to consider the reports on those workshops at SBSTA 43.

VI. Matters relating to science and review

(Agenda item 6)

A. Research and systematic observation

(Agenda sub-item 6(a))

1. Proceedings

28. The SBSTA considered this agenda sub-item at its 1st and 3rd meetings. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this agenda sub-item in informal consultations co-facilitated by Mr. Chris Moseki (South Africa) and Ms. Christiane Textor (Germany). It had before it document FCCC/SBSTA/2015/INF.1. At its 3rd meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.²⁶

²¹ Draft conclusions presented in document FCCC/SBSTA/2015/L.2.

²² FCCC/SBSTA/2015/MISC.1 and Add.1 and FCCC/SBSTA/2015/MISC.2.

²³ Available at <http://unfccc.int/documentation/submissions_from_observers/items/7482.php>.

²⁴ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/2, paragraph 86.

²⁵ See document FCCC/SBSTA/2014/2, paragraph 88.

²⁶ Draft conclusions presented in document FCCC/SBSTA/2015/L.4.

2. Conclusions

29. The SBSTA noted with appreciation the statements delivered by the representatives of the IPCC, WMO and UN-Oceans. It noted the importance of the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) for the UNFCCC process and welcomed the outreach efforts made by the IPCC to disseminate its findings.

30. The SBSTA took note of the information submitted by Parties²⁷ and by the regional and international research programmes and organizations active in climate change research (hereinafter referred to as the research programmes and organizations)²⁸ for the seventh meeting of the research dialogue,²⁹ held on 4 June 2015. The information note on that meeting prepared by the Chair of the SBSTA was welcomed by Parties.³⁰

31. The SBSTA welcomed the research dialogue and expressed its appreciation to Parties for sharing information and for their views on: addressing data and information gaps; and lessons learned and good practices in relation to knowledge and research capacity-building, in particular in developing countries. The SBSTA also expressed its appreciation to the IPCC and to the research programmes and organizations for their contributions to the research dialogue.

32. The SBSTA thanked the secretariat for the summary report,³¹ requested at SBSTA 40,³² on the progress made in further enhancing the availability and visibility of scientific information relevant to the Convention on the UNFCCC website. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to continue its efforts to enhance the availability and visibility of such scientific information, including in order to disseminate the findings of the AR5, and to report on progress made at a future session of the SBSTA, as appropriate.

33. The SBSTA encouraged the scientific community to address information and research gaps identified during the research dialogue, including scenarios that limit warming in 2100 to below 1.5 °C relative to pre-industrial levels, and the range of impacts at the regional and local levels associated with these scenarios.

34. The SBSTA invited Parties to submit their views on possible topics for consideration at the research dialogue to be held at SBSTA 44 (May 2016) and beyond, taking into account the information note referred to in paragraph 30 above, via the submission portal³³ by 9 March 2016.

35. The SBSTA also invited Parties to submit their views on themes for a possible research workshop to be held in conjunction with SBSTA 46 (May 2017) via the submission portal by 9 March 2016 for consideration at SBSTA 44.

²⁷ The submissions from Parties to the SBSTA are available at <<http://unfccc.int/5900.php>>.

²⁸ The submissions from observer organizations to the SBSTA are available at <<http://unfccc.int/7482.php>>.

²⁹ The meeting agenda and presentations and other relevant information on the research dialogue are available at <<http://unfccc.int/6793.php>>.

³⁰ Available at <http://unfccc.int/files/science/workstreams/research/application/pdf/rd7_infnote.pdf>.

³¹ FCCC/SBSTA/2015/INF.1.

³² FCCC/SBSTA/2014/2, paragraph 67.

³³ <<http://www.unfccc.int/5900>>.

B. The 2013–2015 review

(Agenda sub-item 6(b))

1. Proceedings

36. The SBSTA considered this agenda sub-item at its 1st and 3rd meetings. It had before it document FCCC/SB/2015/INF.1. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this agenda sub-item jointly with SBI agenda item 12 in a contact group co-chaired by Mr. Leon Charles (Grenada) and Ms. Gertraud Wollansky (Austria). At its 3rd meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.³⁴

2. Conclusions

37. The SBSTA and the SBI, in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 166, and in response to the mandate given at SBSTA 41³⁵ and SBI 41,³⁶ began their consideration of the report of the structured expert dialogue (SED),³⁷ referred to in SBSTA 41³⁸ and SBI 41 conclusions,³⁹ which includes a compilation and a technical summary of the summary reports on the meetings of the SED and the submissions from Parties on the 2013–2015 review.⁴⁰

38. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed to continue their consideration of this matter at SBSTA 43 and SBI 43 (November–December 2015).

VII. Impact of the implementation of response measures

(Agenda item 7)

A. Forum and work programme

(Agenda sub-item 7(a))

1. Proceedings

39. The SBSTA considered this agenda sub-item at its 1st and 3rd meetings. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this agenda sub-item jointly with SBI agenda sub-item 11(a) in a contact group co-chaired by the Chair of the SBSTA and the Chair of the SBI, Mr. Amena Yauvoli (Fiji). The SBSTA also agreed to consider this agenda sub-item at this session jointly with SBSTA agenda sub-item 7(b).

40. At the 3rd meeting, the Chair informed the SBSTA that Mr. Eduardo Calvo Buendia (Peru) and Mr. Delano Verwey (Netherlands) had helped her and the Chair of the SBI to facilitate the informal consultations on this agenda sub-item. At the same meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.⁴¹

³⁴ Draft conclusions presented in document FCCC/SB/2015/L.1.

³⁵ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/5, paragraph 55.

³⁶ FCCC/SBI/2014/21, paragraph 118.

³⁷ FCCC/SB/2015/INF.1.

³⁸ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/5, paragraph 53.

³⁹ FCCC/SBI/2014/21, paragraph 116.

⁴⁰ Submitted in accordance with documents FCCC/SBSTA/2014/5, paragraph 54, and FCCC/SBI/2014/21, paragraph 117.

⁴¹ Draft conclusions presented in document FCCC/SB/2015/L.2.

2. Conclusions

41. The SBI and the SBSTA considered the draft decision text contained in the annex to decision 20/CP.20 on the forum and work programme on the impact of the implementation of response measures, with a view to preparing a draft decision for consideration and adoption at COP 21.

42. The SBI and the SBSTA invited Parties to submit to the secretariat, by 21 September 2015, their views on the further elaboration of the work programme on the impact of the implementation of response measures and the modalities for its implementation as detailed in the draft decision text contained in the annex to document FCCC/SB/2015/L.2.

43. The SBI and the SBSTA decided to consider the draft decision text referred to in paragraph 42 above at their forty-third sessions, with a view to recommending a draft decision on this matter for consideration and adoption at COP 21.

B. Matters relating to Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol

(Agenda sub-item 7(b))

Proceedings

44. The SBSTA considered this agenda sub-item at its 1st and 3rd meetings. At its 1st meeting, on a proposal by the Chair, the SBSTA agreed to consider this agenda sub-item jointly with SBSTA agenda sub-item 7(a) and SBI agenda sub-item 11(a). At the same meeting, the SBSTA agreed that its Chair would undertake consultations with interested Parties on how to take up this agenda sub-item at the next session. At its 3rd meeting, the SBSTA agreed to continue at SBSTA 43 consultations on how to take up this agenda sub-item.

VIII. Methodological issues under the Convention

(Agenda item 8)

A. Methodologies for the reporting of financial information by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention

(Agenda sub-item 8(a))

1. Proceedings

45. The SBSTA considered this agenda sub-item at its 1st and 3rd meetings. It had before it documents FCCC/SBSTA/2015/MISC.3 and Add.1 and FCCC/TP/2015/2. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed that its Chair would consult with Parties on this issue and present draft conclusions to the SBSTA at its 3rd meeting. At its 3rd meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.⁴²

2. Conclusions

46. The SBSTA welcomed the views submitted by Parties and observer organizations on methodologies for the reporting of financial information,⁴³ and the technical paper⁴⁴

⁴² Draft conclusions presented in document FCCC/SBSTA/2015/L.14.

⁴³ FCCC/SBSTA/2015/MISC.3 and Add.1.

⁴⁴ FCCC/TP/2015/2.

summarizing existing international methodologies and drawing on relevant information contained in, inter alia, submissions from Parties and observer organizations.

47. The SBSTA also welcomed the joint in-session technical workshop on this matter held during this session under the auspices of the SBSTA, the SBI and the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF).

48. The SBSTA took note of the request made at COP 20 for the SCF to take into consideration the outcomes of the workshop referred to in paragraph 47 above,⁴⁵ and looked forward to receiving an update on the work of the SCF on the measurement, reporting and verification of support beyond the biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows, in particular its recommendations on the methodologies for the reporting of financial information prepared for consideration at SBSTA 43 in accordance with decisions 6/CP.20 and 11/CP.20.

49. The SBSTA invited the SBI, within its mandate, to take note of the technical paper and the submissions from Parties and observer organizations referred to in paragraph 46 above and the outcomes of the workshop referred to in paragraph 47 above in its work related to the reporting of financial information by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties), as appropriate.

50. The SBSTA agreed to consider this matter at SBSTA 43 taking into account the recommendations of the SCF on this matter referred to in paragraph 48 above, which are to be included in the report of the SCF prepared for consideration at COP 21, the technical paper and the views submitted by Parties and observer organizations referred to in paragraph 46 above and the summary of the workshop referred to in paragraph 47 above, and to recommend a draft decision for consideration and adoption at COP 21.

B. Common metrics to calculate the carbon dioxide equivalence of greenhouse gases

(Agenda sub-item 8(b))

1. Proceedings

51. The SBSTA considered this agenda sub-item at its 1st and 3rd meetings. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this agenda sub-item in informal consultations, facilitated by Mr. Takeshi Enoki (Japan), addressing aspects of common metrics under both the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol.⁴⁶ At its 3rd meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.⁴⁷

2. Conclusions

52. The SBSTA continued its consideration of the common metrics used to calculate the carbon dioxide equivalence of anthropogenic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by sources and removals by sinks (hereinafter referred to as common metrics).

53. The SBSTA welcomed the special event on common metrics,⁴⁸ organized by the secretariat and held in Bonn on 7 June 2014, during which the IPCC presented its findings on common metrics from the AR5, following an invitation made at SBSTA 36.⁴⁹

⁴⁵ Decision 11/CP.20, paragraph 6.

⁴⁶ For closing statements, see <<http://unfccc.int/9022>>. See also footnote 3 above.

⁴⁷ Draft conclusions presented in document FCCC/SBSTA/2015/L.8.

⁴⁸ Further information on the event is available at <http://unfccc.int/meetings/bonn_jun_2014/workshop/8245.php>.

54. The SBSTA expressed its appreciation to the IPCC and the representatives of its Working Groups I and III for providing information on their work and findings on common metrics in the context of the AR5, which included updated and relevant information on the scientific knowledge of common metrics.

55. The SBSTA agreed to continue its consideration of common metrics at SBSTA 44.

C. Emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport

(Agenda sub-item 8(c))

1. Proceedings

56. The SBSTA considered this agenda sub-item at its 1st and 3rd meetings. It had before it document FCCC/SBSTA/2015/MISC.4.⁵⁰ At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed that its Chair would consult with Parties on this issue and present draft conclusions to the SBSTA at its 3rd meeting. At its 3rd meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.⁵¹

2. Conclusions

57. The SBSTA took note of the information received from and progress reported by the secretariats of ICAO and IMO on their ongoing work on addressing emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport,⁵² and noted the views expressed by Parties on this information.

58. The SBSTA invited the secretariats of ICAO and IMO to continue to report, at future sessions of the SBSTA, on relevant work on this issue.

IX. Methodological issues under the Kyoto Protocol

(Agenda item 9)

A. Implications of the implementation of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 4/CMP.7 and 1/CMP.8 on the previous decisions on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol, including those relating to Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol

(Agenda sub-item 9(a))

1. Proceedings

59. The SBSTA considered this agenda sub-item at its 1st and 3rd meetings. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this agenda sub-item in a contact group co-chaired by Mr. Guilherme do Prado Lima (Brazil) and Ms. Anke Herold (Germany). At its 3rd meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.⁵³

⁴⁹ FCCC/SBSTA/2012/2, paragraph 92.

⁵⁰ For opening and closing statements, including by ICAO, IMO and one group of Parties that requested that its statement be reflected in the report on the session, see <<http://unfccc.int/9022>>. See also footnote 3 above.

⁵¹ Draft conclusions presented in document FCCC/SBSTA/2015/L.3.

⁵² FCCC/SBSTA/2015/MISC.4.

⁵³ Draft conclusions presented in document FCCC/SBSTA/2015/L.13. For closing statements, see

2. Conclusions

60. At the request of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP),⁵⁴ the SBSTA continued its work on assessing and addressing the implications of the implementation of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 4/CMP.7 and 1/CMP.8 on the previous decisions on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol, including those relating to Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol.

61. The SBSTA advanced, but was not able to conclude, its work on the matters referred to in paragraph 60 above. It agreed to continue its consideration of those matters at SBSTA 43 on the basis of the draft decision texts contained in annexes I and II to document FCCC/SBSTA/2015/L.13, with a view to forwarding those draft decisions for consideration and adoption at CMP 11 (November–December 2015).

62. The SBSTA, affirming the interlinkages between agenda sub-items 9(a) and (b), noted that requirements for Annex I Parties without a quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol would be included in a user-friendly document compiled by the secretariat, as agreed at SBSTA 41,⁵⁵ after the conclusion of SBSTA agenda sub-item 9(b), in the appropriate sections addressing accounting, reporting, review and adjustments.

63. As also agreed at SBSTA 41,⁵⁶ the SBSTA considered the updated training programme for members of expert review teams participating in annual reviews under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol.

64. The SBSTA agreed to forward a draft decision on the training programme for members of expert review teams participating in annual reviews under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol for consideration and adoption at CMP 11 (for the text of the draft decision, see document FCCC/SBSTA/2015/2/Add.2).

65. The SBSTA noted that the review of the report to facilitate the calculation of the assigned amount for the second commitment period and the review of the GHG inventory submissions under the Kyoto Protocol can start at the earliest in 2016.

66. The SBSTA also noted that conducting the review of the report to facilitate the calculation of the assigned amount for the second commitment period and the review of the 2015 GHG inventory submissions under the Kyoto Protocol in early 2016 may place an excessive burden on Parties, the secretariat and expert reviewers because of the simultaneous conduct of other review processes in 2016.

67. The SBSTA further noted that the review of the report to facilitate the calculation of the assigned amount and the review of the first GHG inventory submissions (2015 submissions) for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol may be conducted in conjunction with the review of the 2016 GHG inventory submissions under the Kyoto Protocol.

<<http://unfccc.int/9022>>. See also footnote 3 above.

⁵⁴ FCCC/KP/CMP/2014/9, paragraph 34.

⁵⁵ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/5, paragraph 82.

⁵⁶ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/5, paragraph 83.

B. Accounting, reporting and review requirements for Parties included in Annex I to the Convention without a quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment for the second commitment period

(Agenda sub-item 9(b))

1. Proceedings

68. The SBSTA considered this agenda sub-item at its 1st and 3rd meetings. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this agenda sub-item in a contact group co-chaired by Mr. do Prado Lima and Ms. Herold. At its 3rd meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.⁵⁷

2. Conclusions

69. The SBSTA continued its consideration of the accounting, reporting and review requirements for Annex I Parties that are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol without a quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, as agreed at SBSTA 41.⁵⁸

70. The SBSTA initiated its consideration of the requirements for such Parties with respect to the issues identified in chapter V.G of document FCCC/TP/2014/6, in particular with regard to the issues addressed in the texts contained in the annex to document FCCC/SBSTA/2015/L.10.

71. The SBSTA advanced its work on the matters referred to in paragraph 70 above, but was not able to conclude it. It agreed to continue its consideration of these matters at SBSTA 43 taking into account the texts referred to in the same paragraph.

C. Clarification of the text in section G (Article 3, paragraph 7 ter) of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol, in particular the information to be used to determine the “average annual emissions for the first three years of the preceding commitment period”

(Agenda sub-item 9(c))

1. Proceedings

72. The SBSTA considered this agenda sub-item at its 1st and 3rd meetings. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this agenda sub-item in a contact group co-chaired by Mr. do Prado Lima and Ms. Herold. At its 3rd meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.⁵⁹

2. Conclusions

73. In response to the request made at CMP 10,⁶⁰ the SBSTA continued its consideration of the issues related to the clarification of the text in section G (Article 3, paragraph 7 ter) of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol, in particular the information to be used to determine the “average annual emissions for the first three years of the preceding commitment period”.

⁵⁷ Draft conclusions presented in document FCCC/SBSTA/2015/L.10.

⁵⁸ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/5, paragraph 83.

⁵⁹ Draft conclusions presented in document FCCC/SBSTA/2015/L.11.

⁶⁰ FCCC/KP/CMP/2014/9, paragraph 79.

74. The SBSTA agreed to continue its consideration of this matter at SBSTA 43 taking into account the options for elements of the text of a draft decision contained in the annex to document FCCC/SBSTA/2015/L.11.

D. Implications of the inclusion of reforestation of lands with forest in exhaustion as afforestation and reforestation clean development mechanism project activities

(Agenda sub-item 9(d))

1. Proceedings

75. The SBSTA considered this agenda sub-item at its 1st and 3rd meetings. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this agenda sub-item in informal consultations facilitated by Mr. Eduardo Sanhueza (Chile). At its 3rd meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.⁶¹

2. Conclusions

76. The SBSTA continued its work on the implications of the inclusion of reforestation of lands with forest in exhaustion as afforestation and reforestation clean development mechanism project activities.

77. The SBSTA noted the information collected through submissions from Parties in the course of the consideration of this agenda sub-item, contained in documents FCCC/SBSTA/2011/MISC.12, FCCC/SBSTA/2011/INF.15, FCCC/SBSTA/2012/MISC.10 and FCCC/SBSTA/2014/CRP.2.

78. The SBSTA invited Parties to submit their further views on this matter via the submission portal by 9 March 2016.

79. The SBSTA agreed to continue its consideration of this matter at SBSTA 44 with a view to reporting on the outcomes of that consideration at CMP 12 (November 2016).

X. Market and non-market mechanisms under the Convention

(Agenda item 10)

A. Framework for various approaches

(Agenda sub-item 10(a))

Proceedings

80. The SBSTA considered this agenda sub-item at its 1st and 3rd meetings. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this agenda sub-item in informal consultations co-facilitated by Ms. Rocio García García-Naranjo (Peru) and Mr. Peer Stiansen (Norway). As it was unable to reach agreement on this matter, the SBSTA agreed at its 3rd meeting to consider this agenda sub-item at SBSTA 43 in accordance with rule 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied.

⁶¹ Draft conclusions presented in document FCCC/SBSTA/2015/L.6.

B. Non-market-based approaches

(Agenda sub-item 10(b))

Proceedings

81. The SBSTA considered this agenda sub-item at its 1st and 3rd meetings. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this agenda sub-item in informal consultations co-facilitated by Ms. García-Naranjo and Mr. Stiansen. As it was unable to reach agreement on this matter, the SBSTA agreed at its 3rd meeting to consider this agenda sub-item at SBSTA 43 in accordance with rule 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied.

C. New market-based mechanism

(Agenda sub-item 10(c))

Proceedings

82. The SBSTA considered this agenda sub-item at its 1st and 3rd meetings. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this agenda sub-item in informal consultations co-facilitated by Ms. García-Naranjo and Mr. Stiansen (Norway). As it was unable to reach agreement on this matter, the SBSTA agreed at its 3rd meeting to consider this agenda sub-item at SBSTA 43 in accordance with rule 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied.

XI. Scientific, technical and socioeconomic aspects of mitigation of climate change

(Agenda item 11)

1. Proceedings

83. The SBSTA considered this agenda item at its 1st and 3rd meetings. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed that its Chair would consult with Parties on this issue and present draft conclusions to the SBSTA at its 3rd meeting. At its 3rd meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.⁶²

2. Conclusions

84. The SBSTA agreed that the work carried out so far under this agenda item has provided useful information on the scientific, technical and socioeconomic aspects of mitigation of climate change. The SBSTA noted that discussions on this matter and on the practical opportunities for implementation of mitigation actions are taking place under various bodies and processes under the Convention.

85. The SBSTA agreed to conclude its consideration of this matter.

⁶² Draft conclusions presented in document FCCC/SBSTA/2015/L.12.

XII. Cooperation with other international organizations

(Agenda item 12)

1. Proceedings

86. The SBSTA considered this agenda item at its 1st and 3rd meetings. It had before it document FCCC/SBSTA/2015/INF.3 and Corr.1. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed that its Chair would consult with Parties on this issue and present draft conclusions to the SBSTA at its 3rd meeting. At its 3rd meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.⁶³

2. Conclusions

87. The SBSTA welcomed document FCCC/SBSTA/2015/INF.3 and Corr.1, containing information on relevant cooperative activities between the secretariat and other intergovernmental organizations.

88. The SBSTA reaffirmed the importance of the secretariat engaging with other intergovernmental organizations as appropriate, in particular United Nations entities, with the aim of focusing on actions that support the effective implementation of the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol as well as of recent UNFCCC decisions.

89. The SBSTA recognized that the resources and expertise of other intergovernmental and international organizations are relevant to the UNFCCC process and encouraged the secretariat to work in partnership with them.

XIII. Other matters

(Agenda item 13)

90. No matters were raised under this agenda item.

XIV. Closure of and report on the session

(Agenda item 14)

1. Administrative and budgetary implications

91. At the 3rd meeting, the Chair informed the SBSTA of the advice received from the secretariat that the administrative and budgetary demands arising from the conclusions adopted during the session could be met from the existing resources within the core budget.

2. Closure of and report on the session

92. At its 3rd meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the draft report on SBSTA 42.⁶⁴ At the same meeting, on a proposal by the Chair, the SBSTA authorized the Rapporteur to complete the report on the session, with the assistance of the secretariat and under the guidance of the Chair.

93. At the same meeting, closing statements were made by representatives of 12 Parties, including on behalf of the African Group, AOSIS, the Coalition for Rainforest Nations, EIG, the EU and its 28 member States, G77 and China, the LDCs and the Umbrella Group. Statements were also made by the co-facilitators of the SED and by representatives of

⁶³ Draft conclusions presented in document FCCC/SBSTA/2015/L.9.

⁶⁴ FCCC/SBSTA/2015/L.1.

environmental NGOs, farmers NGOs, indigenous peoples organizations, women and gender NGOs and youth NGOs.

94. In addition, at the same meeting, the Executive Secretary commended the SBSTA for having launched and concluded its work, under the guidance of its Chair, in an efficient and productive manner. The Chair closed the session by thanking all participants for their support, which had enabled the SBSTA to conclude its work in a successful and timely manner.



Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

**Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and
Technological Advice on its forty-second session,
held in Bonn from 1 to 11 June 2015**

Addendum

**Draft decisions forwarded for consideration and adoption by the
Conference of the Parties**

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Draft decision -/CP.21

Further guidance on ensuring transparency, consistency, comprehensiveness and effectiveness when informing on how all the safeguards referred to in decision 1/CP.16, appendix I, are being addressed and respected

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions 1/CP.16, 12/CP.17, 9/CP.19, 11/CP.19 and 12/CP.19,

Noting that the implementation of the safeguards referred to in decision 1/CP.16, appendix I, and the information provided on how these safeguards are being addressed and respected should take into account national circumstances and respective capabilities and recognize national sovereignty and legislation and relevant international obligations and agreements,

Recalling the importance and necessity of adequate and predictable financial and technical support for developing all of the elements referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 71,

Recalling also that the monitoring and reporting of emissions displacement at the national level is agreed separately in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 71(c),

1. *Reiterates* that, in accordance with decision 12/CP.17, paragraphs 1 and 3, developing country Parties undertaking the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, should provide a summary of information on how all of the safeguards referred to in decision 1/CP.16, appendix I, are being addressed and respected throughout the implementation of those activities;
2. *Also reiterates* that the summary of information referred to in paragraph 1 above should be provided periodically, in accordance with decisions 12/CP.17 and 12/CP.19;
3. *Notes* that information on how all the safeguards are being addressed and respected should be provided in a way that ensures transparency, consistency, comprehensiveness and effectiveness;
4. *Decides* that developing country Parties should provide information on which activity or activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, are included in the summary of information referred to in paragraph 1 above, taking into account decision 12/CP.17, paragraphs 1 and 3, and decision 9/CP.19, paragraph 4;
5. *Strongly encourages* developing country Parties, when providing the summary of information referred to in paragraph 1 above, to include the following elements, where appropriate:
 - (a) Information on national circumstances relevant to addressing and respecting the safeguards;
 - (b) A description of each safeguard in accordance with national circumstances;
 - (c) A description of existing systems and processes relevant to addressing and respecting safeguards, including the information systems referred to in decision 12/CP.17, in accordance with national circumstances;
 - (d) Information on how each of the safeguards has been addressed and respected, in accordance with national circumstances;

6. *Encourages* developing country Parties to provide any other relevant information on the safeguards in the summary of information referred to in paragraph 1 above;
7. *Also encourages* developing country Parties to improve the information provided in the summary of information referred to in paragraph 1 above taking into account the stepwise approach;
8. *Decides* that there is no need for further guidance pursuant to decision 12/CP.17, paragraph 6, to ensure transparency, consistency, comprehensiveness and effectiveness when informing on how all the safeguards are being addressed and respected.

Draft decision -/CP.21

Alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions 2/CP.17, paragraph 67, and 1/CP.18, paragraph 39,

1. *Notes* that methodological aspects related to non-market-based approaches as referred to in decision 1/CP.18, paragraph 39, have been addressed by decisions 9/CP.19 to 15/CP.19;
2. *Also notes* the references to alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, as referred to in decision 9/CP.19, and the need to provide clarity on such approaches as per this decision;
3. *Acknowledges* that alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, are subject to the methodological guidance contained in decision 4/CP.15, paragraph 1, as well as the guidance on safeguards and on systems for providing information on how the safeguards are being addressed and respected when addressing issues related to the reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks;
4. *Recognizes* that alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, are one of the alternatives to results-based payments, as referred to in decision 9/CP.19, that may contribute to the long-term sustainability of the implementation of the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70;
5. *Decides* that developing country Parties seeking to receive support for the design and implementation of alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, may consider the following elements:
 - (a) Development of national strategies or action plans for the implementation of the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, in order to support the integral and sustainable management of forests;
 - (b) Identification of support needs, including financial resources and technical and technological support;
 - (c) Development of proposals demonstrating how alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, are contributing to the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70;
 - (d) Consideration of outcomes and areas of improvement in accordance with national circumstances by using adaptive management and learning, as appropriate;
6. *Notes* that the financing entities referred to in decision 9/CP.19, paragraph 5, are encouraged to continue to provide financial resources, including through the wide variety of sources referred to in decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 65, for alternative policy approaches,

such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests;

7. *Invites* Parties that want to implement alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, to support the implementation of the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, to share information via the web platform on the UNFCCC website;¹

8. *Decides* to conclude its consideration of alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, in the context of decision 1/CP.18, paragraph 39.

¹ <<http://unfccc.int/4531>>.

Draft decision -/CP.21

Methodological issues related to non-carbon benefits resulting from the implementation of the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions 1/CP.16, 1/CP.18 and 9/CP.19, paragraph 22,

Reaffirming the importance of incentivizing non-carbon benefits for the long-term sustainability of the implementation of the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, recognized in decision 9/CP.19, paragraph 22,

Recognizing that multiple non-carbon benefits associated with the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, can contribute to adaptation,

1. *Recognizes* that non-carbon benefits associated with the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, are unique to countries' national circumstances, in accordance with national sovereignty, legislation, policies and priorities;
2. *Also recognizes* that, in line with their national circumstances and capabilities, developing country Parties seeking support for the integration of non-carbon benefits into activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, with a view to contributing to the long-term sustainability of those activities, may provide information addressing, inter alia, the nature, scale and importance of the non-carbon benefits;
3. *Encourages* developing country Parties to share the information referred to in paragraph 2 above via the web platform on the UNFCCC website;¹
4. *Invites* interested developing country Parties to communicate the information referred to in paragraph 2 above for consideration by interested Parties and relevant financing entities, as appropriate;
5. *Decides* that methodological issues related to non-carbon benefits resulting from the implementation of the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, do not constitute a requirement for developing country Parties seeking to receive support for the implementation of the actions and activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16 or results-based payments pursuant to decision 9/CP.19;
6. *Agrees* to conclude at this session the work on methodological issues related to non-carbon benefits from the implementation of the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70.

¹ <<http://unfccc.int/4531>>.



United Nations

ADVANCE VERSION

FCCC/SBSTA/2015/2/Add.2



Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Distr.: General
14 July 2015

Original: English

Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

**Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and
Technological Advice on its forty-second session,
held in Bonn from 1 to 11 June 2015**

Addendum

**Draft decision forwarded for consideration and adoption by the
Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the
Parties to the Kyoto Protocol**

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Draft decision -/CMP.11

Training programme for members of expert review teams participating in annual reviews under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol,

Having considered decisions 22/CMP.1, 24/CMP.1, 8/CMP.5, -/CMP.11¹ and -/CMP.11,²

Recognizing the importance of the training programme for members of expert review teams participating in annual reviews under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol, which builds on the training programme for greenhouse gas inventory review experts under the Convention,

1. *Requests* the secretariat to update and implement the courses on national systems, application of adjustments, modalities for the accounting of assigned amounts under Article 7, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol, review of national registries and information on assigned amounts, and review of activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol included in the training programme for members of expert review teams participating in annual reviews under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol, as outlined in the annex, to reflect any changes arising from the implementation of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 4/CMP.7 and 1/CMP.8 and any other relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, including the consideration of requirements for Parties included in Annex I without a quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment for the second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol, and to implement the updated training programme as soon as possible, subject to the availability of financial resources, ensuring that the courses incorporate the rules and modalities applicable to the second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol;
2. *Also requests* the secretariat to develop and implement the courses referred to in paragraph 1 above, if possible in time for the first inventory review of the second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol, emphasizing the priority for the development of the course related to review of activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol;
3. *Further requests* the secretariat to continue the current practice of including, in its annual report on the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories reported by Parties included in Annex I that are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, information on the updated training programme, in particular information on examination procedures and the selection of trainees and instructors, in order for Parties to assess the effectiveness of the programme;
4. *Encourages* Parties included in Annex I to the Convention that are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol that are in a position to do so to provide financial support for the implementation of the training programme referred to in paragraph 1 above;
5. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 1 above;

¹ Draft decision contained in annex I to document FCCC/SBSTA/2015/L.13.

² Draft decision contained in annex II to document FCCC/SBSTA/2015/L.13.

6. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

Annex

Training programme for members of expert review teams participating in annual reviews under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol

A. Details of the training programme

1. The courses of the training programme are intended to train members of expert review teams (ERTs) for the review of information submitted under Article 7 of the Kyoto Protocol. All training courses will be available online. For trainees without easy access to the Internet, courses will be distributed through electronic means; for courses that are facilitated by an instructor, trainees will communicate with the instructor by electronic means. At the request of a Party, the courses will also be made available for others interested in the review process, provided that this does not require additional resources. All courses will be available upon request to trainees year-round without facilitation by instructors.
2. All training courses will include an examination. Examination procedures will be standardized, objective and transparent. Examinations will take place online.
3. New greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory review experts who successfully complete the relevant requirements of the training programme will be invited to participate in a centralized or in-country review, working alongside experienced GHG inventory review experts.
4. Experts who do not pass an examination for a course at the first attempt may retake the examination one additional time, provided that the expert has fulfilled all of the tasks assigned during the course in a timely manner and that the retake does not incur additional costs for the secretariat.
5. Experts with relevant expertise will be invited to act as instructors for courses of the training programme, ensuring that their skills cover the subjects addressed in each course. They will provide advice and support by e-mail or other electronic means. The secretariat will seek to achieve a geographical balance among the instructors participating in the training programme.

B. Courses of the training programme

1. National systems

Description: This course covers guidelines for the review of national systems under Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Kyoto Protocol and related parts of guidelines under Articles 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol.

Preparation: 2016.

Implementation: 2016–2022.

Target audience: Lead reviewers, generalists and GHG inventory review experts who have successfully completed the basic course for the technical review of GHG inventories of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties).

Type of course: E-learning, without instructor.

Examination requirements and format: New GHG inventory review experts and new lead reviewers must pass the examination before participating in ERTs. Online examination.

2. Application of adjustments

Description: This course covers decisions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and technical guidance on methodologies for adjustments under Article 5, paragraph 2, of the Kyoto Protocol and related parts of guidelines under Articles 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol.

Preparation: 2016.

Implementation: 2016–2022.

Target audience: Lead reviewers, experienced GHG inventory review experts and GHG inventory review experts who have successfully completed the basic course for the technical review of GHG inventories of Annex I Parties.

Type of course: E-learning, facilitated by an instructor.

Examination requirements and format: New GHG inventory review experts and new lead reviewers must pass the examination before participating in ERTs. Online examination.

3. Modalities for the accounting of assigned amounts under Article 7, paragraph 4

Description: This course provides guidance for members of ERTs reviewing information provided in the initial report for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, the calculation of the assigned amount pursuant to Article 3, paragraphs 7 bis, 7 ter, 8 and 8 bis of the Kyoto Protocol, the commitment period reserve, and the national registries for conformity with the modalities for the accounting of assigned amounts under Article 7, paragraph 4.

Preparation: 2016.

Implementation: 2016–2022.

Target audience: Members of ERTs reviewing national registries and assigned amount information, generalists and lead reviewers.

Type of course: E-learning, without instructor.

Examination requirements and format: Examination required for new members of ERTs. Online examination.

4. Review of national registries and information on assigned amounts

Description: This course provides guidance for members of ERTs reviewing annual information on assigned amounts pursuant to Article 3, paragraphs 7 bis, 7 ter, 8 and 8 bis, of the Kyoto Protocol, information on Kyoto Protocol units and the standard electronic format, for conformity with Article 7, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol. In addition, the course provides guidance on the review of national registries, including of changes in national registries reported by Parties in accordance with decisions 15/CMP.1, 1/CMP.8 and -/CMP.11¹ and of conformity with the technical standards for data exchange between registry systems.

Preparation: 2016.

Implementation: 2016–2022.

¹ Draft decision contained in annex II to document FCCC/SBSTA/2015/L.13.

Target audience: Members of ERTs reviewing national registries and assigned amount information, generalists and lead reviewers.

Type of course: E-learning, facilitated by an instructor, subject to the availability of resources.

Examination requirements and format: New generalists, new lead reviewers and any new members of ERTs who will review national registries and annual information on assigned amounts must pass the examination before participating in ERTs. Online examination.

5. Review of activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol

Description: This course provides guidance for members of ERTs reviewing information provided during the commitment period for land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol for conformity with the requirements of decisions 2/CMP.7, 2/CMP.8 and 6/CMP.9, including procedures for adjustments under Article 5, paragraph 2, of the Kyoto Protocol.

Preparation: 2016.

Implementation: 2016–2022.

Target audience: LULUCF inventory review experts and lead reviewers.

Type of course: E-learning, facilitated by an instructor, subject to the availability of resources.

Examination requirements and format: All LULUCF inventory review experts and new lead reviewers must pass the examination before participating in ERTs. Online examination.



Earth Negotiations Bulletin

**SB 42
FINAL**

A Reporting Service for Environment and Development Negotiations

Online at <http://www.iisd.ca/climate/sb42/>

Vol. 12 No. 638

Published by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)

Sunday, 14 June 2015

SUMMARY OF THE BONN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE: 1-11 JUNE 2015

The Bonn Climate Change Conference under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) convened in Bonn, Germany, from 1-11 June 2015, and included the 42nd sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA). The ninth part of the second session of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP 2-9) also took place. The meeting brought together nearly 4,000 participants, representing parties and observer states, international organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and media.

ADP 2-9 convened in negotiating groups and facilitated groups that undertook streamlining and consolidation, clustering and conceptual discussions of the Geneva negotiating text (FCCC/ADP/2015/1), including on: general/objective; adaptation and loss and damage; mitigation; finance; technology development and transfer; capacity building; transparency; preamble; definitions; time frames; implementation and compliance; and procedural and institutional provisions. The ADP also discussed workstream 2.

The groups streamlined and/or consolidated options and paragraphs within the text, began the process of clustering options and undertook conceptual discussions. Under workstream 2, Technical Expert Meetings (TEMs) on energy efficiency in urban environments and renewable energy supply convened.

SBI 42 made progress on, *inter alia*, matters relating to the mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol, capacity building, Convention Article 6 (education, training and public awareness) and administrative, financial and institutional matters. The SBI forwarded draft decisions for consideration by the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP 21) and the 11th session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 11) on matters relating to the least developed countries (LDCs), Convention Article 6 and the programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017.

SBSTA 42 also advanced its work, among other things, by closing the agenda item on methodological guidance for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+); and by adopting conclusions on response measures, forwarding substantive draft decisions for consideration at COP 21, taking place in December 2015, in Paris, France.

A workshop on long-term finance under the COP took place on Thursday and Friday, 4-5 June. A summary of the workshop is available at: <http://www.iisd.ca/climate/sb42/enbots/4jun.html#event1> and <http://www.iisd.ca/climate/sb42/enbots/5jun.html#event1>

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE UNFCCC AND THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

The international political response to climate change began with the adoption, in 1992, of the UNFCCC, which sets out a legal framework for stabilizing atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases (GHGs) to avoid “dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.” The Convention, which entered into force on 21 March 1994, has 196 parties.

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This issue of the *Earth Negotiations Bulletin* © is written and edited by Beate Antonich, Alice Bisiaux, Mari Luomi, Ph.D., Annalisa Savaresi, Ph.D., Anna Schulz and Virginia Wiseman. The Digital Editor is Leila Mead. The Editor is Pamela Chasek, Ph.D. <pam@iisd.org> The Director of IISD Reporting Services is Langston James “Kimo” Goree VI <kimo@iisd.org>. The Sustaining Donors of the *Bulletin* are the European Union, the Government of Switzerland (the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN), the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation (SDC)), and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. General Support for the *Bulletin* during 2015 is provided by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB), the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, SWAN International, the Finnish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the Japanese Ministry of Environment (through the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies - IGES), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC). Funding for translation of the *Bulletin* into French has been provided by the Government of France, the Wallonia, Québec, and the International Organization of La Francophonie/Institute for Sustainable Development of La Francophonie (IOF/IFDD). The opinions expressed in the *Bulletin* are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of IISD or other donors. Excerpts from the *Bulletin* may be used in non-commercial publications with appropriate academic citation. For information on the *Bulletin*, including requests to provide reporting services, contact the Director of IISD Reporting Services at , +1-646-536-7556 or 300 East 56th St., 11D, New York, NY 10022 USA.



<http://enb.iisd.mobi/>

In December 1997, delegates to COP 3 in Kyoto, Japan, agreed to a protocol to the UNFCCC that committed industrialized countries and countries in transition to a market economy to achieve emission reduction targets. These countries, known as Annex I parties under the UNFCCC, agreed to reduce their overall emissions of six GHGs by an average of 5% below 1990 levels in 2008-2012 (first commitment period), with specific targets varying from country to country. The Kyoto Protocol entered into force on 16 February 2005 and now has 192 parties.

LONG-TERM NEGOTIATIONS, 2005-2009: Convening in Montreal, Canada, in 2005, CMP 1 decided to establish the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on Annex I Parties' Further Commitments under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP) in accordance with Protocol Article 3.9, which mandates consideration of Annex I parties' further commitments at least seven years before the end of the first commitment period.

In December 2007, COP 13 and CMP 3 in Bali, Indonesia, resulted in agreement on the Bali Roadmap on long-term issues. COP 13 adopted the Bali Action Plan (BAP) and established the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA), with a mandate to focus on mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology, capacity building and a shared vision for long-term cooperative action. Negotiations on Annex I parties' further commitments continued under the AWG-KP. The deadline for concluding the two-track negotiations was in 2009 at COP15 in Copenhagen.

COPENHAGEN: The UN Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen, Denmark, took place in December 2009. The high-profile event was marked by disputes over transparency and process. Late in the evening of 18 December, these talks resulted in a political agreement, the "Copenhagen Accord," which was then presented to the COP plenary for adoption. After 13 hours of debate, delegates ultimately agreed to "take note" of the Copenhagen Accord, and to extend the mandates of the negotiating groups until COP 16 and CMP 6 in 2010. In 2010, over 140 countries indicated support for the Accord. More than 80 countries also provided information on their national mitigation targets or actions.

CANCUN: The UN Climate Change Conference in Cancun, Mexico, took place in December 2010, where parties finalized the Cancun Agreements and extended the mandates of the two AWGs for another year. Under the Convention track, Decision 1/CP.16 (The Cancun Agreements) recognized the need for deep cuts in global emissions in order to limit the global average temperature rise to 2°C above pre-industrial levels. Parties agreed to consider the adequacy of the global long-term goal during a 2013-2015 review, which would also consider strengthening the goal, including in relation to a temperature rise of 1.5°C. Decision 1/CP.16 also addressed other aspects of mitigation, such as measuring, reporting and verification (MRV); and REDD+.

The Cancun Agreements also established several new institutions and processes, including the Cancun Adaptation Framework, the Adaptation Committee and the Technology Mechanism, which includes the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the Climate Technology Centre and

Network (CTCN). The Green Climate Fund (GCF) was created and designated as an operating entity of the Convention's financial mechanism.

Under the Protocol track, the CMP urged Annex I parties to raise the level of ambition of their emission reductions, and adopted Decision 2/CMP.6 on land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF).

DURBAN: The UN Climate Change Conference in Durban, South Africa, took place in November and December 2011. The Durban outcomes covered a wide range of topics, notably the agreement to establish a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol from 2013 to 2020, a decision on long-term cooperative action under the Convention and agreement on the operationalization of the GCF. Parties also agreed to launch the ADP with a mandate "to develop a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties." The ADP is scheduled to complete these negotiations by 2015, with the new instrument entering into force in 2020. In addition, the ADP was mandated to explore actions to close the pre-2020 ambition gap in relation to the 2°C target.

DOHA: The UN Climate Change Conference in Doha, Qatar, took place in November and December 2012. The conference resulted in a package of decisions, referred to as the Doha Climate Gateway. These included amendments to the Kyoto Protocol to establish its second commitment period and agreement to terminate the AWG-KP's work in Doha. Parties also agreed to terminate the AWG-LCA and negotiations under the BAP. A number of issues requiring further consideration were forwarded to the SBI and SBSTA, such as: the 2013-2015 review of the global goal; developed and developing country mitigation; the Kyoto Protocol's flexibility mechanisms; national adaptation plans (NAPs); MRV; market and non-market mechanisms; and REDD+.

WARSAW: The UN Climate Change Conference in Warsaw, Poland, took place in November 2013. Negotiations focused on the implementation of agreements reached at previous meetings, including pursuing the work of the ADP. The meeting adopted an ADP decision that, *inter alia*, invites parties to initiate or intensify domestic preparations for their intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs). Parties also adopted a decision establishing the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage, and the Warsaw Framework for REDD+—a series of seven decisions on REDD+ finance, institutional arrangements and methodological issues.

LIMA: The UN Climate Change Conference in Lima, Peru, took place in December 2014. Negotiations focused on outcomes under the ADP necessary to advance toward an agreement at COP 21 in Paris in 2015, including elaboration of the information and process for submission of INDCs as early as possible in 2015, and progress on elements of a draft negotiating text. Following lengthy negotiations, COP 20 adopted the Lima Call for Climate Action, which sets in motion the negotiations toward a 2015 agreement, including the process for submitting and reviewing INDCs. The decision also addresses enhancing pre-2020 ambition.

Parties also adopted 19 decisions, 17 under the COP and two under the CMP that, *inter alia*: help operationalize the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage; establish the Lima work programme on gender; and adopt the Lima Ministerial Declaration on Education and Awareness-raising. The Lima Climate Change Conference was able to lay the groundwork for Paris by capturing progress made in elaborating the elements of a draft negotiating text for the 2015 agreement and adopting a decision on INDCs, including their scope, necessary upfront information, and steps to be taken by the Secretariat after their submission.

ADP 2-8: ADP 2-8 took place in February 2015, in Geneva, Switzerland. The objective of the session, as mandated by COP 20, was to develop the negotiating text based on the elements for a draft negotiating text annexed to Decision 1/CP.20 (Lima Call for Climate Action). The Geneva negotiating text (FCCC/ADP/2015/1) adopted at ADP 2-8 is serving as the basis for negotiations on the 2015 agreement.

REPORT OF THE MEETINGS

The Bonn Climate Change Conference opened on Monday morning, 1 June. UNFCCC Executive Secretary Christiana Figueres said this session should be seen as “a construction site” for the Subsidiary Bodies and the ADP to pave the way for the 2015 agreement.

In a recorded video address, COP 20/CMP 10 President Manuel Pulgar-Vidal, Minister of Environment, Peru, stated that the Paris outcome could include: a legally binding core instrument; a target for carbon neutrality; a process for the regular communication of nationally determined contributions (NDCs); a long-term qualitative goal for adaptation; substantial progress on climate finance; provisions on loss and damage; and the launch of a global effort to scale up technology and capacity building.

Incoming COP 21/CMP 11 President Laurent Fabius, Foreign Minister, France, urged progress on: distinguishing what will be included in the agreement versus COP decisions; determining the major political issues that ministers must decide upon; and preparing a decision on pre-2020 action for adoption in Paris.

The work of ADP 2-9, SBSTA 42 and SBI 42 are summarized below.

AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON THE DURBAN PLATFORM FOR ENHANCED ACTION

On Monday, 1 June, ADP Co-Chair Daniel Reifsnyder (US) opened ADP 2-9. France and Peru reported on open-ended informal dialogues that took place in March and May 2015, and Germany reported on the 6th Petersberg Dialogue held in May 2015.

Following the opening plenary, the ADP convened in two negotiating groups. Co-Chair Reifsnyder chaired the negotiating group that considered: general/objective; adaptation and loss and damage; technology development and transfer; transparency of action and support; implementation and compliance; and preamble. ADP Co-Chair Ahmed Djoghlaif (Algeria) chaired the negotiating group that addressed: mitigation; finance; capacity

building; time frames; procedural and institutional provisions; and definitions.

The negotiating groups undertook the first reading of these sections of the Geneva negotiating text (FCCC/ADP/2015/1), identifying paragraphs that could be streamlined and consolidated. The work of consolidating was then taken up in informal facilitated discussion groups.

The ADP contact group convened on Thursday, 4 June, to assess progress. During the session Co-Chair Djoghlaif noted parties’ concerns over the slow pace of the deliberations, lack of clarity on the method of work of the facilitated groups and limited coordination time for party groups. He emphasized, however, that the “mechanism” was working and progress was being made, and proposed continuing work in facilitated groups.

He reiterated that the Geneva text remains the only official document, with other documents being issued as non-papers. Following discussion on the uneven pace of progress on the different sections, and on how to best use the remaining time in Bonn, parties agreed to continue negotiations in facilitated groups. The facilitated groups worked on the basis of the Co-Facilitators’ inputs and the Co-Facilitators issued an output following each session. Working documents that captured the outcomes of discussions on specific paragraphs within the text were issued on a regular basis. A streamlined and consolidated text, which incorporates the work carried out by the negotiating groups and the informal facilitated discussion groups, was issued on 4 June to further guide negotiations.

Most facilitated groups then undertook an exercise to cluster, unpack and/or consider the placement of text, including with the help of tables. Some facilitated groups continued consideration of how to further streamline and consolidate the text, while others progressed to conceptual discussions.

On Monday, 8 June, a contact group meeting assessed the outcomes of the work of the facilitated groups during the first week. Discussions centered around consistency across facilitated groups, the need for clear guidance on the mode of work, and how and whether to identify text to be included in the agreement versus in decisions. Many called for the ADP Co-Chairs to capture parties’ inputs and the work in facilitated groups by producing a concise, coherent text with clear options to serve as the basis for negotiations.

The contact group also discussed the structure of draft decision 1/CP.21 (“the Paris package”), with parties identifying elements the decision should include, *inter alia*: adoption of the 2015 agreement; interim arrangements; recognition of INDCs; guidance on implementation of the agreement; a work plan for the period 2015-2020; budgetary and administrative matters; and MRV and accounting systems. Parties also called for progress on workstream 2.

Parties agreed to continue negotiations in facilitated groups. ADP Co-Chair Djoghlaif said the Co-Chairs would report back after the meeting with the Secretariat and the Co-Facilitators to discuss how to produce a streamlined text as requested by parties.

On Monday, 8 June, a second streamlined and consolidated text, which incorporated work undertaken by the facilitated groups, was issued. On Tuesday, 9 June, a document comparing

the numbering of the Geneva negotiating text, and the streamlined and consolidated text was issued to facilitate negotiations.

Throughout the second week the facilitated groups variously addressed conceptual issues, undertook further streamlining/consolidation, and considered how to cluster or link issues.

Discussions on specific sections of the Geneva negotiating text undertaken by the negotiating and facilitated groups are summarized below, followed by the outcomes of the final ADP contact group, including how to take the work of the ADP forward. New versions of the streamlined and consolidated text and a compilation working document, explaining the outputs of the work on the sections of the text, were issued on 11 June.

PREAMBLE: The first reading of section A (Preamble), containing 41 paragraphs in the Geneva negotiating text, commenced on Wednesday, 3 June. Canada and the US, opposed by Pakistan and India, said this section should be considered at a later stage. China proposed a technical streamlining and discussion on “mature” preamble paragraphs.

Parties considered opportunities for consolidation, as identified by the Secretariat, and agreed to forward five paragraphs to an informal facilitated discussion group, co-facilitated by George Wamukoya (Kenya) and Aya Yoshida (Japan), for streamlining and/or consolidation. A summary of discussions related to specific paragraphs is available at: <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12631e.html>

On Monday, 8 June, delegates considered a table presented by the Secretariat, which clustered paragraphs around a number of issues. On the clusters, China identified themes missing from the table including: response measures; sustainable development; health; the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties; the Durban mandate; and implementation of the Convention. Bolivia called for including Mother Earth and indigenous peoples as themes. The EU identified low-carbon transitions and land use as missing themes.

Some parties emphasized the preamble should be short, with parties supporting or opposing using the format of the preamble in the Kyoto Protocol. Saudi Arabia noted the preamble needed to be either concise or comprehensive. Argentina identified some paragraphs that might be better placed in the general/objective section. Many parties noted the need to return to preambular discussions once the content and shape of the agreement is clearer.

The Co-Facilitators explained they will “clean up,” and reflect parties’ views in the table and noted views on the timing of preambular discussions.

DEFINITIONS: Section B (Definitions) was not taken up during this negotiating session.

GENERAL/OBJECTIVE: On Monday, 1 June, the first reading of section C (General/Objective), which comprises 16 paragraphs in the Geneva negotiating text, commenced in the negotiating group. Parties agreed to identify “low-hanging fruit” within the section for consolidating and streamlining.

Co-Chair Reifsnyder noted the need to address the “meta” question of whether this section should exist at all. Saudi Arabia and Malaysia, for the Like Minded Developing Countries (LMDCs), stressed that the section is not necessary.

Peru, for the Independent Alliance of Latin America and the Caribbean (AILAC), Tuvalu, for the LDCs, Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and the Russian Federation emphasized the section contextualizes the agreement’s objective.

Parties identified four paragraphs for mechanical streamlining or consolidation by the informal facilitated discussion group co-facilitated by Diann Black-Layne (Antigua and Barbuda) and Artur Runge-Metzger (European Union). A summary of discussions related to specific paragraphs is available at: <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12629e.html>

On Wednesday, 9 June, Co-Facilitator Black-Layne presented a Co-Facilitators’ table “mapping the section,” with topics and the paragraphs they are addressed in.

Many parties requested a table column with linkages to other sections in the Geneva negotiating text, and inclusion of sub-paragraph references. The European Union (EU) noted the table does not include a just transition to low-GHG economies, and, with India, gender equality. China suggested using the terms “differentiated commitments/contributions.” The US preferred retaining “commitments/contributions/action.”

A number of parties called for a balanced approach, including enhanced adaptation action and means of implementation (MOI), with the LDCs calling for setting out short- and long-term goals on GHG concentrations and temperature stabilization. Many said the section should be concise. Brazil added it should set out legal obligations with details to be clarified in other sections.

On general principles, Sudan highlighted common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR), leadership by developed countries, and special circumstances. Malaysia and India emphasized MOI in the context of equity and historical responsibility. Bolivia cautioned against implying transfer of responsibilities to non-state actors, and called for referencing the global carbon budget and Mother Earth.

The Co-Facilitators reported they would capture parties’ inputs in a revised version of the table and inform the Co-Chairs of discussions.

MITIGATION: The first reading section D (Mitigation), containing 33 paragraphs in the Geneva negotiating text, commenced on Monday, 1 June in the negotiating group chaired by Co-Chair Djoghlaif.

Parties undertook mechanical streamlining and consolidation of several paragraphs, and continued in an informal facilitated discussion group, co-facilitated by Franz Perrez (Switzerland) and Fook Seng Kwok (Singapore). A summary of discussions on specific paragraphs is available at: <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12629e.html>

On Thursday, 4 June, parties began “unpacking paragraphs” in a facilitated group, identifying linkages to other sections. Discussions focused on issues of accounting, land use, the use of markets and institutional arrangements for markets. Parties also addressed general principles in the agreement and leaving details to decisions.

The EU presented a proposal on general accounting principles. Kenya, for the African Group, opposed considering accounting, suggesting it is better placed under transparency. Brazil cautioned against clustering accounting and market issues, suggesting accounting relates to transparency and compliance.

Chile, for AILAC, suggested sub-issues under the use of market mechanisms could be “shuffled” at a later stage. Saudi Arabia and Venezuela opposed discussing markets at this stage, with Bolivia calling for including non-market-based approaches.

Saint Lucia, for the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), noted linkages among market use, the compliance system, net benefits and eligibility rules to ensure environmental integrity, and recognized the potential to cluster: purpose of market mechanisms and principles for their use; accounting of market transfers; elaboration of further rules; and consistent use of estimation methodologies, adjustments and common metrics.

Parties considered clustering paragraphs to increase clarity of the text on Saturday, 6 June, and on Tuesday and Wednesday, 9 and 10 June, aided by a “technical tool,” which suggested concepts in a table continuously revised by the Co-Facilitators.

The African Group presented its proposal to structure the section around: a long-term global goal on mitigation; individual commitments; characteristics; arrangements/mechanisms; and mandate/authority for the governing body. Bolivia called for including the 1.5°C or 2°C limit, and opposed addressing markets and land use. Brazil cautioned against reopening negotiations on REDD+, which he viewed as linked to the finance section. Saudi Arabia called for including the issue of equity.

Parties noted some issues could fit under multiple headings, supported Brazil’s proposal to clarify options on differentiation and discussed placement of text in the core agreement versus decisions. Several parties, including China, Saudi Arabia, for the Arab Group, South Africa and AILAC noted it is premature to discuss placement.

Many parties agreed that paragraphs containing evolving elements should be in COP decisions. Tuvalu noted the need to differentiate between decisions to be taken prior to the entry into force of the agreement and those taken thereafter. Many suggested launching a work programme for adopting decisions to operationalize the agreement.

Australia suggested addressing interim arrangements and how they fit into decisions. The EU emphasized that mitigation commitments should be in the agreement. Norway and Brazil suggested markets be anchored in the agreement and details on markets be expressed in decisions.

The US suggested that carbon neutrality, low-emission development strategies and the long-term temperature goal be treated in decisions. Saint Lucia, supported by AILAC, opposed, stressing the long-term temperature goal should be in the agreement.

New Zealand underlined that durable elements need to be addressed in the agreement and that all parties must be transparent in reporting on delivery of commitments to build trust.

Co-Facilitator Perrez explained discussions on the Co-Facilitators’ “technical tool,” which was introduced to facilitate clustering, and all inputs from parties would be conveyed to the ADP Co-Chairs.

ADAPTATION AND LOSS AND DAMAGE: The first reading of section E (Adaptation and Loss and Damage), containing 27 paragraphs in the Geneva negotiating text, commenced on Monday, 1 June, in the negotiating group co-chaired by Co-Chair Reifsnnyder.

During the first reading of the text, parties discussed how to approach streamlining. A number of parties supported addressing the text thematically, with Bolivia, for the Group of 77 and China (G-77/China), and Jamaica, for AOSIS, proposing to start with text on monitoring and evaluation. The EU suggested beginning with text on commitments.

Timor Leste proposed streamlining the section on loss and damage. AOSIS called for considering adaptation as separate from loss and damage.

Delegates agreed to consider options to streamline the text on adaptation in the context of an informal facilitated discussion group, co-facilitated by Andrea Guerrero (Colombia) and Georg Børsting (Norway), starting with text on: reporting for adaptation; commitments; and monitoring and evaluation.

A clustering exercise commenced on Thursday, 4 June, in the facilitated group. Co-Facilitator Guerrero proposed a methodology for clustering issues, presenting a table with columns for themes, paragraphs and text. Parties discussed this methodology, making suggestions for possible clustering themes.

Responding to concerns that the table would result in some parties’ views being left behind or be construed as parties’ positions, Co-Facilitator Guerrero stressed that the table was an internal tool for tracking progress. Parties agreed to work on the basis of the table and to submit their views on the themes.

On Saturday, 6 June, the facilitated group focused on three clustering proposals from: the G-77/China; the EU; and Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Norway and the US.

On how to label the themes in some of the sections’ paragraphs, the US pointed to large convergence among the three proposals for clustering and suggested bundling all paragraphs labeled as “support.”

After informal consultations among all parties, the G-77/China proposed, and parties agreed, that the Co-Facilitators reorganize the section based on the three proposals and discussions.

Tanzania and Egypt expressed unease that the different pace and methodologies of the facilitated groups could lead to inconsistencies. Chile, for AILAC, supported by the US, stated that, while the facilitated groups may advance at different speeds, they shared the common purpose of making the Geneva text more workable.

On Thursday, 11 June, the final meeting of the facilitated group considered the Co-Facilitators’ working document capturing the agreed consolidations and parties’ proposals for clustering. Parties expressed views on the themes and categorization used and noted options that seemed to have been omitted or changed.

Argentina, opposed by the EU, stated the previous version of the text was more useful, suggesting both versions could serve as the basis for negotiations at the next ADP meeting. Many parties said the document was a “step in the right direction.”

Tuvalu, for the LDCs, asked that the view that loss and damage should be a separate section be clearly reflected. The EU called for a separate option clearly indicating that loss and damage should not be included in the agreement.

Parties agreed that the Co-Facilitators would revise the document to reflect the options for including, or not, a section on loss and damage, as well as other views raised. It was also agreed to include a note indicating the status of the document as, *inter alia*, “facilitating discussion” and “not prejudging any outcomes.”

The output document dated 11 June will inform negotiations on the adaptation and loss and damage section going forward.

FINANCE: Section F (Finance), comprising 50 paragraphs in the Geneva negotiating text, was first taken up on Tuesday, 2 June, in a negotiating group chaired by Co-Chair Djoghla. Discussions centered around the G-77/China’s consolidation proposals under sub-sections on guiding principles and anchoring institutions under the legal agreement.

Discussions continued in an informal facilitated discussion group on 2-3 June, co-facilitated by Georg Børsting (Norway) and Diann Black-Layne (Antigua and Barbuda). The negotiating group’s discussions on specific paragraphs are summarized at: <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12630e.html>

The streamlining and consolidating exercise continued on Friday, 5 June, in a facilitated group session, co-facilitated by Børsting and Black-Layne. A summary of the discussions on specific paragraphs is available at: <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12633e.html>

Parties also discussed restructuring and clustering. The EU proposed clustering paragraphs according to the structural suggestion at the end of the finance section of the Geneva text. The US presented a proposal by Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and the US on clustering around: guiding concepts; contributions/commitments/actions; institutions; and transparency and reporting processes. Switzerland, for the Environmental Integrity Group (EIG), supported grouping together paragraphs on transparency and reporting. The G-77/China preferred beginning substantive negotiations, saying clustering would follow naturally.

On Saturday, 6 June, Co-Facilitator Børsting led paragraph-by-paragraph discussions, collecting input on how to further reorganize, cluster and consolidate paragraphs. Parties agreed to task the Co-Facilitators with producing a streamlined text that takes into consideration the views of parties submitted during the meeting.

On Tuesday morning, 9 June, Co-Facilitator Børsting announced the revised text would be available after the session. All parties welcomed the streamlining work by the Co-Facilitators and the Secretariat, with many encouraging the Co-Facilitators to continue further streamlining the text. Parties discussed: the “flow” of the section; placement of paragraphs in decisions or the agreement; and treatment of finance in other sections.

On the logical flow of the text, Australia, supported by Canada, New Zealand, the US and the EIG, suggested placing paragraphs on contributions under the legal agreement before

those on the scale of resources. Brazil opposed, suggesting that, for developing countries, the most evident way of fulfilling the ADP’s mandate to enhance action is by addressing scale.

On identification of decision text, Bolivia, for the G-77/China, said this step should be preceded by a discussion on substance. Ecuador, for the LMDCs, stressed that first discussing placement would prejudice the negotiating outcome.

The EU proposed identifying paragraphs for different kinds of decisions. The EIG stated that discussions on “separation” may be premature but the agreement should be durable. New Zealand said elements in the agreement should be durable, future-focused and applicable to all parties.

On linkages, the G-77/China, said finance should be reflected in all relevant sections of the text. Bolivia, speaking on her country’s behalf, said finance is among the overarching goals of the 2015 agreement.

The US said finance-related paragraphs should be placed in the finance section. The EU called for not having operational details on finance in other sections. The EIG proposed a conceptual discussion on all finance-related paragraphs without shifting them.

Following distribution of the revised document, the facilitated group reconvened on Tuesday evening, 9 June, to discuss further streamlining the text.

Co-Facilitator Børsting explained how several paragraphs and sub-paragraphs had been consolidated, reorganized and unpacked, and that two paragraphs had been re-inserted from the Geneva text, based on parties’ requests. Parties provided input on the changes and made further proposals to streamline, reorganize, unpack and reinsert text in the section.

Noting slow progress, the US proposed holding a conceptual discussion or seeking to identify elements for convergence. South Africa suggested a discussion on what underlies parties’ proposals. The G-77/China supported a substantive discussion, suggesting this will enable parties to decide on placement of text in the agreement or decisions.

In the final facilitated group meeting on Wednesday, 10 June, Børsting presented a revised streamlined text. He proposed, and parties agreed, to present the text to the ADP Co-Chairs. Parties then engaged in a conceptual discussion to provide additional input to the Co-Chairs.

A number of developing countries described finance as an enabler for ambition. Brazil said the agreement should enhance current obligations while finding “creative ways to indicate that there will be actions from everyone.” New Zealand called for an agreement that delivers effective outcomes. The EU said the finance text should build on the Convention while “capturing the world as it is.”

On the scale and sources of resources, the G-77/China said clarity on scale is required to determine how developing countries will be able to contribute to the agreement. Belize, for AOSIS, called for a goal for climate finance that will keep temperature rise below 1.5°C. Many developing countries called for adequate and predictable support.

The EU stressed sending a signal to the private sector on the need to “shift the trillions” to low-carbon, climate-resilient development. Nauru suggested having a basic commitment

for all parties to provide sources for domestic action. Canada highlighted the need to maximize flows globally, noting contributions and actions should precede discussions on scale and sources.

India and Saudi Arabia, for the Arab Group, stressed public sources should be the main source. Mexico identified the need for all sources of finance. The EIG noted different circumstances require different instruments and sources.

Many countries, including Malawi, for the LDCs, New Zealand and the US, supported recognizing the specific circumstances of small island developing states (SIDS) and LDCs, including through direct access and readiness support.

TECHNOLOGY: The first reading of section G (Technology development and transfer), containing six paragraphs in the Geneva negotiating text, commenced on Tuesday, 2 June, in the negotiating group chaired by Co-Chair Reifsnyder.

Parties considered the consolidation of several paragraphs. During discussions in an informal facilitated discussion group co-facilitated by Tosi Mpanu Mpanu (Democratic Republic of the Congo) and Artur Runge-Metzger (EU), delegates made some progress in consolidating the text on general provisions, commitments and institutional arrangements. A summary of the discussions on specific paragraphs is available at: <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12630e.html>

On Friday, 5 June, parties continued considering the section's text in a facilitated group, based on the Co-Facilitators' proposal for streamlining.

Discussions focused on steps by developed countries to: leverage enhanced support from the private sector for technology development and transfer to developing countries; address barriers to accessing technology and know-how; and promote access to public-sector technology, and its development and transfer to developing countries.

Mexico, supported by the US and Australia, and opposed by South Africa, China and the United Arab Emirates, proposed changing reference to "developed country parties" to "all parties," noting that both developed and developing countries need to address barriers to technology transfer.

Parties suggested reorganizing the text around the following themes: support for the operationalization and delivery of commitments related to technology; enhanced cooperation and synergy with other institutions; and review of adequacy and effectiveness.

Tuvalu noted that "including provisions on accounting" and "specific needs of countries with special circumstances in Africa, the LDCs and SIDS" can be applied to all themes. Argentina cautioned against moving text from one "context" to another. India suggested taking note of text that parties consider applicable to all elements.

Parties discussed placement of text in the core agreement or decisions. Supported by Norway and Australia, the EU proposed to move text on strengthening the Technology Mechanism to decision text, noting that these issues are currently discussed under the COP. India, the UAE, China, Belize and Tuvalu opposed.

Parties continued discussions on placement, and began considering conceptual ideas on Saturday, 6 June, and Monday and Tuesday, 8 and 9 June.

Many agreed the issue of global collaboration should be placed in the agreement. Tuvalu, with India, opposed by Australia, supported anchoring existing institutions in the agreement. Sudan, for the African Group, proposed text on a framework for scaling up technology development and transfer, explaining it would provide a strategy to guide the Technology Mechanism.

Australia cautioned against duplication and "cementing" details that will evolve over time. The United Arab Emirates and Argentina stressed the importance of enhancing existing arrangements. India called for addressing barriers created by intellectual property rights.

Noting diverging views, the US and India supported holding a conversation on text on intellectual property rights and a long-term technology goal. China explained that such a goal would help motivate and develop a technology "circulation process," as well as enable reviewing the gap between provision of support and technology needs.

The US, the EU and New Zealand expressed concern over the proposal. The US called for clarifying language on suggested regular assessments of ready-to-transfer technologies. Japan cautioned against creating new obligations for parties, stressing that providing incentives to the private sector would be more effective.

During the final consideration of this item on 9 June, Norway and the US proposed, opposed by the G-77/China and South Africa, moving to conceptual discussions. The US, Norway and Australia suggested that text on strengthening the Technology Mechanism/institutional arrangements should be addressed in decision text. The G-77/China and South Africa said a discussion on which language should be included in decisions is beyond the group's mandate.

Co-Facilitator Mpanu Mpanu explained that all inputs from parties would be conveyed to the Co-Chairs.

CAPACITY BUILDING: The first reading of section H (Capacity-building), containing six paragraphs in the Geneva negotiating text, was conducted in the negotiating group chaired by Co-Chair Djoghlaflaf on Tuesday, 2 June.

Parties discussed a consolidation proposal by the Secretariat and considered consolidating text in three paragraphs. An informal facilitated discussion group, co-facilitated by Artur Runge-Metzger (EU) and Tosi Mpanu Mpanu (the Democratic Republic of the Congo), agreed to the consolidation proposals. A summary of the discussions on specific paragraphs is available at: <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12630e.html>

A second reading of the text was undertaken in the facilitated group on 4 and 5 June. Going through the section paragraph-by-paragraph, parties identified paragraphs for streamlining and unpacking, and engaged in conceptual discussions on institutional arrangements for capacity building.

On Friday, 5 June, Co-Facilitator Runge-Metzger explained the group had progressed as far as possible on streamlining and structuring the text of the section. Parties initiated a

conceptual discussion to clarify parties' views on gaps in existing mechanisms, and the need for a new capacity-building institution.

Conceptual discussions, which continued on Monday and Tuesday, 8 and 9 June, addressed: gaps in the work of, and strengthening and improving, existing institutions; and the structure and function of, and rationale for, establishing a capacity-building mechanism.

Jamaica identified gaps in reporting on capacity-building activities and said CTCN efforts are focused on building capacity to participate in the CTCN. Burundi noted a lack of coordination among Convention bodies with a capacity-building component. Malaysia suggested that developing countries' capacity has mainly been enhanced with respect to reporting requirements.

The US identified the TEC, the CTCN and the Climate Technology Initiative Private Financing Advisory Network as means for capacity building. Saint Lucia and others said capacity building goes beyond technical aspects. Swaziland noted the mandate of the Technology Mechanism from Cancun does not match with that proposed in the text. Australia suggested national climate change capacity-building plans for articulating countries' needs.

The EU called for exploring: why existing bodies are "not delivering" on capacity building; ways to enhance collaboration between existing bodies; and how to strengthen the Durban Forum on Capacity-building.

Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Burundi and Senegal called for a governing body to coordinate capacity-building efforts, with Senegal emphasizing MRV of support to developing countries. The EU questioned the ability of such a body to address the identified gaps.

China, for the G-77/China, with many developing countries, called for a capacity-building body or center to, *inter alia*: provide a more structured and holistic approach to capacity building; analyze gaps in, and support implementation of, activities; monitor implementation; increase coherence and synergies among activities; publicize financing opportunities; assist the LDCs in building climate resilience; and support country-driven actions.

The US enquired how such an institution would coordinate all capacity-building activities globally, and recalled a previous discussion on MRV of support had indicated difficulties in measuring capacity-building support.

Discussions also examined linkages with related work under the SBI, including on the third comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity building. Parties agreed on the need for capacity building to be at the core of the Paris agreement.

During the final facilitated group session, parties suggested as next steps: clarification of parties' views on text options and sequencing; a third iteration of the text; holding a workshop; and a list by the Secretariat of existing institutions working on capacity building.

TRANSPARENCY: The first reading of section I (Transparency of action and support), spanning 20 paragraphs in the Geneva negotiating text, was conducted in the negotiating group chaired by Co-Chair Reifsnyder on Tuesday, 2 June.

He provided an overview of what he described as a "difficult" section of the Geneva negotiating text. Parties discussed a proposal by the Secretariat to consolidate text in four paragraphs, identifying a series of sub-paragraphs for consolidation and streamlining by an informal facilitated discussion group, co-facilitated by Franz Perrez (Switzerland) and Fook Seng Kwok (Singapore). A summary of the discussions on specific paragraphs is available at: <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12630e.html>

Following the consolidation exercise, on Friday, 5 June, the facilitated group discussed ways forward, asking the Co-Facilitators to prepare a conceptual map of the section, based on parties' suggestions.

On Saturday, 6 June, the facilitated group considered the conceptual map prepared by the Co-Facilitators. On Monday, 8 June, guided by the conceptual map, the facilitated group considered ways to reformulate and clarify concepts in paragraph 141 on a transparency framework, with a view to unpacking different concepts and options.

After prolonged and inconclusive discussions on this paragraph, the group asked the Co-Facilitators to repackage paragraph 145 on a transparency framework, as an example to present options in a concise manner, without losing any substance and maintaining parties' positions. The group considered this illustrative example of "unpacking" and "repacking" options on Thursday, 11 June. The group expressed appreciation for the Co-Facilitators' work, noting that this exercise served as a meaningful "pilot" for "unpacking" and "repacking" the entire section. China, the EU and Saudi Arabia provided specific suggestions to improve the repackaging of the paragraph.

Using examples in paragraph 145, parties also discussed placement of text in the agreement or in COP decisions. While some parties found this exercise useful, others viewed it as premature at this stage. The group agreed to convey parties' suggestions and the lessons learned from this exercise to the Co-Chairs.

TIME FRAMES: The first reading of section J (Time frames and process related to commitments/contributions/Other matters related to implementation and ambition), containing 33 paragraphs in the Geneva negotiating text, commenced on Wednesday, 3 June, in the negotiating group chaired by Co-Chair Djoghlaflaf. New Zealand observed the structure of the section could be clarified, and noted, with the EU, the link between the sections on time frames and mitigation.

Following Co-Chair Djoghlaflaf's suggestion, parties focused on the mechanical streamlining and consolidation of several paragraphs. The exercise continued in an informal facilitated discussion group, co-facilitated by Roberto Dondisch (Mexico) and George Wamukoya (Kenya). A summary of the discussions on specific paragraphs is available at: <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12631e.html>

During discussions in the facilitated group on Friday, 5 June, parties: considered a number of streamlining proposals presented by the LMDCs; expressed views on the placement of issues in

the agreement versus decisions; discussed differentiation; and heard proposals from the EU, the LMDCs and AILAC on how to cluster the text for conceptual and structural clarity.

On placement of text, the Marshall Islands, with Tuvalu, for the LDCs, and the US, emphasized that the aggregate ambition assessment should be part of the agreement, while specific modalities could be established in future decisions. India said the review of implementation should be addressed in post-Paris decisions, an option China requested to remain on the table. China stressed decisions on placement depend on agreement under all elements considered by the ADP.

On the purpose of the review/assessment/mechanism, the EU saw this best placed in the agreement. Tuvalu emphasized that a review mechanism should apply to both mitigation and MOI.

On the application of differentiation in the context of time frames, Brazil, supported by India, said this would depend on the context of aggregate or individual review/assessment. He added that even in the aggregate review, CBDR would entail a nuanced differentiation. China opposed treating “applicability to all” in a one-size-fits-all, non-differentiated manner.

Clarifying her understanding of differentiation, Australia, with the EU, noted that a genuine aggregate review should include all parties. She called for synchronous communication of parties’ contributions during the update phase, taking into account national circumstances. Suggesting that *ex ante* consideration is time-consuming, she proposed differentiating by prioritizing countries with a high global share of emissions.

Parties focused on clustering issues on Monday, 8 June, aided by the Co-Facilitators’ technical suggestion as a “tool for a clearer section.” The EU, supported by the Republic of Korea, outlined a sequence in the mitigation cycle: a strategic review of implementation in the context of science; communication and commitments, involving the submission of NDCs; an *ex ante* process to gain an aggregate sense of NDCs in relation to the temperature goal; and the formalization of NDCs.

Colombia, for AILAC, outlined the sequence as: communication; *ex ante* assessment; formalization; review; and update of commitments/contributions. The Marshall Islands suggested sections on: scope and nature; commitment period and time frame; preparatory and updating processes; inscription; and strategic review.

The US said the adaptation and mitigation cycles may be different. China, with Brazil and Saudi Arabia, opposed a “mitigation-centric” approach. The EU, opposed by the LDCs, suggested addressing the mitigation cycle in the mitigation section, and considering the adaptation and finance cycles in their respective sections.

Several parties observed the difference between the agreement and commitments’ duration. India and China called for focusing on the duration of the agreement first. New Zealand suggested moving the paragraphs on the duration of the agreement to the section on entry into force. Colombia supported creating sub-headings for durability and time frames.

On communications, Tuvalu said links among communications, *ex ante* review and final communications should be sequenced. Brazil pointed to the difference between

communicating and updating NDCs. Australia highlighted issues around maintaining commitments between initial and final communications.

The Marshall Islands observed initial and subsequent communication cycles, saying the former could be in a COP decision and the latter in the agreement. Norway disagreed, suggesting that the detailed timelines and upfront information be placed in a COP decision.

On Monday evening, 8 June, China suggested language on “cycles” could prejudice the outcome of negotiations. New Zealand said “cycles” is not new language. The EU explained the purpose of cycles or process is to increase ambition over time.

During the final consideration of this item on Wednesday, 10 June, parties agreed to forward revised Co-Facilitators’ technical suggestions to the Co-Chairs.

IMPLEMENTATION AND COMPLIANCE: The first reading of section K (Facilitating implementation and compliance), comprising eight paragraphs and including three options (I, II, III) in the Geneva negotiating text, was taken up in the negotiating group on Wednesday, 3 June, chaired by Co-Chair Reifsnnyder.

The EU made consolidation proposals on a paragraph within option I, which delegates agreed to consider, along with a streamlining proposal by the Secretariat in the same paragraph.

An informal facilitated discussion group, co-facilitated by Sarah Baashan (Saudi Arabia) and Aya Yoshida (Japan), convening the same day, considered the aforementioned proposals, agreeing to some. A summary of the discussions on specific paragraphs in the negotiating group is available at: <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12631e.html>

Discussions on the section continued in the facilitated group on Friday, 5 June. A number of parties, including China, Canada and Saudi Arabia, called for consensus on the legal form of the agreement before discussing compliance in-depth.

The EU noted the usefulness of clarifying possible compliance models before COP 21. He suggested, and parties agreed to, reorganizing the section based on the alternative “models” contained in the section.

Australia proposed further identifying “baskets” of issues for labeling the paragraphs, namely purpose, establishment, tools, composition, and mode of work. The EU suggested: establishment and purpose; mandate, scope and structure; and modalities of the arrangements. Parties agreed to meet informally to agree on the “baskets.”

A group discussion on Saturday, 6 June, facilitated by Co-Facilitator Baashan, explored unpacking proposals from Australia, the EU, Colombia, for AILAC, and China, for the LMDCs. Many parties suggested the Co-Facilitators combine the proposals into a document, incorporating the comments made during the session. AILAC proposed, and parties agreed, that the Co-Facilitators also identify and synthesize the proposals’ commonalities.

On Wednesday, 10 June, Co-Facilitator Baashan introduced a table synthesizing parties’ proposals for unpacking the section. Parties requested the Co-Facilitators further consolidate the table.

Parties discussed elements to be included in the 2015 agreement versus decisions, operationalization and differentiation. Many countries identified the establishment of a compliance arrangement/committee/body as an element for the core agreement, adding the section can be short.

The US, the EU, New Zealand, Canada and AILAC supported a facilitative compliance mechanism, applicable to all. Norway suggested a mechanism with two branches to cover legal obligations and non-legally binding elements. Sudan, for the African Group and the LMDCs supported differentiation in the section, with the LMDCs calling for a compliance arrangement for developed countries and facilitative implementation for developing countries.

During the final group meeting, on Thursday, 11 June, Co-Facilitator Baashan presented a consolidated table, containing five options, four “baskets,” and bullet points summarizing proposed key outputs from the discussions on this section. She also presented the Co-Facilitators’ proposal for streamlined text, explaining the table had merely served as a tool to streamline text. Parties were unable to agree on forwarding the table as input from the discussions to the Co-Chairs, making proposals on reflecting, *inter alia*, differentiation, convergence and views that discussing compliance was premature. Parties also made proposals on the text.

Parties finally agreed to forward the Co-Facilitators’ text, together with the oral input received from parties during the final session, to the Co-Chairs.

PROCEDURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS:

The first reading of section L (Procedural and institutional provisions), comprising 23 paragraphs in the Geneva negotiating text, took place on Wednesday, 3 June, chaired by Co-Chair Djoghlaif.

Discussions focused on the Secretariat’s proposals for consolidation. Parties agreed to consolidate one paragraph, which they forwarded, together with suggestions for further consolidation, to an informal facilitated discussion group, co-facilitated by Sarah Baashan (Saudi Arabia) and Roberto Dondisch (Mexico). A summary of the discussions of specific paragraphs is available at: <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12631e.html>

The section was addressed, for the second and final time, on Wednesday, 10 June, in the facilitated group. Co-Facilitator Baashan presented a list containing all institutions and frameworks referenced in the Geneva text, and invited parties to share their views on anchoring existing institutions into the 2015 agreement.

Most parties agreed on the need to build on existing institutional arrangements, discussing how they could be “anchored” in the 2015 agreement. Tuvalu, for the LDCs, and Mexico said such anchoring could be achieved by using the phrase “shall serve in this agreement.”

Colombia, for AILAC, suggested distinguishing between institutions under the Convention and those created by decisions. Brazil proposed referring to relevant institutions in each section of the text.

Australia, with Saudi Arabia, noted the need to “capitalize on what we have,” and proposed a “light-touch approach” to anchoring and enhancing existing institutions through COP and CMP decisions. Malaysia stated it is customary for protocols or instruments established under an existing instrument to adopt all its existing institutions.

Most parties agreed on a general provision in the agreement anchoring the main bodies, such as the COP, the SBI and SBSTA and the Secretariat. India called for a uniform approach to anchoring existing institutions, with flexibility for creating new ones. AOSIS, the LDCs, Malaysia and the EU opposed a “blanket provision” for anchoring thematic institutions and bodies established through decisions.

On the governing body, many parties saw the COP as the governing body under the new agreement. Parties also discussed how to transfer institutions created under the Kyoto Protocol if the COP is the governing body of the 2015 agreement. Australia stressed the issue must be properly addressed given that not all parties to the Convention are parties to the Kyoto Protocol.

The LDCs, opposed by the US, suggested that bodies created under the Kyoto Protocol, such as the Adaptation Fund and the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), could be carried across to the new agreement by a COP decision.

The Co-Facilitators said they would report on discussions to the Co-Chairs.

WORKSTREAM 2 (PRE-2020 AMBITION): Workstream 2 was considered in a facilitated group co-facilitated by Aya Yoshida (Japan) and George Wamukoya (Kenya).

On Thursday, 4 June, there was widespread consensus on the need to develop elements for a draft decision on workstream 2. Several groups of parties, including the G-77/China and the EU, expressed willingness to propose draft elements.

Discussions touched on: accelerated implementation; high-level engagement, especially in the Technical Examination Process (TEP); the role of non-state actors; and coordination among Convention bodies.

On Friday, 5 June, parties discussed proposals for the draft decision. The EU presented a proposal centered on the objective of advancing the TEP, with incorporation of elements, such as a high-level segment, and engagement of Convention bodies and other actors.

Mali, for the G-77/China, outlined elements of the group’s proposal: a pre-2020 ambition work programme; an accelerated implementation process; an adaptation TEP; and a high-level engagement component.

Australia, for the Umbrella Group, suggested the objective of the decision should be recommending ways to enhance the TEP, and offered initial ideas, such as using existing institutional structures and creating a process to assess the TEMs.

Maldives, for AOSIS, proposed mandating an action platform and a regular meeting of representatives of the Convention bodies.

On the way forward, some called for a compilation text, while others questioned if this would be an appropriate next step, given limited negotiation time. Co-Facilitator Yoshida said the Co-Facilitators would consult with the Co-Chairs on next steps.

On Tuesday, 9 June, Co-Facilitator Yoshida announced questions to guide parties' discussions on the TEP, and advancing implementation under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol.

The G-77/China, suggested: improving the focus and structure of the TEMs; preparing a technical paper analyzing gaps in MOI provision; increasing transparency of finance; and strengthening multilateral cooperation.

On translating the TEP into effective actions on the ground, the US, with the EU and Australia, said the TEP should evolve, and be regularly reviewed and improved.

On high-level engagement, Japan, with the EU, Norway and Bangladesh, supported timely delivery of TEM outcomes to policy makers.

On implementation, the EU highlighted the importance of capitalizing on existing institutions and processes.

India, supported by Brazil, and opposed by the US, suggested compiling parties' submissions as the basis for a draft decision.

On Wednesday morning, 10 June, Co-Facilitator Yoshida asked for parties' views on an input document compiled by the Co-Facilitators.

Many developing countries supported using the input document as the basis of work going forward, but requested restructuring it, with sections in the following order: preamble; accelerated implementation process; TEP; and review.

The EU, with the US, New Zealand, Norway, Australia and Canada, opposed using the input document, saying many of its elements, namely those other than mitigation and the TEP, are outside the mandate of workstream 2. Many developing countries stated that all elements that can enhance ambition pre-2020 are within the mandate.

During discussions in a Wednesday evening facilitated group, parties exchanged views on proposals from the G-77/China and EIG, but continued to differ on a common interpretation of the mandate of workstream 2. Co-Facilitators Wamukoya and Yoshida issued an output document on 11 June, which captures the various proposals, as well as areas of convergence and divergence.

TECHNICAL EXPERT MEETINGS: Renewable Energy

Supply: The TEM on renewable energy supply took place on Wednesday, 3 June. For a summary of the TEM, see: <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12631e.html>

Accelerating Energy Efficiency Action in Urban

Environments: The TEM on accelerating energy efficiency action in urban environments took place on Friday, 5 June, and Saturday, 6 June. For a summary of the TEM, see: <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12633e.html> and <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12634e.html>

ADP CONTACT GROUP (FOCUS: STRUCTURE OF

AUGUST/SEPTEMBER SESSION: In the final contact group session on 11 June, ADP Co-Chair Reifsnnyder presented the Co-Chairs' suggestions for the way forward. He explained that the outputs of the facilitated groups had been made available online, and would be reflected in a working document and a revised, streamlined and consolidated text, both dated 11 June and issued as non-papers. He stated that, as requested by parties, the Co-Chairs would issue an additional tool, which will include a fully streamlined, consolidated, clear and concise version of the

Geneva negotiating text, as well as suggestions for paragraphs appropriate for a decision versus the agreement. He asked for parties' input on this suggested way forward.

On the mode of work, Maldives, for AOSIS, asked for clarification on the intended outputs of the next two ADP meetings, saying this would help parties stay on track.

Sudan, for the African Group, reflected on the way the world views the process, noting that the only outputs of the Bonn session are non-papers without official status.

Noting the need to ensure a transparent, inclusive and party-driven process, Malaysia, for the LMDCs, proposed terms of reference for the next sessions of the ADP, including that, *inter alia*: inclusiveness and transparency should always be reflected; consideration of elements for accompanying decisions should not prejudge the outcome; new iterations of the text should be distributed at least three weeks before each session; the negotiating text should be annotated with the source of each proposal; and no more than two negotiating sessions should take place simultaneously.

On the additional tool, parties stressed it should not delete any proposals or positions. The Republic of Korea, for the EIG, supported a consolidated document that takes all parties' ideas on board.

The LMDCs called for greater clarity on how the document will be structured, how many parts it will contain, and the criteria by which the Co-Chairs will determine what should be included in decisions versus the agreement.

Angola, for the LDCs, requested that the tool be made available in early July, stressing the need for sufficient preparation time for the next ADP meeting. AILAC asked that it be made available before the ministerial meeting in Paris in July.

Cuba, for the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America (ALBA), said the Co-Chairs' text should ensure consistency and balance among all elements of the Durban Platform, avoid losing any item under negotiation, and capture the work done at ADP 2-9.

On the pace of work, Australia, for the Umbrella Group, underscored the need for a "change in gear" and a more workable text. South Africa, for the G-77/China, welcomed the constructive spirit, adding that, although progress had been modest, she was confident it will accelerate.

The EU said progress had been far too slow, noting that substantive discussions had only just begun and only in some areas. He called for substantive negotiations to start in earnest at the next session. Colombia, for AILAC, stated that while progress had been slow, the meeting had built trust among parties and established a good mode of work.

On workstream 2, the G-77/China and the LMDCs called for both workstreams to be treated in a balanced manner. AOSIS thanked the Co-Chairs for the time dedicated to workstream 2 in Bonn. The Umbrella Group welcomed the commencement of discussions on a decision. The G-77/China proposed that the Co-Chairs draft a paper based on parties' proposals and submissions, the Co-Facilitators' outputs and submissions made intersessionally, to be released before the next ADP meeting.

Co-Chair Reifsnnyder responded to parties' concerns, stressing the magnitude of the task of compiling the additional tool for

parties, reconfirming that it will be available as an annex to the Co-Chairs' scenario note to be issued on 24 July 2015. He emphasized that the document will: fully take into account parties' views; not leave any proposals or options behind; not prejudice the final structure of the agreement; and be at parties' disposal to amend or use as they please.

ADP CLOSING PLENARY: Co-Chair Djoghlafl opened the plenary saying that ADP 2-9 enabled parties to make progress by putting in place the "mechanics" that will facilitate a successful and timely outcome in Paris. He stated that the success of the session should be measured by the trust built and the fact that "nobody was left behind."

UNFCCC Deputy Executive Secretary Richard Kinley reported on the funding gap for arrangements for the additional August/September and October ADP sessions, noting recent pledges from various parties.

Recapping the agreed way forward, Co-Chair Djoghlafl reiterated that the Geneva negotiating text remains the only official document and that the Co-Chairs will produce the additional tool without omitting or deleting any options or party positions.

Representing the COP 20 Presidency, Jorge Voto-Bernales, Peru, commended the ADP Co-Chairs for their intensive consultations, and encouraged parties to seek to reduce options in each section of the negotiating text.

Representing the incoming, COP 21 Presidency, Laurence Tubiana, France, congratulated parties on their hard work and emphasized trust as a condition for success. She called for a clear roadmap for the ADP sessions in August/September and October.

ADP Rapporteur Yang Liu presented, and parties adopted, the report of the session (FCCC/ADP/2015/L.2). Co-Chair Djoghlafl suspended the ADP at 4:46 pm.

SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

On Monday, 1 June, SBI Chair Amena Yauvoli (Fiji) opened the session, noting the need to deliver results on critical issues that will inform the ADP, including the 2013-2015 review and impact of response measures.

Parties adopted the agenda (FCCC/SBI/2015/1) with the item on information in non-Annex I countries' national communications held in abeyance, and agreed to the organization of work as presented. For a summary of opening statements, see: <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12629e.html>

Multilateral Assessment Working Group Session under the International Assessment and Review (IAR) Process:

This item was first considered on Monday, 1 June, in plenary, with parties taking note of information provided by SBI Chair Yauvoli, who chaired the two-day multilateral assessment session.

On Thursday, 4 June, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland and Ireland were assessed. A summary of the discussions is available at: <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12632e.html>

On Friday, 5 June, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Monaco, Norway, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Ukraine and the United Kingdom were assessed. A

summary of the discussions is available at: <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12633e.html>

REPORTING FROM AND REVIEW OF ANNEX I PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION: Status of Submission and Review of 6th National Communications and 1st Biennial Reports:

This sub-item (FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.3) was taken up on Monday, 1 June. SBI Chair Yauvoli proposed, and parties agreed, to take note of information presented in document FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.3.

Compilation and Synthesis of 6th National Communications and 1st Biennial Reports: This sub-item was first considered on Monday, 1 June. On SBI Chair Yauvoli's proposal, parties agreed to informal consultations, co-facilitated by Fatuma Mohamed Hussein (Kenya) and Helen Plume (New Zealand). During the SBI closing plenary on Thursday, 11 June, the SBI adopted conclusions.

Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2015/L.9), the SBI agrees to continue consideration of the item at SBI 44.

Revision of the "Guidelines for the Preparation of National Communications by Annex I Parties, Part II: UNFCCC Reporting Guidelines on National Communications":

This sub-item was first taken up on Monday, 1 June. On SBI Chair Yauvoli's proposal, parties agreed to informal consultations co-facilitated by Fatuma Mohamed Hussein (Kenya) and Helen Plume (New Zealand). During the SBI closing plenary on Thursday, 11 June, the SBI adopted conclusions.

Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2015/L.10), the SBI, *inter alia*:

- notes progress made on the scope of the revision and its discussion of the revisions to the projection timeline specified in paragraph 37 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on national communications;
- invites parties to submit further views on the revision of the guidelines by 1 September 2015;
- requests the Secretariat to update the technical paper on the revision of the guidelines; and
- agrees to continue its work at SBI 43, with a view to the revised guidelines being adopted at COP 21, noting that if additional time beyond SBI 43 is required, the SBI requests the Secretariat to organize a pre-session workshop prior to SBI 44.

Outcome of the First Round of the IAR Process (2014-2015):

This item was first taken up on Monday, 1 June, in plenary. Informal consultations were co-facilitated by Fatuma Mohamed Hussein (Kenya) and Helen Plume (New Zealand). SBI Chair Yauvoli reported no agreement had been reached, and the SBI agreed to continue work on this item at SBI 43.

Regretting the lack of agreement, China suggested inviting parties' submissions to accelerate negotiations and agree on conclusions at SBI 43, to "avoid damaging mutual trust."

Brazil expressed disappointment with parties' inability to reach substantive conclusions and emphasized that a robust IAR framework promotes transparency. Stating that developing countries had engaged constructively, he called on developed countries to "enhance" information provided, and civil society to engage more in the IAR process, scrutinizing this information. No conclusions were adopted.

REPORTING FROM NON-ANNEX I PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION: Provision of Financial and Technical Support:

On Monday, 1 June, the SBI considered the information provided in the Global Environment Facility (GEF) report (FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.7), and in subsequent informal consultations co-facilitated by Ann Gann (Singapore) and Helen Plume (New Zealand). During the SBI closing plenary on Thursday, 11 June, the SBI adopted conclusions.

Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2015/L.8), the SBI, *inter alia*:

- notes that 13 non-Annex I parties had submitted their biennial update reports (BURs) by 8 June 2015, with a further 18 expected to submit their first BURs by 31 December 2015;
- encourages non-Annex I parties to take advantage of the opportunities for technical assistance and support available under the GEF's Global Support Programme regarding the preparation of their national communications and BURs; and
- notes requests from non-Annex I parties for technical support to improve their domestic capacity to facilitate continuity in meeting reporting requirements through training on the use of the 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines for GHG inventories, building sustainable national GHG inventory management systems, and understanding and applying best practices for setting up domestic MRV systems.

MATTERS RELATING TO MECHANISMS UNDER THE KYOTO PROTOCOL: Review of the Modalities and Procedures for the CDM:

On Monday, 1 June, Chair Yauvoli proposed, and parties agreed to, informal consultations co-facilitated by Karoliina Anttonen (Finland) and Gerald Lindo (Jamaica). During the SBI closing plenary on Thursday, 11 June, Chair Yauvoli reported that parties were unable to reach agreement on the issue and that the sub-item would be placed on the provisional agenda of SBI 43.

Review of the Joint Implementation Guidelines: This item (FCCC/SBI/2015/5 and INF.1, and FCCC/TP/2015/1) was first considered on Monday, 1 June. Chair Yauvoli proposed, and parties agreed to, informal consultations co-facilitated by Dimitar Nikov (France) and Yaw Osafo (Ghana). During the SBI closing plenary on Thursday, 11 June, the SBI adopted conclusions.

Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2015/L.5), the SBI, *inter alia*, agrees to continue its consideration of this matter at SBI 43 on the basis of the draft decision text proposed by the Co-Facilitators of the informal consultations, as contained in the annex.

Modalities for Expediting the Continued Issuance, Transfer and Acquisition of Joint Implementation Emission Reduction Units: This item was first considered on Monday, 1 June. Chair Yauvoli proposed, and parties agreed to, informal consultations co-facilitated by Dimitar Nikov (France) and Yaw Osafo (Ghana). During the SBI closing plenary on Thursday, 11 June, the SBI adopted conclusions.

Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2015/L.2), the SBI agrees to continue its consideration of this matter at SBI 43 on the basis of the annexed draft decision.

Procedures, Mechanisms and Institutional Arrangements for Appeals against Decisions of the CDM Executive Board: On Monday, 1 June, Chair Yauvoli proposed, and parties agreed

to, informal consultations co-facilitated by Kunihiko Shimada (Japan) and Yaw Osafo (Ghana). During the SBI closing plenary on Thursday, 11 June, the SBI adopted conclusions.

Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2015/L.12), the SBI, including: agrees to continue its consideration of this matter at SBI 44, on the basis of, *inter alia*, the Co-Facilitators' draft text (FCCC/SBI/2012/33/Add.1); and invites parties and observers to submit to the Secretariat, by 1 March 2016, their views on the scope of the mechanism for appeals against decisions of the CDM Executive Board.

Matters Relating to the International Transaction Log

(ITL): This item (FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.2) was first considered on Monday, 1 June. Chair Yauvoli proposed, and parties agreed to, informal consultations facilitated by Yuji Mizuno (Japan). During the SBI closing plenary on Thursday, 11 June, the SBI adopted conclusions.

Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2015/L.3), the SBI, *inter alia*: concludes its consideration of information security management in systems supporting emissions trading under the Kyoto Protocol; welcomes the document prepared by the ITL administrator and the Security Working Group established under the Registry System Administrators Forum; and requests several actions from the ITL administrator related to information security implementation in registry systems.

MATTERS RELATING TO LDCS: This item was first considered on Monday, 1 June, in plenary, when the LDcs Expert Group (LEG) Chair Batu Krishna Uprety (Nepal) provided an oral report on the work of the LEG (FCCC/SBI/2015/6-8 and MISC.2). Informal consultations were co-facilitated by Mamadou Honadia (Burkina Faso) and Jens Fugl (EU).

During the SBI closing plenary, the SBI adopted conclusions and agreed to forward a draft decision on the extension of the mandate of the LEG for consideration and adoption by COP 21.

Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2015/L.13 and Add.1), the SBI, *inter alia*:

- welcomes the reports on the 27th meeting of the LEG, and on the stocktaking meeting on the work of the LEG;
- welcomes the NAP Expo held in Bonn, on 14-15 April 2015, the workshop on experiences, good practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs in the process to formulate and implement NAPs in Bonn on 16-17 April 2015 (FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.6), and the synthesis report on the progress, need for continuation and terms of reference of the LEG;
- notes the implementation, by five LDcs of at least one of their National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) projects, the continued support from the LDcs Fund (LDCF) to the completion, by 50 countries of their NAPAs, and the access by 49 countries to US\$905.63 million for 161 projects;
- notes the contributions by some parties to the LDCF, and the progress made by LDcs and the technical support provided by support programmes and networks on the process to formulate and implement NAPs;
- notes with concern the lack of funding in the LDCF and urges parties to contribute to the Fund; and

- requests the LEG, with the Secretariat's assistance, to prepare an information paper on the NAP Expo and the regional training workshops on NAPs remaining in 2015.

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS: On Monday, 1 June, Adaptation Committee Co-Chair Juan Hoffmeister (Bolivia) reported on the workshop on experiences with the formulation and implementation of NAPs (FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.6). Informal consultations on this agenda item were co-facilitated by Mamadou Honadia (Burkina Faso) and Beth Lavender (Canada).

During the SBI closing plenary, the SBI adopted conclusions.

Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2015/L.14), the SBI, *inter alia*:

- expresses its appreciation to the LEG and the Adaptation Committee for their engagement with the GCF, in considering how best to support developing countries in accessing GCF funding for the process to formulate and implement NAPs, and invites them to continue to collaborate with the GCF;
- notes with concern the lack of funds in the LDCF and the Special Climate Change Fund;
- notes that LDCs and other developing countries can access funding through the GCF readiness programme for activities related to NAPs;
- notes that the SBI initiated its consideration of options for enhancing reporting related to NAPs, and agrees to continue that consideration at SBI 44; and
- notes that SBI initiated consideration of the monitoring and evaluation of NAPs, and agrees to continue that consideration at SBI 43, with a view to recommending a draft decision for COP 21's consideration and adoption.

POZNAN STRATEGIC PROGRAMME ON

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER: On Monday, 1 June, Chair Yauvoli invited parties to consider the GEF report on progress made in carrying out the Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer (FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.4) and the interim report by the TEC on the evaluation of the programme (FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.5). Chair Yauvoli proposed, and parties agreed to, informal consultations co-facilitated by Carlos Fuller (Belize) and Elfriede More (Austria).

During the SBI closing plenary, the SBI adopted conclusions.

Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2015/L.7), the SBI, *inter alia*:

- welcomes the collaboration between the CTCN and the regional technology transfer and finance centres supported by the GEF under the Poznan strategic programme, and invites the GEF to provide more details in its future reports on its ongoing collaboration with the CTCN;
- invites the GEF to provide financial support to non-Annex I parties to conduct their technology needs assessments (TNAs), and to support the implementation of the TNAs' results;
- encourages those providing inputs to the Poznan strategic programme's evaluation to consider how it may support technologies for adaptation and take into account gender responsiveness; and
- encourages the TEC, in evaluating the programme, to continue to consult parties, the GCF, GEF implementing agencies and other relevant entities on how to enhance the effectiveness of the Technology Mechanism.

CAPACITY BUILDING: This item (FCCC/SBI/2015/4 and Add.1, 9, and MISC.1) was first considered on 1 June. On Chair Yauvoli's proposal, parties agreed to back-to-back informal consultations on the sub-items on capacity building under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol, co-facilitated by Bubu Jallow (The Gambia) and Kunihiko Shimada (Japan).

Capacity Building under the Convention: During the SBI closing plenary on Thursday, 11 June, the SBI agreed to conclusions.

Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2015/L.15), the SBI, *inter alia*:

- agrees to continue its consideration of the terms of reference for the third comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity building in developing countries at SBI 43, on the basis of the draft text contained in Annex I of the conclusions;
- agrees to continue its consideration of capacity building for developing countries under the Convention at SBI 43, on the basis of the draft decision text contained in Annex II of the conclusions, with a view to recommending a draft decision to COP 21; and
- requests the Secretariat to organize a workshop back-to-back with an ADP session to further discuss potential ways to enhance capacity-building activities and prepare a report for consideration at SBI 43.

Capacity Building under the Kyoto Protocol: During the SBI closing plenary on Thursday, 11 June, the SBI agreed to conclusions.

Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2015/L.16), the SBI, *inter alia*:

- agrees to continue its consideration of the terms of reference for the third comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity building in developing countries at SBI 43, on the basis of the draft text contained in the annex to the conclusions;
- agrees to continue its consideration of capacity building for developing countries under the Kyoto Protocol at SBI 43, with a view to recommending a draft decision to CMP 11; and
- requests the Secretariat to organize a workshop back-to-back with an ADP session to further discuss potential ways to enhance capacity-building activities and prepare a report for consideration at SBI 43.

4th Durban Forum on Capacity-Building: This event convened on Wednesday, 3 June, and Monday, 8 June. A summary of discussions is available at: <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12631e.html> and <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12635e.html>

ARTICLE 6 OF THE CONVENTION: This item was first considered by the SBI on Monday, 1 June. Chair Yauvoli proposed, and parties agreed to informal consultations facilitated by Albert Magalang (Philippines).

During the SBI closing plenary on Thursday, 11 June, the Dominican Republic stated that the interim review of the of the implementation of the Doha work programme on Article 6 showed that this article plays an important role in the implementation of the Convention, underscoring the need for resources for its effective implementation. He proposed

a high-level event on Article 6 at COP 21 and a publication summarizing best practices, and called for parties in a position to do so to provide funding to Article 6 focal points.

Expressing concern that the draft COP decision only invites “voluntary forms of financing,” Bolivia said she would strive to make the decision coherent with financing commitments under the Convention.

The SBI adopted conclusions and agreed to forward a draft decision to COP 21 on the intermediate review of the implementation of the Doha work programme, containing the terms of reference for the review, for consideration and adoption at COP 21.

Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2015/L.11 and Add.1), the SBI, *inter alia*:

- acknowledges the success of the third in-session Dialogue on Article 6;
- invites parties that have not yet done so to designate a national focal point for Article 6;
- invites parties, observer organizations and other stakeholders to submit to the Secretariat, by 19 February 2016, feedback on the organization of the third, and their views on the agenda for the fourth, in-session Dialogue on Article 6; and
- welcomes proposals on the intermediate review of the implementation of the Doha work programme on Article 6, and invites parties, admitted organizations and other stakeholders to submit to the Secretariat, by 19 February 2016, information on the steps they have taken to implement the work programme and recommendations on improving its implementation.

3rd Dialogue on Article 6 of the Convention: This event convened on Tuesday, 2 June, and Wednesday, 3 June. A summary of the dialogue is available at: <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12630e.html> and <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12631e.html>

IMPACT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESPONSE MEASURES: Forum and Work Programme: This item was first considered on Monday, 1 June, and a joint SBI/SBSTA contact group co-chaired by SBSTA Chair Lidia Wojtal (Poland) and SBI Chair Yauvoli was established, which met on Tuesday, 2 June and Wednesday, 10 June.

During the joint SBI/SBSTA contact group on 2 June. Argentina, for the G-77/China, called for the continuation of the forum on response measures and for further discussions of enhanced action on response measures. She emphasized, *inter alia*: addressing response measures in the context of sustainable development; carrying out further technical and substantive work; and identifying specific needs for economic transformation.

The EU noted the need for adding value to the UNFCCC process and called for inclusively addressing the concerns of all. The US, with Australia, proposed not limiting discussions to the draft decision forwarded from Lima. Saudi Arabia called for, *inter alia*, a platform to report on impacts of response measures. Singapore emphasized the need for an institutionalized mechanism to systematically address response measures.

SBI Chair Yauvoli proposed, and parties agreed to, informal consultations, co-facilitated by Eduardo Calvo (Peru), Delano Ruben Verwey (the Netherlands) and Crispin D’Auvergne (Saint Lucia).

During the SBI closing plenary on Thursday, 11 June, the SBI adopted conclusions.

Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SB/2015/L.2), the SBI and SBSTA, *inter alia*:

- consider the draft decision text contained in the annex to Decision 20/CP.20 (the forum and work programme on the impact of the implementation of response measures), with a view to preparing a draft decision for adoption by COP 21;
- invites parties to submit to the Secretariat, by 21 September 2015, their views on the further elaboration of the work programme and the modalities for its implementation, as detailed in the draft decision text contained in the annex; and
- decides to consider the draft decision text contained in the annex at SB 43, with a view to recommending a draft decision for adoption at COP 21.

Matters relating to Protocol Article 3.14 (adverse effects) and Progress on the implementation of Decision 1/CP.10 (Buenos Aires programme of work): These sub-items were first considered on Monday, 1 June.

During the SBI closing plenary on Thursday, 11 June, SBI Chair Yauvoli reported that informal consultations with interested parties on how to take up these issues could not be completed and would continue at SBI 43. The SBI agreed to consider the sub-items at SBI 43.

2013-2015 REVIEW: This item is summarized under the SBSTA item on the 2013-2015 review. See page 18.

GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE: This item was taken up by the SBI opening plenary on Monday, 1 June. The Secretariat delivered an oral report on its gender-related policies.

In-Session Workshop on Gender-Responsive Climate Policy: This workshop took place from 8-9 June and a summary of discussions is available at: <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12635e.html> and <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12636e.html>

ARRANGEMENTS FOR INTERGOVERNMENTAL MEETINGS: This item (FCCC/SBI/2015/2) was first taken up in plenary on Monday, 1 June. France, the incoming COP 21/CMP 11 Presidency, said the Conference would be the largest diplomatic conference ever held in France.

On Monday, 8 June, Laurence Tubiana, France, provided information on COP 21/CMP 11 logistics in open-ended informal consultations. The discussions under this item were taken up in a contact group chaired by Chair Yauvoli.

During the SBI closing plenary, Morocco, future host of COP 22/CMP 12, stated that success in Marrakesh is linked to that in Paris, saying: “we hope to achieve a new world order in Marrakesh and establish the mechanisms necessary to this end.”

The SBI adopted conclusions.

Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2015/L.6), the SBI, *inter alia*:

- takes note of the need to be flexible in the organization of COP 21/CMP 11, and invites the COP 21/CMP 11 President Designate, in consultation with the Secretariat and the Bureau, to finalize the details of the arrangements for COP 21/CMP 11

and requests the Secretariat to make this information available as soon as possible;

- takes note of the Lima-Paris Action Agenda, which showcases the actions of non-state actors;
- underlines the importance of the principles of openness, transparency and inclusiveness in making arrangements for high-level engagement at COP 21/CMP 11;
- takes note of the information provided by the Government of Morocco on the status of its plans to host COP 22/CMP 12 in Marrakesh;
- invites Asia-Pacific parties to come forward with offers to host COP 23/CMP 13;
- requests the Secretariat to provide information for SBI 44's consideration of a ten-year calendar for the organization of the intergovernmental process; and
- agrees to consider at SBI 44 the issue of the frequency and organization of the sessions, and the issue of adjusting the timing of the election of the President.

ADMINISTRATIVE, FINANCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL MATTERS: Budget Performance for the Biennium 2014-2015: This sub-item (FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.8) was first taken up on Monday, 1 June. Chair Yauvoli proposed, and the SBI agreed, that he prepare draft conclusions with the assistance of the Secretariat and in consultation with interested parties.

During the SBI closing plenary on Thursday, 11 June, Bolivia expressed concern over insufficient funding for the participation of developing countries in the process leading to COP 21, urging developed countries to contribute accordingly. The SBI adopted conclusions.

Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2015/L.17), the SBI:

- takes note of the information relating to the status of contributions as of 15 May 2015;
- expresses its appreciation to parties that have paid their indicative contributions to the core budget and their fees for the ITL on time, particularly those that have made voluntary contributions;
- expresses concern over outstanding contributions, urging parties that have not yet paid to do so as soon as possible; and
- requests parties to contribute to the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process and the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities in order to promote the effective and inclusive participation of all developing country parties in the lead-up to COP 21/CMP 11.

Programme Budget for the Biennium 2016-2017: On Monday, 1 June, UNFCCC Executive Secretary Christiana Figueres presented the sub-item (FCCC/SBI/2015/3 and Adds. 1-3). She drew attention to additional requirements arising from, *inter alia*, MRV implementation and institutional support to adaptation, and to the resource requirements for the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process.

Chair Yauvoli proposed, and parties agreed, that he chair a contact group on this sub-item. Parties also agreed to establish a spin-off group, facilitated by Dimitar Nikov (France), to consider issues relating to the ITL.

During the SBI closing plenary on Thursday, 11 June, the SBI adopted conclusions and agreed to forward three draft decisions to COP 21/CMP 11, with minor amendments in a footnote in two decisions.

Mexico congratulated Chair Yauvoli for the competent way of guiding parties' work, and expressed support for the outcome.

Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2015/L.18), the SBI, *inter alia*, recommends that COP 21 approve a core programme budget of €54.6 million for the biennium 2016-2017. The SBI also recommends draft decisions on: the programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017, for consideration and adoption at COP 21 (FCCC/SBI/2015/L.18/Add.1); the programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017 as it applies to the Kyoto Protocol and the budget for the ITL, for consideration and adoption at CMP 11 (FCCC/SBI/2015/L.18/Add.2); and the methodology for the collection of ITL fees, for consideration and adoption at CMP 11 (FCCC/SBI/2015/L.18/Add.3).

Continuing Review of the Functions and Operations of the Secretariat: On Monday, 1 June, SBI Chair Yauvoli noted that no report was mandated for consideration and no submissions had been received on this sub-item. Parties agreed to consider the item at SBI 44.

Implementation of the Headquarters Agreement:

On Monday, 1 June, a representative of the UNFCCC host government provided a presentation on the new UNFCCC meeting facilities in Bonn. Chair Yauvoli proposed, and parties agreed, that he would prepare draft conclusions on this matter with the assistance of the Secretariat and in consultation with interested parties.

During the SBI closing plenary on Thursday, 11 June, Bolivia requested the host government to further consider facilitating visa processes for UNFCCC delegates from developing countries. The SBI adopted conclusions.

Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2015/L.4), the SBI, *inter alia*: expresses satisfaction with the new World Conference Center Bonn; requests the Secretariat to maximize the combined use of the Secretariat's office facilities and the conference centre for UNFCCC sessions and meetings; takes note of reports on progress on the design of an extension building on the United Nations Campus; requests the Secretariat to continue to update parties on the UNFCCC website about the implementation of the headquarters agreement; and invites the host government and the UNFCCC Executive Secretary to report to SBI 46 on progress.

OTHER MATTERS: On Monday, 1 June, Palau called for progress reports on the status of nominations of members of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage, and on the third review of the Adaptation Fund Board, lamenting these items are not on the SBI 42 agenda.

Chair Yauvoli proposed, and parties agreed, that he consult with interested parties on these issues.

During the SBI closing plenary on Thursday, 11 June, Chair Yauvoli reported that all nominations for the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage Executive Committee had been submitted. He informed that Decision 2/ CMP.10 (the second review of the Adaptation Fund), requests SBI 44 to initiate the third review of the Adaptation Fund, in

accordance with the terms of reference contained in the annex to Decision 2/CMP.9 (the second review of the Adaptation Fund), or as they may be subsequently amended.

CLOSING PLENARY: On Thursday, 11 June, the Secretariat informed parties of the budgetary implications of the conclusions adopted by the SBI. SBI Rapporteur Sidat Yaffa (The Gambia) introduced, and parties adopted, the report of the session (FCCC/SBI/2015/L.1).

Switzerland, for the EIG, *inter alia*, welcomed outcomes of the in-session workshop on gender-responsive climate policy and considered the multilateral assessment process as helpful to enhance understanding of parties' commitments; and regretted no progress was made on modalities of the CDM.

South Africa, for the G-77/China, highlighted, *inter alia*: the importance of reaching a decision on response measures by COP 21; progress on adaptation as an urgent priority for developing countries; disappointment over lack of progress on capacity building; and the need to provide support to enable the full and effective participation of developing countries in meetings.

Australia, for the Umbrella Group, noted a constructive atmosphere and stressed the need for the facilitative sharing of views under international consultation and analysis (ICA) to begin by Paris. He welcomed the agreement to extend the mandate of the LEG and welcomed Annex I parties' nominations to the Warsaw International Mechanism Executive Committee.

Maldives, for AOSIS, lamented lack of progress in the consideration of the SED report, on capacity building and in improving the environmental integrity of Kyoto flexibility mechanisms. He welcomed conclusions on technology.

Angola, for the LDCs, called for a long-term global temperature rise limit to be set below 1.5°C in the new agreement, underscored the special circumstances of LDCs and lamented the lack of resources for LDCs.

The EU, *inter alia*, welcomed the multilateral assessment process, saying it had enhanced transparency and built trust. She welcomed progress made on adaptation issues and constructive discussions on technology development and transfer.

Sudan, for the African Group, welcomed progress made on: the Poznan Strategic work programme, LDCs, Article 6 and NAPs. He lamented inadequate funds and lack of clear guidance on how developing countries can access direct financial support for formulating and implementing NAPs, and lack of progress made on the issue of capacity building.

Indigenous Peoples called for the 2015 agreement to respect the human rights of indigenous peoples, including rights to lands, territories and resources.

Climate Justice Now!, for Environmental NGOs (ENGOs), said developing countries cannot equitably scale up ambition without finance and technology support.

Stating that the multilateral assessment had provided a valuable opportunity for mutual learning and transparency, Climate Action Network, for ENGOs, said it also highlighted a collective international ambition gap in keeping temperature rise below 1.5°C.

Women and Gender expressed disappointment that the in-session workshop on gender-responsive climate policy had only addressed developing countries, and called for a just and gender-responsive agreement in Paris.

Business and Industry NGOs called for more effective institutional arrangements to create better channels for business to work with parties, groups and the Secretariat, suggesting businesses can bring insights into how public funding can leverage private capital.

Stating that the first "batch" of INDCs is unambitious, Youth NGOs said "you will decide what the world will look like in 2050." She underscored that human rights, gender, indigenous rights and education are "about more than keeping 'section C' (general/objective) in the Geneva text."

SBI 42 was gavelled to a close at 5:13 pm.

SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE

On Monday, 1 June, SBSTA Chair Lidia Wojtal (Poland) opened the plenary session. Parties adopted the agenda (FCCC/SBSTA/2015/1) and agreed to the organization of work of the session. For a summary of opening statements, see: <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12629e.html>

Election of Officers Other than the Chair: On 1 June, Chair Wojtal announced that consultations on the nominations of the SBSTA Vice-Chair and Rapporteur will be conducted by the COP/CMP Presidency. During the closing plenary on Thursday, 11 June, Chair Wojtal noted that no nominations had been received and that the current officers would remain in place.

NAIROBI WORK PROGRAMME (NWP): This item (FCCC/SBSTA/2015/INF.2) was first considered on Monday, 1 June. During the SBSTA closing plenary on Thursday, 11 June, the SBSTA adopted conclusions.

Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2015/L.7), the SBSTA recognizes the importance of strengthening collaboration and linkages between the NWP, other relevant workstreams and bodies under the Convention; and looks forward to the 9th NWP Focal Point Forum at SBSTA 43.

METHODOLOGICAL GUIDANCE FOR ACTIVITIES RELATING TO REDD+: This item was first considered on Monday, 1 June. A contact group co-chaired by Robert Bamfo (Ghana) and Heikki Granholm (Finland) addressed all issues under this agenda item: further guidance on safeguards information systems; guidance on non-market-based approaches; and guidance on non-carbon benefits.

On Tuesday, 2 June, Bolivia announced a submission on non-market-based approaches, and Ghana, for the African Group, announced a submission on non-carbon benefits. Norway, with the US and the EU, underscored the importance of further guidance on safeguards information systems. Parties agreed to begin informal consultations on all issues under this agenda item.

On Tuesday, 9 June, parties agreed to forward to the SBSTA draft conclusions and three draft decisions. During the SBSTA closing plenary on Thursday, 11 June, the SBSTA adopted conclusions, and agreed to forward three draft decisions for consideration and adoption by COP 21, and agreed to close this agenda item.

Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2015/L.5), the SBSTA recommends three decisions for consideration and adoption by the COP on: further guidance on safeguards information systems (FCCC/SBSTA/2015/L.5/Add.1); guidance on alternative policy approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests (FCCC/SBSTA/2015/L.5/Add.2); and methodological issues related to non-carbon benefits (FCCC/SBSTA/2015/L.5/Add.3).

ISSUES RELATING TO AGRICULTURE: This item (FCCC/SBSTA/2015/MISC.1 and Add.1, and MISC.2) was first considered on Monday, 1 June. SBSTA Informal consultations on this item were co-facilitated by Emmanuel Dumisani Dlamini (Swaziland) and Peter Iversen (Denmark). During the SBSTA closing plenary on Thursday, 11 June, the SBSTA adopted conclusions.

Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2014/L.2), the SBSTA agrees to consider the reports on the in-session workshops held at SBSTA 42 and SBSTA 43.

SBSTA Workshop on the Development of Early Warning Systems and Contingency Plans in Relation to Extreme Weather Events and Its Effects Such as Desertification, Drought, Floods, Landslides, Storm Surge, Soil Erosion, and Saline Water Intrusion: This event took place on Tuesday, 2 June. A summary of discussions is available at: <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12630e.html>

SBSTA Workshop on the Assessment of Risk and Vulnerability of Agricultural Systems to Different Climate Change Scenarios at Regional, National and Local Levels, Including But Not Limited to Pests and Diseases: This event took place on Wednesday, 3 June. A summary of discussions is available at: <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12631e.html>

MATTERS RELATING TO SCIENCE AND REVIEW: Research and Systematic Observation: This agenda sub-item (FCCC/SBSTA/2015/INF.1) was first addressed on Monday, 1 June, in plenary. The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) reported on the outcome of the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) workshop, held in collaboration with the UNFCCC Secretariat and the IPCC, in Bonn, from 10-12 February 2015. The WMO also addressed activities of the World Climate Research Programme and provided an interim progress report on the implementation of the Global Framework for Climate Services. UN-Oceans addressed the adverse impacts of climate change and ocean acidification on the marine environment and marine biodiversity. The IPCC provided information on its recent activities, including preparations of the Panel for the next assessment cycle.

Discussions were then taken up by a contact group co-chaired by Christiane Textor (Germany) and Chris Moseki (South Africa), which met three times. Based on parties' views expressed at the first meeting of the contact group on Wednesday, 3 June, the Co-Chairs produced draft conclusions, which were considered by parties on Friday, 5 June. A revised version of these conclusions was considered and agreed to on Monday, 8 June. During its closing plenary, the SBSTA adopted the conclusions.

Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2015/L.4), the SBSTA, *inter alia*:

- notes the importance of the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report for the UNFCCC process and welcomes the IPCC outreach efforts to disseminate its findings;
- takes note of the information submitted by parties and by the research programmes and organizations for the seventh meeting of the research dialogue;
- requests the Secretariat to continue its efforts to enhance the availability and visibility of scientific information;
- encourages the scientific community to address information and research gaps identified during the research dialogue, including scenarios that limit warming in 2100 to below 1.5°C relative to pre-industrial levels, and the range of regional and local impacts associated with these scenarios; and
- invites parties to submit their views on possible topics for consideration at the research dialogue to be held at SBSTA 44 and beyond by 9 March 2016, and on themes for a possible research workshop in conjunction with SBSTA 46 by 9 March 2016, for consideration at SBSTA 44.

7th SBSTA Research Dialogue: The 7th SBSTA research dialogue took place on Thursday, 4 June, and featured two parts. The first part focused on addressing data and information gaps, including from the IPCC, and featured presentations by: the IPCC; the World Climate Research Programme, on behalf of other research organizations; the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD); Japan; EURO-CORDEX; and the Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute.

The second part focused on lessons learned and good practices for knowledge and research capacity building, in particular in developing countries. It featured presentations by: Germany; the European Commission; the GCOS; the Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research; and the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre. A webcast of the 7th SBSTA Research Dialogue and the presentations made are available at: <http://unfccc.int/6793.php>

2013-2015 Review: This item (FCCC/SB/2015/INF.1) was first addressed in the SBSTA plenary on Monday, 1 June, and subsequently in a joint SBI/SBSTA contact group co-chaired by Gertraud Wollansky (Austria) and Leon Charles (Grenada) and in informal consultations.

On Tuesday, 2 June, in the joint contact group most parties supported developing draft conclusions and a draft decision covering substantive matters. China and Saudi Arabia called for a procedural outcome.

Many parties also welcomed and suggested referring to the final factual report of the SED. Trinidad and Tobago, for AOSIS, supported by Solomon Islands, for the LDCs, and Botswana, called for strengthening the long-term global goal to 1.5°C. India, supported by Botswana and Bhutan, pointed to the need to address information gaps. Saudi Arabia, Brazil and China cautioned against "cherry picking" from the SED report. A majority of parties supported concluding this item at SB 42.

Over the course of several informal consultations, parties discussed versions of a non-paper containing options, with parties debating whether or not the mandate of the 2013-2015 review includes making substantive recommendations to the COP.

On Wednesday, 10 June, in informal consultations, parties discussed elements for draft conclusions which noted, *inter alia*: the contributions of the IPCC and other experts to the fourth SED session; initiation of consideration of findings from the 2013-2015 review; parties' submissions; appreciation to the SED Co-Facilitators and the Secretariat; the SED's final factual report; and an encouragement to parties to continue to take note of the 2013-2015 review as they engage in the ADP. These negotiations continued in the joint contact group chaired by Co-Chair Charles. Saudi Arabia and China opposed non-procedural paragraphs. As no consensus emerged, parties agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SB 43.

On Thursday, 11 June, during the SBSTA closing plenary, Chair Wojtal recalled that she had encouraged parties to reach an agreement on this important agenda item. SED Co-Facilitator Andreas Fischlin (Switzerland) said that during the SED's four sessions, experts and parties had engaged in a "remarkably fruitful" dialogue. He expressed his confidence that "despite hiccups" in the negotiations on this agenda item, the SED report will inform parties on the relevant science. The SBSTA adopted conclusions.

Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SB/2015/L.1), the SBSTA and SBI indicate that they began their consideration of the SED report (FCCC/SB/2015/INF.1) and agree to continue their consideration of this matter at SB 43.

SBSTA/SBI Special Event on the 2013-2015 Review:

This event convened on Tuesday, 2 June. A summary of the discussions is available at: <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12630e.html>

IMPACT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESPONSE MEASURES: Discussions on these items, including the sub-items on the forum and work programme and matters relating to Protocol Article 2.3, are summarized under the SBI item on the impact of the implementation of response measures (see page 15).

METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES UNDER THE CONVENTION: Methodologies for the Reporting of

Financial Information by Annex I Parties to the Convention: This item (FCCC/SBSTA/2015/MISC.3 and FCCC/TP/2015/2) was first considered on Monday, 1 June. Chair Wojtal proposed, and parties agreed, that she would conduct informal consultations with interested parties and prepare draft conclusions.

During the SBSTA closing plenary on Thursday, 11 June, the SBSTA adopted conclusions.

Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2015/L.14), the SBSTA:

- welcomes views submitted by parties and observer organizations, the technical paper summarizing existing international methodologies, and the joint SBI/SBSTA/ Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) in-session workshop;
- takes note of the request made by COP 20 for the SCF to take into consideration the outcomes of the workshop, and looks forward to receiving an update on the work of the SCF on MRV of support beyond the biannual assessment and overview of climate finance flows, in particular its recommendations on the methodologies for the reporting of financial information prepared for consideration at SBSTA 43,

in accordance with Decisions 6/CP.20 and 11/CP.20;

- invites the SBI to take note of the technical paper, submissions, and the outcomes of the workshop in its work related to the reporting of financial information by Annex I parties; and
- agrees to consider this matter at SBSTA 43, taking into account the SCF recommendations, technical paper, workshop summary, and submissions, with a view to recommending a draft decision for consideration and adoption at COP 21.

Joint SBI/SBSTA/SCF Workshop on Methodologies for the Reporting of Financial Information by Annex I Parties to the Convention:

This workshop took place on Saturday, 6 June. A summary of the discussions is available at: <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12634e.html>

Common Metrics to Calculate the CO2 Equivalence of GHGs: On Monday, 1 June, Chair Wojtal proposed, and parties agreed, to informal consultations facilitated by Takeshi Enoki (Japan). During its closing plenary, on Thursday, 11 June, the SBSTA adopted conclusions.

Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2015/L.8), the SBSTA welcomes the special event on common metrics, held in Bonn, on 7 June, expresses appreciation to the IPCC for providing information on their work and findings on common metrics in the context of the Fifth Assessment Report, and agrees to continue consideration of the issue at SBSTA 44.

Bunker Fuels: This item (FCCC/SBSTA/2015/MISC.4) was first considered on Monday, 1 June. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) reported progress on developing standards and guidelines for mitigating emissions from aircraft and related capacity-building activities, including regional workshops. The International Maritime Organization (IMO) highlighted that its Marine Environment Protection Committee had adopted amendments to energy efficiency guidelines. She noted current improvements to the energy efficiency of ships.

Argentina, for a number of developing countries, emphasized the role of aviation and maritime transport in trade. She said that measures to address climate change under the Kyoto Protocol should respect the CBDR principle, and opposed disguised trade restrictions and unilateral measures.

Japan said the application of the CBDR principle is not appropriate for international aviation. The EU expressed support for a robust global mechanism to address aviation emissions.

Parties agreed that Chair Wojtal would consult with interested parties. On Thursday, 11 June, the SBSTA adopted conclusions.

Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2015/L.3) the SBSTA takes note of information received from IMO and ICAO and invites the Secretariats of ICAO and IMO to continue to report on relevant work on this issue.

METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES UNDER THE KYOTO PROTOCOL: Implications of the Implementation of

Decisions 2/CMP.7 to 4/CMP.7 and 1/CMP.8: This item (FCCC/KP/CMP/2014/L.6 Annex) was first considered on Monday, 1 June. Chair Wojtal proposed, and parties agreed to, a contact group co-chaired by Anke Herold (Germany) and Guilherme do Prado Lima (Brazil).

In the contact group on Tuesday, 2 June, participants agreed to focus on three priorities: brackets around clarifying paragraphs on the assigned amounts for parties with economies in transition for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol in the draft decision (FCCC/KP/CMP/2014/L.6); updating the training programme for expert review teams for the second commitment period; and the implications of delayed reporting on the Kyoto Protocol review.

On the first item, Ukraine agreed to remove the brackets, while Kazakhstan and Belarus requested more time for consultation. On the second item, the EU informed the group they would propose draft text requesting the Secretariat to make the necessary updates. Work on these items continued in informal consultations.

In the contact group on Tuesday, 9 June, Co-Chair Herold presented, and asked for parties' input on, draft conclusions. After including, at the request of the Russian Federation, a reference to the linkages between this sub-item and that on no Quantified Emission Limitation and Reduction Commitments (QELRCs), the contact group agreed to forward the draft conclusions for SBSTA's consideration.

During the SBSTA closing plenary on Thursday, 11 June, the Russian Federation expressed satisfaction with the resolution of several issues that had not been resolved over the past three sessions, and stressed the need for clarity on the application of these decisions to parties without obligations under the second commitment period.

He suggested taking into account in future work on this item: the integrated character of the regime; the need to ensure reliability and durability of the regime; and that the regime must ensure fulfillment of all the necessary tasks at the national level. The SBSTA adopted conclusions and agreed to forward a draft decision on the training programme for members of expert review teams participating in annual reviews under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol, contained in Annex III, for consideration and adoption at CMP 11.

Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2015/L.13), the SBSTA, *inter alia*:

- agrees to continue consideration of this item at SBSTA 43 on the basis of the draft decision texts contained in Annexes I and II, with a view to forwarding them for consideration and adoption at CMP 11;
- affirms the interlinkages between this sub-item and that on no QELRCs and notes that requirements for Annex I parties without a QELRC for the second commitment period will be included in a user-friendly document compiled by the Secretariat, after the conclusion of the item on no QELRCs in the appropriate sections addressing accounting, reporting, review and adjustments; and
- notes the review of the GHG inventory submissions under the Kyoto Protocol can start at the earliest in 2016, recognizing that starting in early 2016 may place an excessive burden on parties, the Secretariat and expert reviewers because of the simultaneous conduct of other review processes in 2016, and that the review of the first GHG inventory submissions for the second commitment period may be conducted in conjunction with the review of the 2016 GHG inventory submissions.

Accounting, Reporting and Review Requirements for Annex I Parties without a QELRC for the 2nd Commitment Period:

This item (FCCC/TP/2014/6) was first considered on Monday, 1 June. Chair Wojtal proposed, and parties agreed to, a contact group co-chaired by Anke Herold (Germany) and Guilherme do Prado Lima (Brazil).

In the contact group on 2 June, the Secretariat presented the technical paper on this item (FCCC/TP/2014/6), explaining that Section G (clarification of reporting requirements for Annex I Parties without a QELRC for the second commitment period) identifies issues that, as of November 2014, either had been clarified by CMP decisions, or may have required further discussion and clarification by parties. Parties returned to these issues in informal consultations.

In the contact group on 9 June, Co-Chair do Prado Lima presented draft conclusions, noting deliberations would continue at SBSTA 43 on the basis of textual proposals submitted by parties. The contact group forwarded the draft conclusions to the SBSTA.

During the SBSTA closing plenary on Thursday, 11 June, the SBSTA adopted the conclusions.

Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2015/L.10), the SBSTA notes it advanced its work on matters related to accounting, reporting and review for parties without QELRCs but was unable to conclude it, and agrees to continue its consideration of these matters at SBSTA 43, taking into account the texts contained in the annex.

Clarification of the Text in Section G (Article 3.7ter) of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol: This item (FCCC/KP/CMP/2013/7 and FCCC/SBSTA/2014/L.25 Annex) was first considered on Monday, 1 June. Chair Wojtal proposed, and parties agreed to, a contact group co-chaired by Anke Herold (Germany) and Guilherme do Prado Lima (Brazil).

In the contact group on 2 June, Co-Chair Herold reviewed the five options contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2014/L.25 for clarifying the language on "average annual emissions for the first three years of the preceding commitment period."

South Africa, supported by Brazil and Saint Lucia, and opposed by Kazakhstan and Belarus, proposed deleting option 4, which states that Article 3.7ter refers to the preceding commitment period of that party.

Saint Lucia, opposed by Turkey, Belarus and Kazakhstan, proposed also deleting option 1, which states that Article 3.7ter is not applicable in the second commitment period of parties that did not have QELRCs during the first commitment period.

The contact group agreed to combine options 1 and 4 into a single option, which, along with the other options, was discussed in informal consultations.

In the contact group on 9 June, Co-Chair Herold proposed procedural draft conclusions. Following discussions on the annex to the conclusions containing options for elements of a draft decision on this item, the contact group placed brackets around Section II on options related to "average annual emissions" of the draft decision and agreed to forward the draft conclusions for SBSTA's consideration.

During its closing plenary, the SBSTA adopted conclusions.

Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2015/L.11), the SBSTA agrees to continue its consideration of this matter at SBSTA 43, taking into account the options for elements of a draft decision.

Implications of the Inclusion of Reforestation of Lands with Forests in Exhaustion as Afforestation and Reforestation CDM Project Activities: This item was first considered on Monday, 1 June. During its closing plenary, the SBSTA adopted conclusions.

Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2015/L.6), the SBSTA agrees to continue consideration of this matter at SBSTA 44 with a view to reporting on the outcomes to CMP 12.

MARKET AND NON-MARKET MECHANISMS UNDER THE CONVENTION: These items, including sub-items on the framework of various approaches, non-market-based approaches and new market-based mechanisms, were first considered on Monday, 1 June, and subsequently in informal consultations co-facilitated by Aida Rocio Garcia Garcia-Naranjo (Peru) and Peer Stiansen (Norway). During the SBSTA closing plenary, Chair Wojtal reported no conclusions had been reached and that the sub-items would be placed on the provisional agenda of SBSTA 43.

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF MITIGATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE:

This item was first considered by the SBSTA on Monday, 1 June. Parties agreed that SBSTA Chair Wojtal would conduct consultations with interested parties. During its closing plenary meeting on Thursday, 11 June, the SBSTA adopted conclusions.

Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2015/L.12), the SBSTA agrees the work carried out under this agenda item provided useful information, notes that discussions on this matter are taking place under various bodies and processes under the Convention, and concludes consideration of this matter.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION: During the SBSTA opening plenary on Monday, 1 June, the UNFCCC Secretariat introduced this item (UNFCCC/SBSTA/2015/INF.3 and Corr.1) outlining the Secretariat's engagement with other international organizations and stakeholders. Parties agreed that Chair Wojtal would consult with interested parties. During its closing plenary, the SBSTA adopted conclusions.

Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2015/L.9), the SBSTA, *inter alia*, welcomes the presented documents, reaffirms the importance of the Secretariat engaging with other intergovernmental organizations, and recognizes that the resources and expertise of other intergovernmental organizations are relevant to the UNFCCC process.

CLOSING PLENARY: On Thursday, 11 June, Chair Wojtal informed that no administrative or budgetary implications had arisen from conclusions adopted at SBSTA 42. Rapporteur Stasile Znutiene (Lithuania) introduced, and parties adopted, the report of the session (FCCC/SBSTA/2015/L.1).

South Africa, for the G-77/China, welcomed constructive engagement on agriculture and conclusion of negotiations on REDD+ methodological guidance. She called for continuing consideration of response measures and methodological issues under the Kyoto Protocol in Paris.

Maldives, for AOSIS, expressed disappointment that parties were not able to recognize the SED report findings and called for an outcome on the 2013-2015 review in Paris that will serve as important input for the work of the ADP. He stressed the importance of developing methodologies for reporting financial information by Annex I parties.

The EU welcomed progress on REDD+, agriculture, financial information reporting methodologies and response measures. On expectations for Paris, she underscored: an agreement on methodological issues relating to Protocol Articles 5, 7 and 8; and a substantive outcome on the 2013-2015 review, including a long-term global goal under the ADP.

Mexico, for the EIG, said progress on REDD+ leaves it "poised to become a mechanism ready to deliver real, permanent outcomes." She expressed concern over the fact that the contact group on the 2013-2015 review had been unable to reach a meaningful conclusion, noting the SED has been exemplary in establishing a new science-policy interface. She called on parties to return to the table to show this process is guided by science.

Australia, for the Umbrella Group, welcomed the conclusion of the three REDD+ items and the rich sharing of information at the agricultural workshops, and expressed disappointment with the lack of a substantive conclusion on the 2013-2015 review.

Sudan, for the African Group, appreciated the successful work under REDD+, especially on non-carbon benefits, and looked forward to the report from the agricultural workshop, stressing it should be comprehensive and capture developing countries' views. He lamented lack of progress on finalizing rules for the Kyoto Protocol's second commitment period and concluding the item on the 2013-2015 review.

Panama, for the Coalition for Rainforest Nations, welcomed the conclusion of work on REDD+ after 10 years of negotiations, and advocated finishing work on integrating land use into market and non-market approaches.

Lauding the closure of REDD+ items, Angola, for the LDCs, looked forward to the provision of adequate and predictable support from developed countries. He urged finding the means to allow smallholder farmers to access information from the "extremely valuable" agricultural workshops.

Afghanistan called for workshops on adaptation that address landslides, such as those affecting her country.

The US cautioned against combining a CMP-mandated item with Convention-mandated items, as happened with the item on common metrics.

Brazil recalled that common metrics is of "utmost importance" under the Convention, its protocol and the outcome of the Durban Platform, saying discussing the item separately may not be most effective.

The Farmers' Constituency said their calls for a work programme on agriculture under SBSTA "finally fell on fertile ground" in 2014, noting the agriculture workshops had demonstrated a "real thirst" for this knowledge.

Women and Gender lamented the agriculture workshops did not highlight the differential impacts on women, and, with Youth NGOs, strongly opposed market mechanisms.

Saying the session lacked a sense of urgency, Youth NGOs asked delegates which side of history they wanted to be part of, highlighting the suffering lack of action will induce.

Climate Action Network, for ENGOs, called for the focus of REDD+ to shift to implementation.

Indigenous Peoples called on parties to ensure the Paris agreement respects, protects and fulfills the human rights of indigenous peoples.

In closing, UNFCCC Executive Secretary Christiana Figueres thanked SBSTA Chair Wojtal for her courage, good management and leadership. Wojtal thanked parties for their hard work and said communication channels will remain open as they work toward Paris.

The SBSTA was gavelled to a close at 11:40 am.

A BRIEF ANALYSIS OF THE BONN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

With summer in the air, UNFCCC parties gathered in the newly inaugurated World Conference Center Bonn, halfway along the road to the Paris Climate Change Conference in December 2015, where they are expected to adopt a new legally-binding agreement. Delegates in Bonn were faced with a gargantuan task. ADP negotiators had to produce a streamlined and concise negotiating text for the 2015 agreement; consider which elements to include in the agreement, and which ones to leave to COP decisions; and start substantive negotiations. They also had to continue efforts to enhance pre-2020 climate action. This packed ADP agenda stole the limelight, in spite of the SBSTA and SBI having a long list of outstanding issues for consideration. While progress was made on some SBI and SBSTA items, negotiations under the ADP largely focused on minor editorial changes to the Geneva text and the mode of work. This brief analysis will examine the Bonn Climate Change Conference, review the outcomes of the session, and analyze current negotiation dynamics, as well as their implications for future meetings on the road to Paris.

STREAMLINING THE GENEVA NEGOTIATING TEXT

In the lead-up to the Bonn Climate Change Conference, there was much trepidation about how delegates would go about negotiating the 2015 agreement. The 90-page text that formed the basis for discussions had been hastily assembled at the Geneva Climate Change Conference in February 2015, on the basis of the mechanical compilation of parties' proposals and without negotiation. One shrewd observer described the result of this process as an "inedible fruit salad," with some paragraphs containing as many as 15 options, proposals on similar issues dispersed across sections of the text, and various duplications and overlaps.

In Bonn, 12 facilitated groups, each focusing on a section of the Geneva negotiating text, were asked to turn this concoction into a more "concise, coherent and streamlined" text. Nobody expected the streamlining of the Geneva text to be easy, yet many were disheartened by how hard this task proved to be. Facilitated groups spent a considerable amount of time in procedural discussions on the method to use to streamline and consolidate the Geneva negotiating text. They started with the

"easy" task of eliminating duplications and then attempted to "unpack" paragraphs and merge options that dealt with similar issues. Even though all groups received the same guidance from the ADP Co-Chairs, they proceeded in different ways and at different speeds, leading to a set of disparate outputs. For example, the facilitated group on transparency was the only one to agree on a sample template for restructuring the whole section. Some groups agreed on tables containing the themes addressed in the section, whereas others forwarded a re-clustered version of their sections of the text under different themes.

In spite of the best endeavors of the ADP Co-Chairs, the groups' facilitators and an army of supporting Secretariat staff, by the end of the session, the negotiating text had only shrunk by five pages, leaving a feeling that while some "low hanging fruit" had been picked, all of the difficult decisions were left for the next ADP session in late August. In Bonn, a few parties lamented that the streamlining of the Geneva text could have been carried out by the ADP Co-Chairs and the Secretariat ahead of the meeting, thus saving precious negotiating time. Yet others felt that, in order to ensure a sense of ownership and trust in the process, the mechanical streamlining had to be carried out by parties.

BUILDING TRUST

Cutting down the size of the text was not the ADP negotiators' only mission in Bonn. Another important and subtler task for the Co-Chairs and delegates was to generate a climate of trust for the negotiations ahead. In that, many agreed that the discussions at this session were arguably much more successful.

Most parties commended the spirit of compromise that prevailed in ADP negotiations. The streamlining exercise generated a feeling of trust, as parties relinquished the habit of reiterating pre-written statements to actually engage in dialogue on procedural matters, while forming unprecedented alliances with unlikely partners, usually on other side of the fence. This trust-building exercise owed much to the strenuous efforts of the facilitators of the various groups entrusted to streamline different sections of the Geneva text.

Attending to the task of streamlining and consolidating an extremely bulky negotiating text in a 196 parties-driven process could lead to, as one delegate put it, too many cooks spoiling the proverbial broth. Therefore, in the end of the Bonn conference, parties entrusted the ADP Co-Chairs to prepare a "fully streamlined, consolidated, clear and concise version of the Geneva negotiating text that will present clear options and will not omit or delete any option or position of parties." The Co-Chairs' mandate therefore entails striking a delicate balance between simplifying the text and making sure that no party's suggestion is removed from the text. With a streamlined version expected by the end of July, the ADP Co-Chairs have but a few weeks to attend to the highly sensitive task that parties barely managed to begin.

This climate of trust building in the ADP was also helped by positive developments in negotiations under the SBSTA and SBI. With a sudden leap forward, delegates managed to close the ten-year cycle of negotiations on methodological guidance for REDD+, including controversial issues, such as non-market-

based approaches and non-carbon benefits. The conclusion of negotiations on REDD+ demonstrated that reaching compromise in the climate regime is still possible, even if, according to some, compromise was reached at the expense of substance.

STARTING SUBSTANTIVE NEGOTIATIONS

The most important objective of the Bonn conference was to begin substantive negotiations on the Geneva text. In this regard, the results were rather modest. Since the bulk of negotiating time was dedicated to streamlining and rationalizing the text, it was only towards the end of the meeting that some facilitated groups managed to engage in conceptual discussions. In the facilitated group on institutional arrangements and that on finance, for example, parties debated the concepts behind their proposals, without negotiating the substance of the issues at hand.

Little progress was also made on whether or not to start identifying which elements of the Geneva text are to be housed in the agreement, and which are best treated in COP decisions. This exercise is key if governments want to start delineating a nimble agreement with general provisions, which can be fleshed out and operationalized by decisions over time. However, many parties in Bonn were reluctant to engage in this exercise, fearing that an agreement to move text into decisions would downgrade the new agreement's legal force.

The lack of progress on these and other issues will put more pressure on delegates when they meet again at the next two ADP meetings scheduled before Paris. The same may be said about lack of progress on catalyzing pre-2020 action. To the surprise of many, negotiations on this issue virtually stalled in Bonn, with parties unable to agree on what the mandate of the ADP workstream on pre-2020 ambition actually entails. Many developing countries consider pre-2020 ambition as a springboard for enhancing post-2020 action. The polarization of views on pre-2020 ambition could therefore set back progress towards the 2015 agreement.

Another potential threat comes from disputes over the mandate of the 2013-2015 review. In Bonn, a handful of parties disputed that matters of substance be captured in the results of the review, bringing negotiations under this issue to a halt. Since the ADP is meant to be informed by the results of the review, negotiators in Paris will be faced by the additional hurdle of bridging parties' differences and concluding work on this matter.

LOOKING AHEAD

In spite of limited progress under the ADP, things were not all doom and gloom in Bonn. Progress on issues such as REDD+ seems to suggest that intergovernmental cooperation could provide an important basis for developments beyond the UNFCCC. REDD+ is quintessentially a bottom-up, voluntary and sectoral approach to climate change mitigation, whose implementation so far has relied upon the initiative of willing countries, and support from international and bilateral arrangements beyond the UNFCCC.

Some in Bonn wondered whether this hybrid bottom-up/top-down approach could be a sign of climate governance to come. "Coalition of the willing" approaches are not new to climate negotiations. At the ill-fated Copenhagen Climate Change Conference in 2009, a bottom-up approach to climate

governance was initiated. Ever since, the climate regime has made significant strides in creating an intergovernmental process to encapsulate and review bottom-up efforts, through the international assessment and review and the international consultation and analysis. The Paris Climate Change Conference is largely expected to bring this process towards completion, by creating a hybrid architecture that brings together parties' nationally determined contributions under an internationally-agreed framework.

To this end, a positive signal came from the G7 leaders convening in southern Germany in parallel to the Bonn conference. The leaders committed to do their part to achieve a low-carbon global economy in the long-term. Like the UNFCCC parties, they recognized that this radical transformation cannot be achieved by states alone. In this vein, the G7 called on the multilateral development banks to use their capacity to mobilize other partners to help countries transition to low-carbon economies. Their call was echoed by the Global Environment Facility's adoption of a new work programme to expand engagement with private sector initiatives that seek to deliver global environmental benefits.

Initiatives undertaken by non-state actors also enjoyed ever-greater visibility in Bonn, in the Technical Expert Meetings on renewable energy and energy efficiency, as well as on banners that could be seen around the venue, announcing climate change mitigation or adaptation pledges by cities, regions and businesses. Also recognizing that success in Paris will partly depend on the commitment of non-state actors, the incoming COP 21 French Presidency announced a series of dedicated events to showcase the collaboration of cities, regions, companies, investors and national governments to increase global ambition to act on climate change.

It remains to be seen, however, whether these expressions of goodwill will inspire UNFCCC parties to overcome their differences and move beyond procedural debates to deliver much needed guidance and leadership, ensuring that all these various efforts converge towards climate action that is in line with that required by science.

UPCOMING MEETINGS

High-level Event on Climate Change: The President of the UN General Assembly will convene this high-level event, with the aim of giving momentum and adding impetus to efforts to reach a global agreement in 2015 under the UNFCCC. **date:** 29 June 2015 **location:** UN Headquarters, New York **contact:** Office of the President of the UN General Assembly **www:** http://www.un.org/pga/290615_hle-climate-change/

Our Common Future Under Climate Change: Organized by the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Council for Science and Future Earth, in collaboration with a partnership of French organizations, this science-focused conference will examine the latest research around climate change. The event will touch upon: the state of knowledge on climate change; responding to climate change challenges; and collective action and transformative solutions. **dates:** 7-10 July 2015 **location:**

Paris, France **contact:** Conference Secretariat **email:** science@commonfuture-paris2015.org **www:** <http://www.commonfuture-paris2015.org/>

Third International Conference on Financing for Development: The Third International Conference on Financing for Development will be held at the highest possible political level, including Heads of State and Government, ministers for finance, foreign affairs and development cooperation, and other special representatives. The conference will result both in an intergovernmentally negotiated and agreed outcome and summaries of the plenary meetings and other deliberations of the Conference, to be included in the report of the Conference.

dates: 13-16 July 2015 **location:** Addis Ababa, Ethiopia **contact:** UN Financing for Development Office **phone:** +1-212-963-4598 **email:** ffdoffice@un.org **www:** <http://www.un.org/ffd3>

ADP 2-10: The tenth part of the second session of the ADP is expected to convene in August/September 2015. **dates:** 31 August - 4 September 2015 **location:** Bonn, Germany **contact:** UNFCCC Secretariat **phone:** +49-228-815-1000 **fax:** +49-228-815-1999 **email:** secretariat@unfccc.int **www:** <http://www.unfccc.int>

CCAC Working Group Meeting: The Climate and Clean Air Coalition Working Group will continue its work in guiding CCAC's cooperative actions. **dates:** 8-9 September 2015 **location:** Paris, France **contact:** CCAC Secretariat **phone:** +33-1-44-37-14-50 **fax:** +33-1-44-37-14-74 **email:** ccac_secretariat@unep.org **www:** <http://www.ccacoalition.org/>

UN Summit to Adopt the Post-2015 Development Agenda: The summit is expected to adopt the post-2015 development agenda, including: a declaration; a set of Sustainable Development Goals, targets, and indicators; their means of implementation and a new Global Partnership for Development; and a framework for follow-up and review of implementation. **dates:** 25-27 September 2015 **location:** UN Headquarters, New York **contact:** UN Division for Sustainable Development **fax:** + 1-212-963-4260 **email:** dsd@un.org **www:** <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/summit>

42nd Session of the IPCC: The 42nd session of the IPCC is expected to convene in October 2015. **dates:** 5-8 October 2015 **location:** Dubrovnik, Croatia **contact:** IPCC Secretariat **phone:** +41-22-730-8208/54/84 **fax:** +41-22-730-8025/13 **email:** IPCC-Sec@wmo.int **www:** <http://www.ipcc.ch>

ADP 2-11: The eleventh part of the second session of the ADP is expected to convene in October 2015. **dates:** 19-23 October 2015 **location:** Bonn, Germany **contact:** UNFCCC Secretariat **phone:** +49-228-815-1000 **fax:** +49-228-815-1999 **email:** secretariat@unfccc.int **www:** <http://www.unfccc.int>

UNFCCC COP 21: The 21st session of the COP to the UNFCCC and associated meetings will take place in Paris. **dates:** 30 November - 11 December 2015 **location:** Paris, France **contact:** UNFCCC Secretariat **phone:** +49-228-815-1000 **fax:** +49-228-815-1999 **email:** secretariat@unfccc.int **www:** <http://www.unfccc.int>

For additional meetings, see <http://climate-1.iisd.org/>

GLOSSARY

ADP	<i>Ad Hoc</i> Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action
AILAC	Independent Alliance of Latin America and the Caribbean
AOSIS	Alliance of Small Island States
BUR	Biennial update report
CBDR	Common but differentiated responsibilities
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CMP	Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
COP	Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
EIG	Environmental Integrity Group
ENGO	Environmental non-governmental organization
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GCOS	Global Climate Observing System
GHG	Greenhouse gas
IAR	International assessment and review
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
INDC	Intended nationally determined contribution
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ITL	International Transaction Log
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
LMDCs	Like-Minded Developing Countries
MOI	Means of implementation
MRV	Measuring, reporting and verification
NAP	National adaptation plan
NAPA	National adaptation programme of action
NDC	Nationally determined contribution
NGO	Non-governmental organization
QELRC	Quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment
REDD+	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementations
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SED	Structured expert dialogue on the 2013-2015 review
SIDS	Small island developing states
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
TEM	Technical Expert Meeting
TEP	Technical Examination Process
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change