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November 13-24, 2000 [binder] [1]

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UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

**6th Conference of the Parties
The Hague, November 13-24, 2000**

**Congressional Delegation
Handbook**



UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

6th Conference of the Parties

The Hague, November 13-24, 2000

Congressional Delegation Handbook

6TH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE
UN FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (COP-6)
THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS
NOVEMBER 13-24, 2000

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION
BRIEFING BOOK

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Press Kit

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U.S. Delegation to COP-6
As of 11-3-00

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ANDERSON, Margot
ANDRASKO, Ken
BACKLUND, Peter
BALLENTINE, Roger
BARBOUR, Wiley
BARRETT, Ko
BEALE, John
BERC, Jeri
BIERBAUM, Rosina
BINIAZ, Sue
BLEDSOE, Paul
BLOOM, Evan
BODANSKY, Dan
BOWLES, Ian
BRADLEY, Rick
BREED, Bill
BREIDENICH, Clare
BUFORD, Marilyn
CHAKRABARTI, Prabal
COHEN, Efraim
COOK, Matt
DeGRAZIA, Bruce
DELGADO, Linda
DeROSA-JOYNT, Barbara
DIEU, Martin
DIRINGER, Elliot
DIXON, Bob
DONIGER, David
ENGLISH, Kate
ESTES, Ellis
FENDLEY, Ed
FITZGERALD, Jack
FLEJZOR, Lauren
FRAMPTON, George
FULLER, Jim
GARDINER, David

GATES, Isabel
GERSON, Noel
GIBSON, John
GORDON, Susan
GORSEVSKI, Virginia
HALES, David
HAMBLEY, Mark G.
HANLE, Lisa
HASPEL, Abe
HAYES, David
HOBGOOD, Teresa
HOHENSTEIN, Bill
HOLT, Elmer
HRUBOVCAK, James
IRVING, Bill
JAWSON, Michael
KARPOFF, Peter
KAUFMAN, Holly
KEELER, Andrew
KILLION, David
KING, Marcus
LaMOTTE, Russ
LAWRENCE, Robert
LeFRANC, Maurice
LOFGREN, Merriam
LOY, Frank E.
LYONS, Jim
MACEDONIA, Jennifer
MARSH, Duncan
MIOTKE, Jeff
MIZEUR, Angie
MOODIE, Linda
MOORE, Franklin
MORRIS, Adele
PALMER, Dana
PETERS, Dave
POVENMIRE, Susan

PURVIS, Nigel
RAMSDAN, Todd
REED, Debbie
REICHER, Dan
ROYDEN, Amy
RUBIN, Jim
SANDALOW, David B.
SCHICK, Jack
SCHWENGELS, Paul
SOMNERS, William
STOCKBRIDGE, Cindy
STOKES, Bryce
STOLPMAN, Paul
TALLEY, Trigg
TERRELL, Michael
THOMPSON, Griffin
TUCCILLO, Bob
WARREN, Wesley
WICKWIRE, Susan

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Mark G. Hambley **U.S. Special Negotiator on Climate Change**

Mark G. Hambley has headed the U.S. negotiating team at the numerous climate change conferences that have been held since the start of the Berlin Mandate talks in August 1995 under the auspices of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

This process culminated with the Kyoto Protocol, which was concluded at the Third Conference of the Parties in December 1997, where Ambassador Hambley served as Alternate Head of Delegation under Under Secretary of State Stuart Eizenstat, a position he also encumbered at the Fourth Conference at Buenos Aires in November 1998 and the Fifth Conference in Bonn in October 1999 and one that he will hold during the High Level Segment of the Sixth Conference in November 2000, where the U.S. Delegation will be led by Under Secretary of State Frank Loy.

In between these conferences, Ambassador Hambley heads the interagency working group on climate change and leads the U.S. delegations to the annual meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the climate change convention. His duties have entailed extensive travel throughout Europe, Africa, Asia, and Latin America where he has engaged governments and local business and environmental leaders on aspects of U.S. climate change policy. He has also been a frequent participant at numerous international and domestic workshops and panels on this topic.

Since joining the U.S. Department of State in 1971, Ambassador Hambley has had 15 postings in 11 countries, including appointments as U.S. Consul General in Alexandria, Egypt, and at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. He served as the U.S. Ambassador in Qatar during the Gulf War and later as Ambassador to Lebanon. Since February 1995, he has been the U.S. Special Representative to the UN Commission on Sustainable Development. Ambassador Hambley has been a member of the Senior Foreign Service since 1989 and has received several governmental and civic awards, including the Director General's Reporting Award, Departmental superior and meritorious honor awards, and the U.S. Navy's Superior Public Service Medal. He is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and a life-time member of the National Geographic Society.

A native of the State of Idaho, Ambassador Hambley was educated in Ontario and Illinois and at American University, the American University of Beirut, UCLA, and at Columbia. His languages are French and Arabic. He is very happily married and maintains residences in California and Massachusetts.



Roger S. Ballentine

On June 7, 1999, President Clinton named Roger Ballentine as Deputy Assistant to the President for Environmental Initiatives. In that capacity, he directs the Administration's efforts on climate change and, working closely with Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality George Frampton, helps direct the President's Lands Legacy Initiative.

Mr. Ballentine was previously Special Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs, where he focused on energy and environment issues. Prior to coming to the White House, he was a partner at the Washington law firm of Patton, Boggs L.L.P., and Adjunct Professor of Law at the Georgetown University Law Center. He has

also served as Special Counsel to the Minority in the House of Representatives for the handling of election challenges.

Mr. Ballentine is a graduate of the University of Connecticut and Harvard Law School. He and his wife, journalist Jennifer Loven, live in Washington, D.C.



David Gardiner

David Gardiner is currently Executive Director of the White House Climate Change Task Force, where he directs the Administration's communications and policy development on global warming. Prior to becoming Executive Director, he served as Deputy Chairman of the Task Force and provided the Task Force with strategic and policy advice on domestic and international climate change issues. He oversaw the development of the Administration's FY2001 climate change budget and tax proposals and is actively engaged in shaping policy for the international climate negotiations.

In June 1993, President Clinton appointed Mr. Gardiner as Assistant Administrator for Policy at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and he served in that position until July 1999. As Assistant Administrator, he led EPA's climate change efforts, as well as programs to reinvent EPA's approaches to key sectors, such as transportation, agriculture, metal finishing, and real estate development. He directed EPA's environmental economics

and information policy efforts. Prior to joining EPA, he was the Sierra Club's Legislative Director in Washington, DC, overseeing their efforts on clean air, climate change, land protection, and international issues.

Mr. Gardiner has a Bachelor of Arts with honors from Harvard College. He lives in Arlington, VA, with his wife, Betsy, and their three daughters.



Frank E. Loy **Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs**

Frank E. Loy was sworn in as Under Secretary for Global Affairs on November 2, 1998, replacing Timothy E. Wirth. He was confirmed by the Senate on October 21, 1998.

Mr. Loy has had multiple careers: He has served the federal government three times, twice in the U.S. Department of State; has served as a senior business executive; has led an American foundation; practiced law in Los Angeles; and been active in numerous not-for-profit organizations.

From 1980 to 1981 he served as the Director of the State Department's Bureau of Refugee Programs, with the personal rank of Ambassador. From 1965-1970 he served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs. In that role he negotiated numerous international bilateral air transport agreements, represented the U.S. at meetings of international organizations such as ICAO and IMCO, and was vice-chair of the U.S. delegation to the multinational negotiations that successfully created the present structure of INTELSAT, the organization that operates the space segments of the international communications network. Earlier he had served as Special Assistant to the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency and as Director of that agency's Office of Policy Development.

He previously served as co-chair—with Robert Shapiro, CEO of Monsanto Corporation—of the Trade and Environment Policy Advisory Committee to the U.S. Special Trade Representative, Ambassador Charlene Barshefsky. In the fall of 1996, Mr. Loy was Visiting Lecturer at the Yale Law School, teaching a course in international environmental law and policy. He served in 1994 as Chair of the Conference of Parties of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), in which over

1,000 delegates from more than 120 countries and over 500 observers participated.

From 1981 to 1995 Mr. Loy was president of the German Marshall fund of the United States, an independent American grant-making institution with an annual budget of more than \$10 million and a capital fund of about \$200 million. It is the only American foundation concentrating exclusively on issues affecting both Europe and the United States, particularly in the fields of economics, politics, and the environment. The Fund is also the managing partner of a consortium of American, European, and Japanese foundations engaged in environmental grant making in Central Europe.

Mr. Loy served as Senior Vice President for International and Regulatory Affairs of Pan American World Airways during the period 1970-1973.

He spent the years 1974 to 1979 in the successful effort to bring the Penn Central Transportation Company out of bankruptcy. He served under contract, as president of the subsidiary that operated all the non-railroad businesses of the bankrupt company, including, among others, an oil pipeline; oil refinery; the operator of the Six Flags theme parks, Arvida, the Florida land development company and hotel operator; and the Roosevelt, Biltmore, and Barclay (now Intercontinental) hotels in New York City. When the bankruptcy terminated, he became the President of the successor company, the Penn Central Corporation, listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Since the last period of government service in 1981, Mr. Loy has served or chaired numerous board of directors of non-profit organizations, particularly in environment and fostering democracy in Eastern and Central Europe. These include: the Environmental Defense Fund, on whose board he has served since 1981—he was chair from 1983-1990; the Budapest-based Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe, where he served from the time of his appointment in 1990 by the Bush administration until 1997; the League of Conservation Voters, the bi-partisan political arm of the environmental community; the Institute for International Economics,

which he helped found in 1981; and the Foundation for a Civil Society—where he currently serves as chair, which for the past seven years has conducted programs promoting democratic institutions in Central and Eastern Europe, particularly the Czech and Slovak republics.

Educated in Germany, Italy, and Switzerland in his early years, Mr. Loy went to public schools in Los Angeles from the age of 10. He earned a B.A. degree at the University of California at Los Angeles and an LL.B. at Harvard Law School. He lives in Washington with his wife, Dale Haven Loy, a painter, and is the father of two children, Lisel and Eric.



David B. Sandalow

David B. Sandalow serves as Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans, Environment and Science (OES). In his capacity as Assistant Secretary, Mr. Sandalow helps manage U.S. diplomacy on a broad range of environment, science, and technology issues, including climate change, ozone depletion, biodiversity, oceans, forests, chemicals, cooperation in outer space, finance and environment, and regional environment issues.

Previously, Mr. Sandalow was Associate Director for the Global Environment, White House Council on Environmental Quality, and Senior Director for Environmental Affairs, National Security Council. In these positions, he helped advise the President and the Vice President on global environment issues. Prior to his work at the White House, Mr. Sandalow was with the Office of the General Counsel at the Environmental Protection Agency and in the private practice of law. He also served as Special Assistant to the Director of the Michigan Department of Commerce.

Mr. Sandalow has served as a member of the American Bar Association Standing Committee on Environmental Law, co-chair of the American Bar Association's Annual Conference on Environmental law and member of the Steering Committee of the District of Columbia Bar's Committee on Environmental and Natural Resources Law. He has been a volunteer election observer in the Philippines and instructor on election observing in Nepal.

A Michigan native, Mr. Sandalow received his B.A. in Philosophy from Yale College in 1978 and his J.D. from the University of Michigan Law School in 1982.



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Sen. Hagel
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Energy (Sen. Bingaman)
Commerce (Sen. Hollings)
Sen. Snowe
Sen. Byrd

Science Committee (Rep. Sensenbrenner)
Resources Committee (Rep. Young)
Science Committee (Rep. Sensenbrenner)
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Commerce Committee (Rep. Bliley)
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(11/7/00 6:34 PM)

6TH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE
UN FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (COP-6)
THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS

COP-6 LOGISTICAL INFORMATION SHEET
CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Transportation from airport in Amsterdam to Hotel:

Members of Congress will be met at the airport by Embassy officials upon arrival in Amsterdam. For Congressional staff traveling without Members, you may wish to take advantage of several options ranging from the \$15 to \$50 equivalent any of which will take about one hour from the airport to the hotel. **Don't forget to change a small amount of dollars at the airport if you are taking a train or taxi!**

1. Take a train from Schiphol air terminal to "Den Haag CS" - Centraal Station. Buy a ticket (2nd class, Dfl. 13.25 one-way) at the Schiphol rail counter before boarding. A direct train to Den Haag CS leaves every 30 minutes. (Do NOT take a train to "Den Haag HS" - Holland Spoor.)
 - a) From Den Haag CS, you can reach your hotel by taxi - about Dfl. 25.00, or:
 - b) From Den Haag CS, you can reach your hotel by tram number 7 - about Dfl. 5.00. The tram leaves from the tram station on the upper level of Den Haag CS; you can buy a ticket from the driver (make sure you have small change). For the Carlton Ambassador, get off at "Javastraat," for the Bel Air at "Nederlands Congres Centre." Each stop is about two blocks from the respective hotel.
2. Take a taxi from Schiphol straight to your hotel. The airport taxi stand is in front of "Schiphol Plaza" (follow the "Taxi" signs). The cost will be approximately. Dfl. 125.00 (around \$50.00 @ current exchange rate of \$1.00=2.44Dfl).

Trams and buses in The Hague. There is an extensive system of trams and buses (HTM) with English-speaking drivers. All accredited delegates will receive a pass good on all trams and buses within The Hague. Passes will be available Monday, November 13 at the Congress Centre transportation desk. Tram number 7 serves the Congress Centre, the U.S. Embassy and Residence, the Bel Air and Carlton Ambassador hotels, and Centraal Station. The Congress Centre transportation desk can provide additional information. The HTM info line is (070) 384-8484.

Taxis in The Hague. Since taxis do not cruise, please look for taxi stands at hotels or phone in advance. City Tax is the firm covering The Hague. Their number is: (070) 383-0830.

(drop the city code (e.g., 070 when calling within the same locality).

Carlton Ambassador Hotel

Sophialaan 2

2514 JP The Hague

Hotel Main Telephone Number: 011-31-70-363-0363 (this is the number when calling from the U.S.; within The Hague, dial last seven digits)

Hotel Fax Number: 011-31-70-360-0535

Hotel E-mail address: ambassador@carlton.nl

Website: www.carlton.nl/ambassador

Congressional staff unaccompanied by Members of Congress: Upon or shortly after your arrival at the hotel, arrangements for receipt of your per diem, welcome kit and conference credentials can be made via the House Control Room or by calling 062-266-2247 [mobile phone of administrative control officer, Robert Wood] if you cannot locate a USG official at the Carlton Ambassador. The House Control Room at the Carlton Ambassador will open at approximately 6:00 pm November 16. No funding has been authorized for a separate Senate Control Room, but the Carlton Ambassador has full service business facilities. Breakfast is included in the price of the hotel room. Although the Carlton Ambassador has no health club, the hotel has a pay-as-you-go arrangement with a nearby exercise club. You may wish to bring your own exercise towel to the club.

Follow normal check-in procedures on arrival at hotel. Since hotel check-in time is 3:00 pm, your room may not be available early AM, unless you have been authorized early check-in. Check-out time is noon. Your bill upon check-out may include incidental expenses, such as laundry, telephone, meals and any additional lodging charges that may be incurred at your personal expense. Bring your ATT or MCI calling card – it works fine in Holland. Information on purchasing local phone cards for local calls will be available at the Control Room.

Senate Delegation Control Officer

(070) 310-9273 office

(070) 310-9348 fax

(062) 266-2144 mobile

(070) 358-9552 home

Todd Kushner

House Delegation Control Officer

(070) 310-9339 office

(070) 310-9348 fax

(065) 378-2321 mobile

(070) 326-8177 home

Eric Lundberg

Assistant Public Affairs Officer

(070) 310-9449 office

(065) 128-3590 mobile

Jbutterman@usemb.nl e-mail

Judy Butterman

Hotel Royal Dutch Lion Hotel

Laan van Meerdervoort 108

2517 AS The Hague

310-70-3605385 phone

310-70-3605407 fax

Delegation Hotel

Golden Tulip Bel Air Hotel

Johan de Wittlaan 30

2517 JR The Hague

310-70-3502021 phone

310-70-3525353 fax

Control Room Tele. No. @ Bel Air:011-31-70-427-1294 (from U.S.)

U.S. Delegation offices are located primarily on the mezzanine level, one floor above the lobby/restaurant of the Bel Air. The primary delegation office will be equipped with networked personal computers, laser printers, faxes, telephones (for official use), photocopiers and the full complement of office supplies and equipment.

Conference Site

Netherlands Congress Centre (NCC)

Churchillplein 10

22508 EA The Hague

Kingdom of the Netherlands

Telephone number of Delegation Room at Conference site:

011-31-70-427-1295 (from U.S.)

Restaurants & Shopping

Lists of local restaurants and tourist sites will be included in your briefing materials.

Sightseeing

You may wish to contact Mr. Nick Fritz, Pro Tours, Oude Delft 192, 2611 HH Delft, Netherlands, Phone: 31-15-214-3797; Fax: 31-15-213-0532, for detailed, fluent-English tours of historical sites.

Time & Weather

In early November, The Hague will be six hours ahead of Washington (EST). Weather Expect damp, very cool weather during mid-late November. Umbrellas and raincoats are necessary.

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U.S. Department of State, June 2000
Bureau of European Affairs

Background Notes: Netherlands

History

Official Name:
Kingdom of the Netherlands

Government and Political Conditions

PROFILE

Economy

Geography

Foreign Relations

Area: 41,526 sq. km. (16,485 sq. mi.).
Cities: *Capital* -- Amsterdam (pop. 1.1 million). *Other cities* -- The Hague, seat of government (.7 million); Rotterdam, the world's largest port (1.1 million); Utrecht (554,000).
Terrain: Coastal lowland.
Climate: Northern maritime.

U.S. Relations

People

Travel/Business

Population: 15.7 million.
Nationality: *Noun* -- Dutchmen and Dutchwomen. *Adjective* -- Dutch.
Ethnic groups: Predominantly Dutch; largest minority communities are Moroccans, Turks, Surinamese.
Religions: Roman Catholic, Protestant, Muslim, other.
Language: Dutch.
Education: *Years compulsory* -- 10. *Attendance* -- nearly 100%.
Literacy -- 99%.
Health: *Infant mortality rate* -- 4.8/1,000. *Life expectancy* -- 78 yrs.
Work force: 6.7 million. Services -- 73%; industry -- 23%; government -- 7%; agriculture -- 4%.

Geographic Learning Site

Home Page

Government

Type: Parliamentary democracy under a constitutional monarch.
Constitution: 1814 and 1848.
Branches: *Executive* -- monarch (chief of state), prime minister (head of government), cabinet. *Legislative* -- bicameral parliament (First and Second Chambers). *Judicial* -- Supreme Court.
Subdivisions: 12 provinces.
Political parties: Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA), Labor Party (PvdA), Liberal Party (VVD), Democrats '66 (D'66), other

minor parties.
Suffrage: Universal at 18.

Economy

GDP (2000 est.): \$406.0 billion
GDP real growth rate (2000): 4.3%.
GDP per capita (2000 est.): \$25,695.
Natural resources: Natural gas, petroleum, fertile soil.
Agriculture (3.5% of GDP): Products -- dairy, poultry, meat, flower bulbs, cut flowers, vegetables and fruits, sugarbeets, potatoes, wheat, barley.
Industry (26.8% of GDP): Types -- agroindustries, steel and aluminum, metal and engineering products, electric machinery and equipment, bulk chemicals, natural gas, petroleum products, transport equipment, microelectronics.
Trade (1999): Exports -- \$196 billion (f.o.b): mineral fuels, chemicals, machinery and transport equipment, processed food and tobacco, agricultural products. Imports -- \$186 billion (c.i.f): mineral fuels and crude petroleum, machinery, transportation equipment, consumer goods, foodstuffs. Major trading partners -- EU, Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, U.K., U.S.

HISTORY

The Dutch are primarily of Germanic stock with some Gallo-Celtic mixture. Their small homeland frequently has been threatened with destruction by the North Sea and has often been invaded by the great European powers.

Julius Caesar found the region which is now the Netherlands inhabited by Germanic tribes in the first century B.C. The western portion was inhabited by the Batavians and became part of a Roman province; the eastern portion was inhabited by the Frisians. Between the fourth and eighth centuries A.D., most of both portions were conquered by the Franks. The area later passed into the hands of the House of Burgundy and the Austrian Hapsburgs. Falling under harsh Spanish rule in the 16th century, the Dutch revolted in 1558 under the leadership of Willem of Orange. By virtue of the Union of Utrecht in 1579, the seven northern Dutch provinces became the Republic of the United Netherlands.

During the 17th century, considered its "golden era," the Netherlands became a great sea and colonial power. Among other achievements, this period saw the emergence of some of painting's "Old Masters," including Rembrandt and Hals, whose works -- along with those of later artists such as Mondriaan and Van Gogh -- are today on display in museums throughout the

Netherlands.

The country's importance declined, however, with the gradual loss of Dutch technological superiority and after wars with Spain, France, and England in the 18th century. The Dutch United Provinces supported the Americans in the Revolutionary War. In 1795, French troops ousted Willem V of Orange, the Stadhouder under the Dutch Republic and head of the House of Orange.

Following Napoleon's defeat in 1813, the Netherlands and Belgium became the "Kingdom of the United Netherlands" under King Willem I, son of Willem V of Orange. The Belgians withdrew from the union in 1830 to form their own kingdom. King Willem II was largely responsible for the liberalizing revision of the constitution in 1848.

The Netherlands prospered during the long reign of Willem III (1849-90). At the time of his death, his daughter Wilhelmina was 10 years old. Her mother, Queen Emma, reigned as regent until 1898, when Wilhelmina reached the age of 18 and became the monarch.

The Netherlands proclaimed neutrality at the start of both world wars. Although it escaped occupation in World War I, German troops overran the country in May 1940. Queen Wilhelmina fled to London and established a government-in-exile. Shortly after the Netherlands was liberated in May 1945, the Queen returned. Crown Princess Juliana acceded to the throne in 1948 upon her mother's abdication. In April 1980, Queen Juliana abdicated in favor of her daughter, now Queen Beatrix. Crown Prince Willem Alexander was born in 1967.

Elements of the Netherlands' once far-flung empire were granted either full independence or nearly complete autonomy after World War II. Indonesia formally gained its independence in 1949, and Suriname became independent in 1975. The five islands of the Netherlands Antilles (Curacao, Bonaire, Saba, St. Eustatius, and a part of St. Maarten) and Aruba are integral parts of the Netherlands realm but enjoy a large degree of autonomy.

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

The present constitution -- which dates from 1848 and has been amended several times -- protects individual and political freedoms, including freedom of religion. Although church and state are separate, a few historical ties remain; the royal family belongs to the Dutch Reformed Church (Protestant). Freedom of speech also is protected.

Government Structure

The country's government is based on the principles of ministerial responsibility and parliamentary government. The national government comprises three main institutions: the Monarch, the Council of Ministers, and the States General. There also are local governments.

The Monarch. The monarch is the titular head of state. The Queen's function is largely ceremonial, but she does have some influence deriving from the traditional veneration of the House of Orange -- from which Dutch monarchs for more than three centuries have been chosen; the personal qualities of the Queen; and her power to appoint the formateur, who forms the Council of Ministers following elections.

The Council of Ministers plans and implements government policy. The Monarch and the Council of Ministers together are called the Crown. Most ministers also head government ministries, although ministers-without-portfolio exist. The ministers, collectively and individually, are responsible to the States General (parliament). Unlike the British system, Dutch ministers cannot simultaneously be members of parliament.

The Council of State is a constitutionally established advisory body to the government which consists of members of the royal family and Crown-appointed members generally having political, commercial, diplomatic, or military experience. The Council of State must be consulted by the cabinet on proposed legislation before a law is submitted to the parliament. The Council of State also serves as a channel of appeal for citizens against executive branch decisions.

States General (parliament). The Dutch parliament consists of two houses, the First Chamber and the Second Chamber. Historically, Dutch governments have been based on the support of a majority in both houses of parliament. The Second Chamber is by far the more important of the two houses. It alone has the right to initiate legislation and amend bills submitted by the Council of Ministers. It shares with the First Chamber the right to question ministers and state secretaries.

The Second Chamber consists of 150 members, elected directly for a 4-year term -- unless the government falls prematurely -- on the basis of a nationwide system of proportional representation. This system means that members represent the whole country -- rather than individual districts as in the United States -- and are normally elected on a party slate, not on a personal basis. There is

no threshold for small-party representation. Campaigns usually last 6 weeks, and the election budgets of each party tend to be less than \$500,000. The electoral system makes a coalition government almost inevitable. The last election of the Second Chamber was in May 1998.

The First Chamber is composed of 75 members elected for 4-year terms by the 12 provincial legislatures. It cannot initiate or amend legislation, but its approval of bills passed by the Second Chamber is required before bills become law. The First Chamber generally meets only once a week, and its members usually have other full-time jobs. The current First Chamber was elected following provincial elections in March 1999.

Courts. The judiciary comprises 62 cantonal courts, 19 district courts, five courts of appeal, and a Supreme Court which has 24 justices. All judicial appointments are made by the Crown. Judges nominally are appointed for life but actually are retired at age 70.

Local government. The first-level administrative divisions are the 12 provinces, each governed by a locally elected provincial council and a provincial executive appointed by members of the provincial council. The province is formally headed by a queen's commissioner appointed by the Crown.

The current government, formed in August 1998, is a three-way "Purple Coalition" of the Labor (PvdA), Liberal (VVD), and Democrats '66 (D'66) parties headed by Prime Minister Kok of the PvdA. The coalition parties hold 97 of the 150 seats in the Second Chamber of parliament. The main opposition parties are the Christian Democrats with 29 seats and the Greens with 13 seats. Given the consensus-based nature of Dutch Government, elections do not result in any drastic change in foreign or domestic policy. Descriptions of the four main parties follow.

The Labor Party, a European social democratic party, is left of center. Labor has 45 seats in the current Second Chamber, which makes it the largest party. Labor's program is based on greater social, political, and economic equality for all citizens, although in recent years the party has begun to debate the role of central government in that process. Although called the Labor Party, it has no formal links to the trade unions.

The Christian Democratic Appeal was formed from the merger of the Catholic People's Party and two Protestant parties, the Anti-Revolutionary Party and the Christian-Historical Union. The merger process, begun in the early 1970s to try to stem the tide of losses suffered by religiously based parties, was completed in 1980. The CDA supports free enterprise and holds to the principle

that government activity should supplement but not supplant communal action by citizens. On the political spectrum, the CDA sees its philosophy as standing between the "individualism" of the Liberals and the "statism" of the Labor Party. The CDA won 29 seats in the 1998 parliamentary elections, which was a significant drop from 1994. For the first time in 76 years, the CDA was excluded from government.

The Liberal Party is "liberal" in the European, rather than American, sense of the word. It thus attaches great importance to private enterprise and the freedom of the individual in political, social, and economic affairs. The VVD is generally seen as the most conservative of the major parties. The VVD was the junior partner in two governing coalitions with the CDA from 1982-89, and is now in the three-way coalition with 38 seats in the Second Chamber.

Democrats 66, the largest of the "small" parties in the Dutch parliament, has grown in size and influence. The electoral fortunes of D'66 have fluctuated widely since the party's founding in 1966. The 14 seats it currently holds reflect the party's average showing over the last 20 years. D'66 is a center-left party, generally portrayed as between the CDA and PvdA, with its strongest support among young, urban, professional voters. It professes a pro-European platform of ethnic and religious toleration.

Domestic Drug Policy

Despite the high priority given by the Dutch Government to fighting narcotics trafficking, the Netherlands continues to be an important transit point for drugs entering Europe, a major producer and exporter of amphetamines and synthetic drugs, and an important consumer of most illicit drugs. The exportation of the synthetic drug ecstasy to the U.S. during 1999 reached epidemic proportions. The Netherlands' special synthetic drug unit, set up in 1997 to coordinate the fight against designer drugs, appears to be successful. The Dutch Government has stepped up border controls and intensified cooperation with neighboring countries.

All drugs are illegal in the Netherlands. The Dutch Opium Act, however, distinguishes between "hard" drugs, having "unacceptable" risks (heroin, cocaine, etc.) and "soft" drugs (cannabis). One of the main aims of this policy is to separate the markets for soft and hard drugs so that soft drug users are less likely to come into contact with hard drugs. The sale of a small quantity (no more than 5 grams per person) of soft drugs in "coffee shops" is tolerated, albeit under strict criteria and

increasing government control. The United States continues to disagree with this aspect of Dutch drug policy. Although drug abuse, as opposed to trafficking, is seen primarily as a public health issue, responsibility for drug policy is shared by both the Ministries of Health, Welfare, and Sports, and Justice.

The Netherlands spends more than \$150 million on facilities for addicts, of which about 50% goes to drug addicts. The Netherlands has extensive demand reduction programs, reaching about 90% of the country's 25,000 to 28,000 hard drug users. The number of hard-drug addicts has stabilized in the past few years and their average age has risen to 38. The number of drug-related deaths in the country remains the lowest in Europe.

Principal Government Officials

Head of State -- Queen Beatrix

Prime Minister -- Willem Kok

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Affairs --
Annemarie Jorritsma-Lebbink

Ambassador to the U.S. -- Joris M. Vos

Ambassador to the UN -- Peter van Walsum

The Netherlands' embassy in the U.S. is at 4200 Wisconsin Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20016; tel: 202-244-5300; fax: 202-362-3430.

ECONOMY

The Dutch economy is going into its sixth year of expansion, combining strong GDP growth with sharply falling unemployment and modest inflation. A tight labor market and firming inflation add to the danger of overheating of the economy. Only mildly affected by the crisis in emerging markets and a subsequent slowdown in the euro area, the Dutch economy expanded by 3.6% in 1999. Economic growth in 1999 was driven predominantly by investment and consumer spending, buoyed by sizable income gains resulting from a boom in asset prices. With job growth largely outpacing an expansion of the labor force, unemployment in 1999 fell to less than 3% of the labor force, a level last seen in the early 1970s. Consumer price inflation remained modest as the effects of higher crude oil prices and depreciation of the euro lifted the CPI in 1999 to 2.2%.

Strong 4.2% GDP growth in the first quarter of 2000 supports expectations of sustained growth also in 2000 and beyond. Sailing on the waves of strong world trade growth, the Dutch economy is predicted to expand by 4.3% in 2000 and to show 4% real growth in 2001. A tight labor market will lead unemployment to fall to a

low of 2%. Consumer price inflation, on the other hand, is expected to firm to 2.6% in 2000, and to 3.4% in 2001. Labor market conditions and price developments have led the OECD to send out warnings for overheating of the economy. Dutch fiscal policy, aimed at striking a balance between reduction of public spending and cutting taxes, seems successful. For the first time since 1973, the central government budget ran a surplus (0.5% of GDP) in 1999. The stock of public debt fell in step from well over 67% in 1998 to 63.7% of GDP. The budget is forecast to run a surplus also in 2000 and 2001, while the stock of public debt will fall to 53.7% of GDP in 2001.

Government Role

Although the private sector is the cornerstone of the economy, the Netherlands has an important and vibrant public sector. The government plays a significant role through the permit requirements and regulations pertaining to almost every aspect of economic activity. The government combines a rigorous and stable microeconomic policy with wide-ranging structural and regulatory reforms. Public spending, including social security transfer payments, has fallen to 46% of GDP. The government has gradually reduced its role in the economy since the 1980s, and privatization and deregulation continue unabated.

Trade and Investment

The Netherlands, which derives more than two-thirds of GDP from merchandise trade, had strongly positive balance of payments for 1999 estimated at \$17.5 billion -- 4% of GDP, the main contributor to a current account surplus of close to 6% of GDP. Since there are no significant trade or investment barriers, the Netherlands remains a receptive market for U.S. exports and an important investment partner. The Netherlands is the eighth-largest U.S. export market, as well as the third-largest direct investor in the United States, behind the United Kingdom and Japan. Dutch accumulated direct investment in the United States in 1998 was \$97 billion. The United States is the largest investor in the Netherlands with direct investment of \$79 billion. There are more than 1,600 U.S. companies with subsidiaries or offices in the Netherlands. The Dutch are strong proponents of free trade and the staunchest allies of the U.S. in international fora such as the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the OECD.

Sectors of the Economy

Services account for more than half of the national income and are primarily in transportation, distribution, and logistics, and in financial areas, such as banking and insurance. Industrial activity,

including mining, generates about 20% of the national product and is dominated by the metalworking, oil refining, chemical, and food-processing industries. Construction amounts to about 6% of GDP. Agriculture and fishing, although visible and traditional Dutch activities, account for just 4%.

Although Dutch crude oil production is insignificant, the Netherlands ranks among the largest producers and distributors of natural gas. The Slochteren gasfields in Groningen Province are among the world's largest-producing natural gas fields. At present, total proven natural gas reserves -- on the mainland and on the North Sea continental shelf -- amount to close to 2 trillion cubic meters, of which about 80% is accounted for by reserves on the mainland. Current gas production is running at an annual average of about 80 billion cubic meters, roughly half of which is exported to EU member countries. General government revenues from natural gas totaled about \$1.2 billion in 2000.

Environmental Policy

The Netherlands is a small and densely populated country. Its economy depends on industry, particularly chemicals and metal processing, intensive agriculture and horticulture, and on its infrastructure which takes advantage of the country's geographical position at the heart of Europe's transportation network. These factors have led to major pressure on the environment.

The National Environmental Policy Plan (NMP) sets out Dutch environmental policy. The first version was published in 1989, followed by second and third versions in 1993 and 1998, respectively. NMP-4, laying out government environmental policy over the next few years, will be published at the end of 2000. Under the NMP, the government seeks to cut back on all forms of pollution by 80%-90% within one generation, meaning that by 2010, the present generation should be able to pass on a clean environment to the next one.

Although the environmental quality in the Netherlands has improved significantly, some important targets, particularly with respect to nitrogen oxide and ammonia emissions, climate change, and noise reduction, will not be realized within the timeframe set in the NMPs. The main reason for this is the close relation between economic growth and its negative effects on the environment. The NMP-3, therefore, proposes drastic measures in order to be able to meet the targets.

The Dutch Government works closely with industry and NGOs on implementation of environmental policy. To be able to reach environmental targets, the government has signed agreements

with the private sector and other relevant organizations.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Netherlands abandoned its traditional policy of neutrality after World War II. The Dutch have since become engaged participants in international affairs. Dutch foreign policy is geared to promoting a variety of goals: transatlanticism; European integration; Third World development; and respect for international law, human rights, and democracy. The Dutch Government conducted a review of foreign policy main themes, organization, and funding in 1995. The document "The Foreign Policy of the Netherlands: A Review" outlined the new direction of Dutch foreign policy. The Netherlands prioritizes enhancing European integration, maintaining relations with neighboring states, ensuring European security and stability (mainly through the mechanism of NATO and emphasizing the important role the United States plays in the security of Europe), and participating in conflict management and peacekeeping missions. The foreign policy review also resulted in the reorganization of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Through the creation of regional departments, the Ministry coordinates tasks previously divided among the international cooperation, foreign affairs, and economic affairs sections.

As a relatively small country, the Netherlands generally pursues its foreign policy interests within the framework of multilateral organizations. The Netherlands is an active and responsible participant in the United Nations system as well as other multilateral organizations such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), World Trade Organization (WTO), and International Monetary Fund. A centuries-old tradition of legal scholarship has made the Netherlands the home of the International Court of Justice; the Iran Claims Tribunal; the Yugoslavia and Rwanda War Crime Tribunals; the European police organization, Europol; and the Organization for the Prevention of Chemical Weapons.

Dutch security policy is based primarily on membership in NATO, which the Netherlands joined in 1949. The Dutch also pursue defense cooperation within Europe, both multilaterally -- in the context of the Western European Union -- and bilaterally, as in the German-Netherlands Corps. In recent years, the Dutch have become significant contributors to UN peacekeeping efforts around the world as well as to the Stabilization Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina (SFOR) in Bosnia.

The Dutch have been strong advocates of European integration,

and most aspects of their foreign, economic, and trade policies are coordinated through the European Union (EU). The Netherlands' postwar customs union with Belgium and Luxembourg (the Benelux group) paved the way for the formation of the European Community (precursor to the EU), of which the Netherlands was a founding member. Likewise, the Benelux abolition of internal border controls was a model for the wider Schengen Accord, which today has 10 European signatories -- including the Netherlands -- pledged to common visa policies and free movement of people across common borders.

The Dutch stood at the cradle of the 1992 Maastricht Treaty and have been the architects of the Treaty of Amsterdam concluded in 1998. The Dutch thus have been playing an important role in European political and monetary integration. A Dutchman currently heads the European Central Bank, and the Dutch will continue to play an important role in further economic and monetary integration in the EU.

Foreign Aid

The Netherlands is among the world's leading aid donors, giving about 1% of its gross national product in development assistance. The country consistently contributes large amounts of aid through multilateral channels, especially the UN Development Program, the international financial institutions, and EU programs. A large portion of Dutch aid funds also are channeled through private ("co-financing") organizations that have almost total autonomy in choice of projects.

In 1998, Dutch development assistance -- as defined by the OECD -- was about \$3 billion. The policy priorities of Dutch aid for 1998 are basic social facilities, reproductive health care, the environment, and aid to least developed countries. Dutch aid also is targeted on emergency aid, programs for the private sector, and international education.

The Netherlands is a member of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which recently initiated economic reforms in central Europe. The Dutch strongly support the Middle East Peace Process and in 1998 earmarked \$29 million in contributions to international donor-coordinated activities for the occupied territories and also for projects in which they worked directly with Palestinian authorities. These projects included improving environmental conditions and support for multilateral programs in cooperation with local non-governmental organizations. In 1998, the Dutch provided significant amounts of aid to the former Yugoslavia and Africa. The Dutch also provided significant amounts of relief aid to victims of Hurricane Mitch in

Central America.

International Drug-Trafficking Control

Narcotics trafficking is a global issue that the Netherlands has deemed a priority. The Netherlands is considered a major transit point for narcotics; it has a large international airport hub, and Rotterdam is the world's largest container port. The Dutch Government has been working to tighten controls on its airports and harbors.

The Dutch also work closely with the U.S. and other countries on international programs against drug trafficking and organized crime. The Dutch-U.S. cooperation on joint anti-drug operations in the Caribbean is excellent, including an agreement establishing Forward Operating Locations on the Dutch Kingdom islands of Aruba and Curacao. The Netherlands is a signatory to international counter-narcotics agreements, a member of the UN International Drug Control Program, the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and is a leading contributor to international counter-narcotics projects.

U.S. RELATIONS

The United States' partnership with the Netherlands is its oldest continuous relationship and dates back to the American Revolution. The excellent bilateral relations are based on close historical and cultural ties and a common dedication to individual freedom and human rights. An outward-looking nation, the Netherlands shares with the U.S. a commitment to an open market and free trade. The U.S. attaches great value to its strong economic and commercial ties with the Dutch. The Netherlands is the United States' eighth-largest export market. The U.S. currently runs an annual trade surplus with the Netherlands of more than \$11 billion. The Netherlands is the third-largest direct investor in the U.S. (\$85 billion in 1997). The U.S. is the largest direct foreign investor in the Netherlands (\$65 billion in 1997).

The United States and the Netherlands often have similar positions on issues and work together bilaterally and through the UN and other multilateral organizations on matters concerning NATO. The Dutch have worked with the U.S. in the Uruguay Round, at the WTO, in the OECD, and within the EU to advance the main U.S. goal of a more open, honest, and market-led global economy. The Dutch play a decisive role in European political and monetary integration. The Dutch also strongly support keeping EU markets open to CEE and expanding the EU eastward, both of which are major U.S. goals.

The Dutch were among the first to join the GLOBE Project, initiated by Vice President Gore, under which schools around the world cooperate in collecting environmental data and entering it into a computer network for use by scientists and other researchers. The Clinton Administration works closely with the Dutch on climate change, biodiversity issues, global deforestation, the sustainable development of rainforests, ozone layer depletion, and trade and environment issues. The Netherlands will host and chair the Climate Change Conference (COP-6) in November 2000.

Principal U.S. Embassy Officials

Ambassador -- Cynthia P. Schneider
Deputy Chief of Mission -- Reed J. Fendrick
Political Counselor -- Mary Daly
Economic Counselor -- Mark A. Tokola
Global Counselor -- Philip S. Kosnett
Commercial Counselor -- J. Laurence Eisenberg
Administrative Counselor -- Robert C. Wood
Regional Security Officer-Rebecca Dockery
Agriculture Counselor -- Philip A. Letarte
Public Affairs Counselor (USIS) -- Angier Peavy
Consul General, Amsterdam -- Arnold H. Campbell

The U.S. Embassy is located at Lange Voorhout 102, 2514 EJ The Hague; tel: 31-70-310-9209; fax: 31-70-361-4688. The Consulate General is at Museumplein 13, 1071 DJ Amsterdam; tel: 31-20-5755-309; fax: 31-20-5755-310.

TRAVEL AND BUSINESS INFORMATION

The U.S. Department of State's Consular Information Program provides Consular Information Sheets, Travel Warnings, and Public Announcements. **Consular Information Sheets** exist for all countries and include information on entry requirements, currency regulations, health conditions, areas of instability, crime and security, political disturbances, and the addresses of the U.S. posts in the country. **Travel Warnings** are issued when the State Department recommends that Americans avoid travel to a certain country. **Public Announcements** are issued as a means to disseminate information quickly about terrorist threats and other relatively short-term conditions overseas which pose significant risks to the security of American travelers. Free copies of this information are available by calling the Bureau of Consular Affairs at 202-647-5225 or via the fax-on-demand system: 202-647-3000. Consular Information Sheets and Travel Warnings also are available on the Consular Affairs Internet home page:

<http://travel.state.gov>. Consular Affairs Tips for Travelers publication series, which contain information on obtaining passports and planning a safe trip abroad are on the internet and hard copies can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, telephone: 202-512-1800; fax 202-512-2250.

Emergency information concerning Americans traveling abroad may be obtained from the Office of Overseas Citizens Services at (202) 647-5225. For after-hours emergencies, Sundays and holidays, call 202-647-4000.

Passport information can be obtained by calling the National Passport Information Center's automated system (\$.35 per minute) or live operators 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. (EST) Monday-Friday (\$1.05 per minute). The number is 1-900-225-5674 (TDD: 1-900-225-7778). Major credit card users (for a flat rate of \$4.95) may call 1-888-362-8668 (TDD: 1-888-498-3648). It also is available on the internet.

Travelers can check the latest health information with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta, Georgia. A hotline at 877-FYI-TRIP (877-394-8747) and a web site at <http://www.cdc.gov/travel/index.htm> give the most recent health advisories, immunization recommendations or requirements, and advice on food and drinking water safety for regions and countries. A booklet entitled Health Information for International Travel (HHS publication number CDC-95-8280) is available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, tel. (202) 512-1800.

Information on travel conditions, visa requirements, currency and customs regulations, legal holidays, and other items of interest to travelers also may be obtained before your departure from a country's embassy and/or consulates in the U.S. (for this country, see "Principal Government Officials" listing in this publication).

U.S. citizens who are long-term visitors or traveling in dangerous areas are encouraged to register at the U.S. embassy upon arrival in a country (see "Principal U.S. Embassy Officials" listing in this publication). This may help family members contact you in case of an emergency.

Further Electronic Information

Department of State Foreign Affairs Network. Available on the Internet, DOSFAN provides timely, global access to official U.S. foreign policy information. Updated daily, DOSFAN includes Background Notes; daily press briefings; Country Commercial

Guides; directories of key officers of Foreign Service posts; etc. DOSFAN's World Wide Web site is at <http://www.state.gov>.

National Trade Data Bank (NTDB). Operated by the U.S. Department of Commerce, the NTDB contains a wealth of trade-related information. It is available on the Internet (www.stat-usa.gov) and on CD-ROM. Call the NTDB Help-Line at (202) 482-1986 for more information.

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THE NETHERLANDS

The Netherlands covers approximately 16,500 square miles and has a population of nearly 16 million. The capital is Amsterdam with a population of 1.1 million. The Hague is the seat of government with a population of 699,000. Rotterdam, the world's largest port by volume, has a population of 1.1 million. Utrecht, the fourth largest city, has 544,000. The terrain is coastal lowland with much of the land below sea level. The Netherlands has a temperate climate with mild winters seldom falling below 15 degrees and cool summers rarely higher than 80 degrees Fahrenheit.

The people are predominately Dutch and there are large and growing minority communities of Moroccans, Turks and Surinamese. Education is compulsory for ten years and attendance is nearly 100%. 99% of the Dutch are literate. Life expectancy is 78 years and infant mortality is 6.6 per 1000. The work force of 6.7 million is spread through services (49%), industry (16%), government (7%) and agriculture (2%).

Religion has been a powerful influence in shaping Dutch history, institutions, and attitudes, and is closely interrelated with social and political life. Religious freedom is guaranteed in the Dutch constitution. Dutch is the national language. English, however, is widely spoken and understood, as are several other European languages.

The Dutch are among the U.S.'s best friends and share American views on security, human rights, free trade and rule of law. The Dutch consider Atlantic ties as important as European links, and are influential in major international bodies such as NATO, the U. N. Security Council (until the end of 2000) and the European Union.

The Dutch political system is a constitutional monarchy. Queen Beatrix is the head of state with largely ceremonial duties. The Prime Minister, Wim Kok, heads a coalition government. The legislature is bicameral with most power vested in the Second Chamber of Parliament. Elections are based on strict proportional representation. The current government (August 1998) consists of Labor (PvdA) with 45 seats, the Liberal (VVD) with 38 seats, and the Democrats 66 (D66) with 14 seats. The PvdA is a social-democratic party with roots in the labor movement; its leader is Wim Kok. The VVD favors conservative economic and defense policies; its leader is Hans Dijkstal. D66 is a left of center social-liberal party; its leader is Thom de Graaf. Other significant parties include the Christian Democrats (CDA) with 29 seats - it is a centrist party with religious orientation that used to dominate and is led by Jaap de Hoop Scheffer. The Green Left with 11 seats has its origins in pacifist, ecological movements, but is moving toward the mainstream; its leader is Paul Rosenmoller.

PRINCIPAL DUTCH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Head of State	Queen Beatrix
Prime Minister	Wim Kok
Deputy PM and Minister of Economic Affairs	Annemarie Jorritsma-Lebbink
Deputy PM and Minister of Health, Welfare & Sports	Els Borst
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Jozias van Aartsen
Minister of Housing, Spatial Planning, and Environment	Jan Pronk

U.S.-DUTCH RELATIONS

Although often overlooked because of its size, the Netherlands has played a substantial role in the history of the United States. It is the country with whom the U.S. has had the longest continuous relationship, and excellent bilateral relations between the countries continue to this day. Three American presidents, Van Buren and the Roosevelts, were of Dutch descent, as well as business figures such as Cornelius Vanderbilt and Walter P. Chrysler, and the artist Willem De Kooning. Dutch influence can be found in many aspects of American life, from words in the English language to the myth of Santa Claus.

New Netherland

In 1609, Captain Henry Hudson sailed to North America in hopes of finding a northern route to the East Indies. Under the flag of the Dutch East Indies Company (VOC), he entered the New York Bay and sailed up the river that would later carry his name, the Hudson. Although he gave up his search for the Northwest Passage in disappointment ninety miles upstream, his voyage was not seen as a failure by all. Dutch merchants recognized the prospects for trade along the Hudson and rushed to the area. Trading posts were established along the eastern seaboard, and the area named New Netherland.

The Dutch West India Company, modeled on the VOC, was established in 1621 and claimed a monopoly on all trade throughout the Western Hemisphere. While not financially successful, the WIC's significance lay in the fact that it was responsible for settling the first European colonists in New Netherland. Initially the settlers were spread out in small groups to mark the borders of the territory claimed by the Dutch, but in 1626 a central settlement named New Amsterdam was built on the island of Manhattan. Over the next 40 years, New Amsterdam grew from a small trading post to a thriving cosmopolitan port inhabited by people of many different nationalities. Yet the population of New Netherland grew slowly during this time period in comparison to the English colonies that surrounded it. When the Second Anglo-Dutch war broke out in 1664, the English had a clear advantage in America. The governor of New Amsterdam, Pieter Stuyvesant, was forced to pass over the control of the colony to the English without a single shot being fired. Thus, except for a brief period in 1673, when the town (renamed New York) was recaptured during the Third Anglo-Dutch War, this marked the end of the Dutch colonial rule in North America. Despite this, the Dutch settlers remained influential in the society, and immigrants continued to settle in large numbers throughout New Jersey, South Carolina, and Pennsylvania.

The American Revolution

When the Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776, Dutch opinion was divided on the issue. To the ruling families of Holland, the uprising was seen as a threat to the status quo, while to a large section of the population, the revolution brought with it hope for a change. In the end, economic factors played a key role, as the American rebels needed weapons, and Amsterdam was one of the world's leading arms markets. Dutch supply ships ran the British naval blockades, and in 1776 at St. Eustatius island in the Caribbean one such ship fired the first salute to the new American flag. Dutch assistance to America, as well as secret negotiations between the City of Amsterdam and the rebels, caused Britain to declare war on Holland in 1780.

In 1782, Holland recognized the independence of the United States, the second nation to do so. The two countries signed a treaty granting each other most favored nation status and pledging eternal peace and friendship. That same year, the first American embassy abroad was established in The Hague. Dutch banks provided the first loans to the United States, and considerable Dutch funds were invested directly into the country.

World War II and Beyond

When Pearl Harbor and the Netherlands East Indies were attacked in 1941, the Netherlands (whose government was in exile in London) declared war on the Japanese within hours, even before the United States. In turn, the U.S. played a key role in liberating the Netherlands from German occupation. After the war, the Netherlands was one of the principle beneficiaries of Marshall Plan aid, receiving more than one billion dollars between 1948 and 1952. This aid was vital to the Dutch recovery, and has allowed the Netherlands to become one of the strongest economies in Western Europe.

Both countries joined NATO in 1949 and have been close allies in the ensuing years. The Dutch fought alongside the United States in the Korean and Gulf wars, and were active in peacekeeping efforts in the former Yugoslavia. More recently, because of the close ties between the Dutch and American militaries, the Netherlands was able to play a more aggressive role during the Kosovo campaign than other NATO allies.

Historical Highlights

The Dutch are primarily of Germanic stock with some Gallo-Celtic mixture. Their small homeland frequently has been threatened with destruction by the North Sea and has often been invaded by the great European powers.

Julius Caesar found the region that is now the Netherlands inhabited by Germanic tribes in the 1st century BC. The western portion was inhabited by the Batavians and became part of a Roman province; the eastern portion was inhabited by the Frisians. Between the 4th and 8th centuries AD, most of both portions were conquered by the Franks. The area later passed into the hands of the House of Burgundy and the Austrian Hapsburgs. Falling under harsh Spanish rule in the 16th century, the Dutch revolted in 1558 under the leadership of Willem of Orange. By virtue of the Union of Utrecht in 1579, the seven northern Dutch provinces became the Republic of the United Netherlands. Nearly seventy years of truces and conflicts with Spain would pass before a lasting peace was established through the 1648 Treaty of Munster. Representatives from France, Spain, Germany, and the Dutch governmental body, the States General, signed the document which officially recognized The Netherlands as an independent sovereign country.

During the 17th century, considered its "golden era," the Netherlands became a great maritime power, as well as a center of artistic, scientific and economic achievement. The Dutch East and West India Companies, as merchant companies, also helped set the pace for exploration and settlement as far afield as North America, South Africa, Japan and especially the archipelago which became Indonesia. Among other achievements, the 20th century saw the development of the microscope under Leeuwenhoek, advances in botany, and the flowering of philosophy under Spinoza and his followers.

The 17th century in Holland, though, is best known for its extraordinary accomplishments in art. With the economy burgeoning, no royal court, and churches devoid of religious imagery, artists looked to middle- and upper-middle class citizens to purchase their works of art. These secular patrons, in turn, filled their homes with paintings and prints of the landscapes around them, still lives, scenes of everyday life, as well as portraits and scenes from the Bible. Three world class artists, Rembrandt van Rijn, Frans Hals, and Vermeer stand apart from the multitude of "Small Masters." While most artists specialized in a particular theme, Rembrandt tried his hand at every type of subject, but he specialized in figure painting (portraits) and narratives. One unique aspect of Rembrandt's work, his unprecedented number of self-portraits - over forty paintings, thirty-one etchings, and a handful of drawings - is currently the subject of an international loan exhibition at the Mauritshuis museum. Modern Dutch masters such as van Gogh and Mondrian are also on view in Amsterdam (Van Gogh Museum) and the Hague (Gemeentemuseum for Mondrian).

The country's importance declined, however, with the gradual loss of Dutch technological superiority and after wars with Spain, France, and England in the 18th century. The Dutch United Provinces supported the Americans in the Revolutionary War. In 1795, French troops ousted Willem V of Orange, the Stadhouder under the Dutch republic and head of the House of Orange.

Following Napoleon's defeat in 1813, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg became the "Kingdom of the United Netherlands" under King Willem I, son of Willem V of Orange. The Belgians withdrew from the union in 1830 to form their own kingdom. King Willem II was largely responsible for the liberalizing 1848 constitutional revision.

The Netherlands prospered during the long reign of Willem III (1849-1890). Upon his death, his daughter Wilhelmina was 10 years old. Her mother, Queen Emma, reigned as regent until 1898, when Wilhelmina reached the age of 18 and became monarch.

The Netherlands proclaimed neutrality at the start of both world wars. Although it escaped occupation in World War I, German troops overran the country in May 1940. Queen Wilhelmina fled to London and established a government-in-exile. Shortly after the Netherlands was liberated in May 1945, the Queen returned. Crown Princess Juliana acceded to the throne in 1948 upon her mother's abdication. In April 1980, Queen Juliana abdicated in favor of her daughter, now Queen Beatrix. Crown Prince Willem Alexander was born in 1967.

Elements of the Netherlands' once far-flung empire were granted either full independence or nearly complete autonomy after World War II. Indonesia formally gained its independence in 1949 after a four-year armed struggle, and Suriname became independent in 1975. The five islands of the Netherlands Antilles (Curacao, Bonaire, Saba, St. Eustatius, and a part of St. Maarten) are an integral part of the Netherlands realm but enjoy a large degree of autonomy. Aruba, which had been a part of the Netherlands Antilles, was granted in January 1986 a separate status with the kingdom on part with, but apart from, the Netherlands Antilles.

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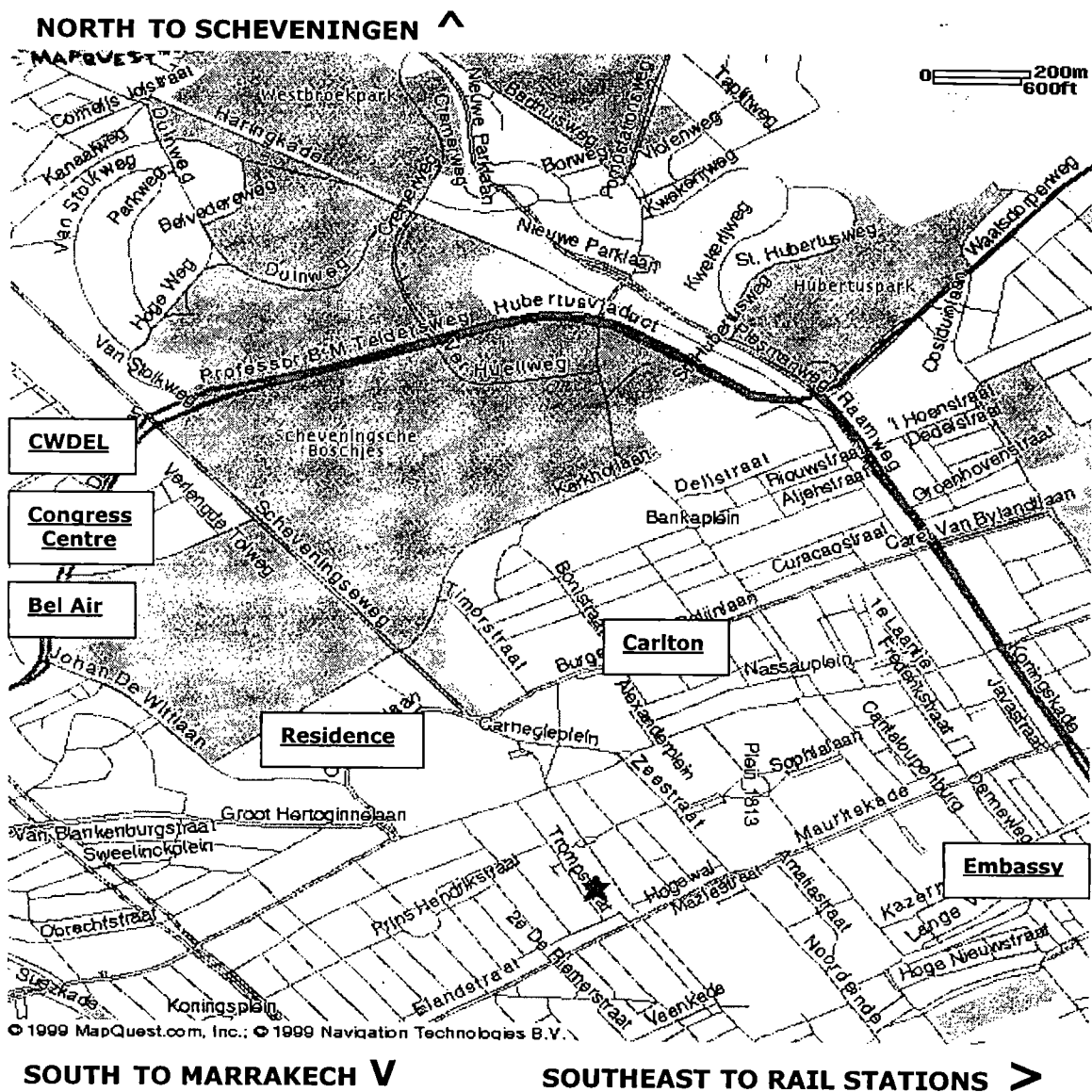
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6

Divider Title: _____

KEY LOCATIONS ORIENTATION MAP

Detailed maps will be available in The Hague.



U.S. Embassy (Chancery)
Lange Voorhout 102
(070) 310-9209
(tram stop: Kneuterdijk)

Congress Centre
Churchillplein 10
(070) 353-5354
(tram stop: Congrescentrum)

U.S. Delegation Office
Hotel Bel Air
(070) pending

U.S. Delegation to OPCW (CWDEL)
Eisenhowerlaan 77G, 6th Floor
(070) 310-9373
(tram stop: Congrescentrum)

Hotel Bel Air
Johan de Wittlaan 30
(070) 363-0363
(tram stop: Congrescentrum)

U.S. Public Diplomacy Office
Congress Centre
(070) pending

U.S. Ambassador's Residence
Tobias Asserlaan 4
(070) 362-1607
(tram stop: Vredespaleis)

Hotel Carlton Ambassador
Sophialaan 2
(070) 306-6366
(tram stop: Javastraat)

U.S. Congressional Office
Hotel Carlton Ambassador
(070) pending

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Divider Title: _____

RESTAURANTS IN THE HAGUE

Near the Congress Centre

Frederik Hendriklaan is a neighborhood shopping street a 5-minute walk north of the Congress Centre, lined with shops and restaurants, including some quick-service cafes with counter service. Most are closed on Sundays.

Beyond the Congress Centre

This is a representative selection. You can get more information from your hotel, the Congress Centre information desk, or well-fed Embassy staff. There is no high-end American cuisine in The Hague. **Service in restaurants - especially those with a café atmosphere - is slower than in the U.S.** If you're in a hurry, warn your waiter up front.

American

Applebee's

Geyvers Deynootplein 32

Scheveningen

(070) 353-2000

Pizza Hut

table service

Noordeinde 140c

The Hague

(070) 346-8511

Domino's

delivery only - until 11pm

(070) 365-2505

Congress Centre/Bel Air neighborhood

(070) 346-7757

Carlton Ambassador neighborhood

Tex-Mex

Alfonso's

Hooikade 54

The Hague

(070) 346-5963

Chicoleo

Strandweg 155

The Hague

(070) 358-8642

El Sombrero

Nieuwstraat 21a

The Hague

(070) 364-7323

Continental/Dutch

Auberge

lunch & dinner

Nieuwe Schoolstraat 19

The Hague

(070) 3648070

Bistroquet
Lange Voorhout 98
The Hague
(070) 3601170

lunch & dinner - expensive

Le Gobelet
Noordeinde 143
The Hague
(070) 3465838

dinner

Kandinsky
Kurhaus Hotel
Scheveningen
(070) 4162636

lunch & dinner - sea view

Seinpost
Zeekant 60
Scheveningen
(070) 3555250

mainly fish - lunch & dinner - sea view

Saur
Lange Voorhout 47
The Hague
(070) 3462565

fish restaurant - lunch & dinner

Julien
Vos in Tuinstraat 2a
The Hague
(070) 365860

elegant - lunch & dinner

Da Roberto
Noordeinde 196
(070) 3464977

gourmet Italian - dinner - expensive

Les Ombrelles
Hooisraat 4a
The Hague
(070) 3658789

mainly fish - lunch & dinner

Bistrot de la Place
Plaats 27
The Hague
(070) 3643327

authentic French cuisine - lunch & dinner

Luden

lunch & dinner - good value

Frederikstraat 36
The Hague
(070) 3601733

Trattoria Dell'Arte
Van Stolkweg 1
The Hague
(070) 3511723

Italian - lunch & dinner

Asian

Chiengmai
Denneweg 120
The Hague
070 3643545

lunch & dinner - low key

It Rains Fishes
Noordeinde 123
The Hague
(070) 365259

Asian-influenced seafood - dinner

Garoeda
Kneuterdijk 18a
The Hague
(070) 3465319

Indonesian - lunch & dinner

Tampat Senang
Laan van Meerdervoort 6
The Hague
(070) 3636787

authentic Indonesian - dinner

The Raffles
Javastraat 63
The Hague
(070) 3458587

Malaysian/Indonesian - dinner

Bombay Palace
Gevers Deynootstraat 16
Scheveningen
(070) 354-4382

Indian

India Palace
Gevers Deynootplein 223z
Scheveningen
(070) 354-4457

Indian

Shirasagi
Spui 170
The Hague
(070) 3464700

Japanese - lunch & dinner

Turkish

Pamukkale

Gevers Deynootweg 23a

Scheveningen

(070) 3522748

extensive menu - dinner

Vegetarian

De Dageraad

Hooikade 4

The Hague

(070) 3645666

Bengel

Hooikade 2

The Hague

(070) 364-2898

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN THE HAGUE

Binnenhof is a cluster of historic buildings housing Parliament and partially surrounded by a moat. It includes the Ridderzaal (Knight's Hall) where the Queen opens Parliament each year.

Mauritshuis Museum is just outside the Binnenhof. Its collection includes self-portraits by Rembrandt and his "Anatomy Lesson of Dr. Tulp," Vermeer's "View of Delft", and works by Jan Steen and Frans Hals. The address is Korte Vijverberg 5 and hours are Tuesday to Saturday, 10 am to 5 pm and Sundays and holidays, 11 am to 5 pm.

Gemeentemuseum or Municipal Museum has a very large collection and includes works by Mondriaan including the recently acquired Victory Boogie-Woogie. There is a music section with many early instruments, an extravagant doll's house, and glass and pottery displays as well as the world's largest collection of Piet Mondriaan. It is located near Congress Center at Stadhouderslaan 44. The building, recently restored to its original beauty, is an outstanding example of the work of the great early modern Dutch architect, Hendrik Petrus Berlage. Hours are Tuesday to Sunday, 11 am to 5 pm,.

Museon is a modern education museum of interest to all ages. It is located next to the Gemeentemuseum at Stadhouderslaan 41. Its sections include history, geology, biology, physics and ethnology. Hours are Tuesday to Saturday, 10 am to 5 pm; Sundays and holidays, noon to 5 pm. A combination ticket with the Omniversum is available.

Omniversum or Space Theater is located at President Kennedylaan 5, next to the Museon and the Gemeentemuseum. It shows Omnimax films on many subjects such as astronomy and oceanography. Hours are Tuesday and Wednesday, 11 am to 5 pm, Thursday to Sunday, 11 am to 10 pm, holidays and school vacations 11 am to 10 pm. Combination ticket with Museon are available.

Madurodam is a miniature version of the Netherlands and is located about halfway between the center of The Hague and Scheveningen, easily reached by bus and trams from the Embassy. Madurodam is open all year, hours vary by season.

Peace Palace (Vredespaleis) is located at Carnegieplein 2. It is the permanent home of the International Court of Justice, the Permanent Court of Arbitration, and the International Law Library donated by Andrew Carnegie, who also funded the building. While it is open all year there are no tours when court is in session. All tours are guided.

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS BEYOND THE HAGUE

Scheveningen is an extension of The Hague and officially part of it. It is located on the North Sea and includes a pier, beach, harbors, the ornate Kurhaus Hotel, many good restaurants, and a casino.

Delft is a charming town full of canals and easily reached by tram from The Hague. It is home to the Netherlands' top technical university and the famous blue Delftware.

Leiden is a university town just 15 minutes from The Hague by train, full of canals, old fortifications, museums, windmills and a botanical garden.

Amsterdam is easy to reach by train from Central Station. There you can practically step from the station into a canal boat tour of Amsterdam. Amsterdam is also the site the Anne Frank House, the Rijksmuseum, the Beurs van Berlage Museum, Hortus Botanicus Amsterdam, the Jewish Historical Museum, one of the royal palaces, the Rembrandt House, the Stedelijk Museum, and the Van Gogh Museum.

SHOPPING IN THE HAGUE

Store Hours. Most stores close by 6pm weeknights and all day Sunday. Many are closed Monday morning. Thursday is late shopping night; most stay open until 9pm.

Shopping centers. The Passage (or Arcade) is a glass-covered shopping area downtown with elegant shops and products. Babylon Center is located next to Central Station and has a number of elegant shops and several places to eat. The Palace Promenade in Scheveningen is another enclosed shopping mall—open seven days a week and evenings.

Department stores. Vroom & Dreesman (V&D) has products similar to those in Macy's. Bijenkorf features clothing, a little expensive, similar to Bloomingdale's. Marks and Spencer carries British clothing and products. You can find petite sizes there.

Boutiques. The finest shopping areas of The Hague are in the center of town and include the following streets: Noordeinde, Hoogstraat, and Denneweg. Here you can find clothing, shoes, furniture, china, crystal, oriental rugs, silver and antiques.

Embassy Gift Shop. In the Embassy basement. Souvenirs including Delftware and embassy logo clothing. Open 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Thursdays.

Refund Of Value Added Tax. Exemption of VAT (BTW) is possible with purchases made at certain department stores. It is important that the stores provide you a "tax rebate form", to be completed and delivered to Customs before departing Immigration Gate at the airport. You may also buy duty-free items at Schiphol Airport.

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8

Divider Title: _____



UNITED
NATIONS



Framework Convention
on Climate Change

Distr.
GENERAL

FCCC/CP/2000/1
31 August 2000

Original: ENGLISH

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES
Sixth session
The Hague, 13-24 November 2000
Item 2 (c) of the provisional agenda

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND ANNOTATIONS

Note by the Executive Secretary

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Overview of the sessional period		22

Please note that the documents for each item of the provisional agenda are listed in the text box below the corresponding annotation where these are known at the time of writing. Updated information on documents for the session will be issued in an addendum to this document.

I. PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. The provisional agenda for the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties, proposed in agreement with the President in accordance with rule 9 of the draft rules of procedure being applied,¹ is as follows:

1. Opening of the session:
 - (a) Statement by the President of the Conference at its fifth session;
 - (b) Election of the President of the Conference at its sixth session;
 - (c) Statement by the President;
 - (d) Addresses of welcome;
 - (e) Statement by the Executive Secretary.
2. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Status of ratification of the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol;
 - (b) Adoption of the rules of procedure;
 - (c) Adoption of the agenda;
 - (d) Election of officers other than the President;
 - (e) Admission of organizations as observers;
 - (f) Organization of work, including the sessions of the subsidiary bodies;
 - (g) Date and venue of the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties;
 - (h) Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies;
 - (i) Adoption of the report on credentials.

¹ See document FCCC/CP/1996/2.

3. Reports of subsidiary bodies and decisions and conclusions arising therefrom:
 - (a) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice;
 - (b) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation.
4. Review of the implementation of commitments and of other provisions of the Convention:
 - (a) National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
 - (b) National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention;
 - (c) Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference;
 - (d) Capacity-building:
 - (i) Capacity-building in developing countries (non-Annex I Parties);
 - (ii) Capacity-building in countries with economies in transition;
 - (e) Development and transfer of technologies (decisions 4/CP.4 and 9/CP.5);
 - (f) Implementation of Article 4.8 and 4.9 of the Convention (decision 3/CP.3 and Articles 2.3 and 3.14 of the Kyoto Protocol);
 - (g) Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase (decisions 6/CP.4 and 13/CP.5);
 - (h) Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties by the subsidiary bodies at their twelfth and thirteenth sessions.
5. Second review of the adequacy of Article 4.2(a) and (b) of the Convention.²

² At the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties, it "proved impossible to reach any conclusions or decisions" on this matter (FCCC/CP/1999/6, para. 18). The Group of 77 and China proposed amending the item as follows "Review of the adequacy of implementation of Article 4, paragraph 2 (a) and (b), of the Convention" (FCCC/CP/1999/6, para. 17).

6. Proposal to amend the lists in Annexes I and II to the Convention by removing the name of Turkey: review of information and possible decisions under Article 4.2(f) of the Convention.³
7. Preparations for the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (decision 8/CP.4):
 - (a) National systems, adjustments and guidelines under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol;
 - (b) Matters relating to land-use, land-use change and forestry;
 - (c) Work programme on mechanisms (decisions 7/CP.4 and 14/CP.5);⁴
 - (d) Procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance under the Kyoto Protocol;
 - (e) "Best practices" in policies and measures;
 - (f) Matters relating to Article 3.14 of the Kyoto Protocol;
 - (g) Impact of single projects on emissions in the commitment period (decision 16/CP.4);
 - (h) Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties by the subsidiary bodies at their twelfth and thirteenth sessions.
8. Administrative and financial matters.
9. Statements:
 - (a) Statements by Parties;
 - (b) Statements by Observer States;

³ The earlier amendment proposed by Kazakhstan to add its name to the list in Annex I was withdrawn by a note verbale dated 13 June 2000.

⁴ At the fifth session of the Conference, the President proposed, on the basis of consultations with the Bureau, that with regard to this sub-item it should be understood that the work programme on the Kyoto Protocol mechanisms would be dealt with as a whole. In the same spirit, the Conference of the Parties, at its sixth session, would look at those aspects which are to be acted on by the Conference of the Parties as well as those requiring action by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its first session (FCCC/CP/1999/6 para. 16).

- (c) Statements by intergovernmental organizations;
 - (d) Statements by non-governmental organizations.
10. Other matters.
11. Conclusion of the session:
- Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties on its sixth session;
 - Closure of the session.

II. ANNOTATIONS TO THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Opening of the session

2. The Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) will hold its sixth session from 13 to 24 November 2000 at the Netherlands Congress Centre in The Hague, Netherlands. The session will open at 10 a.m. on Monday, 13 November 2000.

3. Pursuant to rule 26 of the draft rules of procedure being applied,⁵ the session will be opened by the President of the Conference of the Parties at its fifth session (COP 5), His Excellency Mr. Jan Szyszko, Secretary of State for Climate Change, Poland.

(a) **Statement by the President of the Conference at its fifth session**

(b) **Election of the President of the Conference at its sixth session**

4. Draft rule 22 specifies that the office of President of the Conference is subject to rotation among the five regional groups. The first cycle was completed at COP 5 and a new cycle has begun with the hosting of COP 6 by the Netherlands (Western Europe and Others Group). The President of COP 5 will therefore call for the election of His Excellency Mr. Jan Pronk, Minister of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment of the Netherlands as President of COP 6.

(c) **Statement by the President**

(d) **Addresses of welcome**

(e) **Statement by the Executive Secretary**

⁵ See document FCCC/CP/1996/2.

2. Organizational matters

(a) Status of ratification of the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol

5. **Background:** The Conference will have before it a status report on the ratification of the Convention, including declarations made under Article 4.2(g). This report will confirm which States are Parties to the Convention and therefore eligible to participate in decision-making. The number of Parties will total 184 during COP 6, including 183 States and one regional economic integration organization. The COP will also have before it in the same document a status report on the signature and ratification of the Kyoto Protocol. It has already received 22 instruments of ratification or accession.

6. **Action:** The Conference may wish to take note of the information contained in the document,⁶ and invite Parties to ratify or accede to the Protocol. The COP may also wish to invite Parties to provide to the secretariat any information regarding the expected timing of their ratification of the Kyoto Protocol.

<i>FCCC/CP/2000/INF.1</i>	<i>Status of ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol</i>
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(b) Adoption of the rules of procedure

7. **Background:** Article 7.2(k) of the Convention specifies that the COP "shall agree upon and adopt, by consensus, rules of procedure ... for itself and for any subsidiary bodies". After being unable to adopt its rules of procedure at previous sessions, the COP decided to apply the draft rules with the exception of draft rule 42 on voting.⁷ It also requested its successive Presidents to conduct consultations on the matter.

8. **Action:** At the beginning of the session, the President of COP 5 will present an oral report on his consultations on the rules. In the absence of consensus, the COP may wish to decide to continue applying the rules of procedure contained in document FCCC/CP/1996/2. The Conference may also wish to invite the President of COP 6 to undertake consultations to try to achieve adoption of the rules.

<i>FCCC/CP/1996/2</i>	<i>Organizational matters. Adoption of the rules of procedure</i>
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⁶ No provision is made for statements under this sub-item. Relevant information may be communicated in statements made under other items or in writing to the secretariat.

⁷ See documents FCCC/CP/1995/7, paragraph 10; FCCC/CP/1996/15, paragraph 12; FCCC/CP/1997/7, paragraph 21, FCCC/CP/1998/16, paragraph 11 and FCCC/CP/1999/6, paragraph 14. The draft rules have been similarly applied, *mutatis mutandis*, to the subsidiary bodies.

(c) **Adoption of the agenda**

9. **Background:** Draft rule 9 specifies that, “in agreement with the President, the secretariat shall draft the provisional agenda of each session” of the COP. In this context, the Executive Secretary has prepared the provisional agenda for COP 6, taking into account the views expressed by Parties at the twelfth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and by the Bureau of the COP.

10. Article 7.2 of the Convention provides that “the Conference of the Parties, as the supreme body of [the] Convention, shall keep under regular review the implementation of the Convention ... and shall make, within its mandate, the decisions necessary to promote the effective implementation of the Convention”. The COP at its sixth session will be expected to adopt decisions on matters arising in particular from the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (decision 1/CP.4). In doing so, it will seek to prepare the ground for the further ratification of the Kyoto Protocol necessary to bring about its early entry into force.

11. **Action:** The Conference may wish to consider and adopt the agenda for COP 6 .

FCCC/CP/2000/1

Provisional agenda and annotations

(d) **Election of officers other than the President**

12. **Background:** Draft rule 22 provides that “at the commencement of the first meeting of each ordinary session, a President, seven Vice-Presidents, the Chairmen of the subsidiary bodies established by Articles 9 and 10 of the Convention, and a Rapporteur shall be elected from among the representatives of the Parties present at the session. They will serve as the Bureau of the session. Each of the five regional groups shall be represented by two Bureau members and one Bureau member shall represent the small island developing States. The offices of President and Rapporteur shall normally be subject to rotation among the five regional groups.” This rule further states that “no officer may serve on the Bureau for more than two consecutive terms of one year”.

13. At its twelfth session, the SBI endorsed the proposals contained in document FCCC/SBI/2000/4 to elect the new President of COP 6 at the first plenary meeting, to enable him to exercise political leadership throughout the sessional period, and to elect the other members of the Bureau at the second plenary meeting on Monday, 20 November. This will allow the present subsidiary body chairmen to remain in office for the first week of the sessional period for the sake of continuity in completing the contribution of the subsidiary bodies to a successful outcome of COP 6. The President of COP 5 is undertaking consultations on these elections with the aim of advising the future President of COP 6 on the election of the other members of the Bureau.

14. Draft rule 27 provides that "each subsidiary body shall elect its own Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur". However, if there is agreement on the nominations for these officers of the subsidiary bodies, they may also be elected directly by the Conference in plenary session, as was done at COP 4. Alternatively, these elections could be deferred until the fourteenth sessions of the subsidiary bodies.

15. **Action:** It is expected that the members of the Bureau of COP 6 other than the President will be elected by the Conference at its second plenary meeting on Monday, 20 November. The Conference may also wish to consider electing the vice-chairmen and rapporteurs of the subsidiary bodies.

(e) **Admission of organizations as observers**

16. **Background:** Article 7.6 of the Convention states, *inter alia*, that "any body or agency, whether national or international, governmental or non-governmental, which is qualified in matters covered by the Convention, and which has informed the secretariat of its wish to be represented at a session of the Conference of the Parties as an observer, may be so admitted unless at least one third of the Parties present object". Following the established procedure, the secretariat will invite those intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations accorded observer status at previous sessions of the Conference to attend COP 6. The procedure for admission to the Conference will apply only to new applicants for observer status.

17. **Action:** The COP will have before it a document containing the list of organizations recommended by the Bureau for admission as observers. The Conference may wish to consider and approve this list at its second plenary meeting.

FCCC/CP/2000/2

*Organizational matters. Admission of organizations as observers:
intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations*

(f) **Organization of work, including the sessions of the subsidiary bodies**

18. **Background:** In accordance with the conclusion of the SBI at its twelfth session (FCCC/SBI/2000/5, para. 43 (d)), the work of the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties will be organized in the manner described below, bearing in mind that the COP will meet in conjunction with its two subsidiary bodies (see annex for a tabular overview of the session):

(a) At the first plenary meeting, on the morning of Monday, 13 November, the Conference will take up item 1 of the provisional agenda, Opening of the session. The meeting will begin with a statement by the President of COP 5 to be followed by the election of the President of COP 6. Thereafter there will be statements by the President, representatives of the host country and the Executive Secretary;

(b) Upon completion of item 1 of the provisional agenda, the Conference will go into recess for the rest of the first week. It will neither adopt its agenda nor elect the Bureau members on 13 November (see paragraphs 12 and 18 (a) above). The subsidiary bodies will be convened by their serving chairmen after the opening plenary and meet throughout the first week (in their resumed thirteenth sessions). They will attempt to finalize as many issues as possible and develop draft decisions and conclusions for submission to the Conference before their sessions end on Saturday, 18 November. The provisional agendas for the thirteenth sessions of the subsidiary bodies (parts one and two) are contained in documents FCCC/SBI/2000/6 and FCCC/SBSTA/2000/6;

(c) The President of COP 6 will conduct bilateral and group consultations on key issues during the first week, including consultations on the COP 6 agenda, as necessary. He could also chair a "transitional Bureau" combining the members of the outgoing COP 5 Bureau and any new members already nominated for election to the Bureau of COP 6;

(d) On Monday, 20 November, the Conference will resume its plenary meetings and adopt its agenda, organize its own work and elect the other 10 members of the COP 6 Bureau;

(e) At the same plenary meeting, the chairmen of the subsidiary bodies will report to the Conference on results achieved and on any outstanding issues. Should further work prove necessary on any given item after the subsidiary bodies have completed their work on it, the President of the Conference may decide to hold consultations with ministers and heads of delegation or delegate this responsibility to another member of the Bureau. Such consultations should conclude by the evening of Thursday, 23 November so that the Conference may adopt the final decisions in the afternoon of Friday, 24 November;

(f) Ministers and other senior officials will attend COP 6 during the second week, e.g. from late on Monday, 20 November until Thursday evening or Friday morning. They will deliver short policy statements on Tuesday, 21 November, participate in consultations and give guidance to negotiators;

(g) The scheduling of meetings during the session is based on the availability of conference-servicing facilities during normal working hours. Given the heavy workload of the session, provision has been made for holding two simultaneous meetings, with full interpretation facilities, in the mornings and afternoons of the entire period when the subsidiary bodies are meeting, including Saturday, 18 November. It is also anticipated that either formal or informal meetings will be held every evening.

19. Further details concerning the organization of work of the session will be provided in an addendum to this document.

20. **Action:** The Conference will be invited to agree upon the organization of the session, including the proposed schedule of meetings, and to encourage the President of the Conference to conclude all negotiations by the close of business on Thursday, 23 November. It will also be

necessary to decide on the time limit proposed for the statements under item 9 of the provisional agenda (see paragraph 76 below).

<i>FCCC/CP/2000/1</i>	<i>Provisional agenda and annotations [COP]</i>
<i>FCCC/SBSTA/2000/6</i>	<i>Provisional agenda and annotations [SBSTA]</i>
<i>FCCC/SBI/2000/6</i>	<i>Provisional agenda and annotations [SBI]</i>

(g) **Date and venue of the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties**

21. **Background:** Draft rule 3 specifies that “the sessions of the Conference of the Parties shall take place at the seat of the secretariat, unless the Conference of the Parties decides otherwise or other appropriate arrangements are made by the secretariat in consultation with the Parties”. Draft rule 4 states that “at each ordinary session, the Conference of the Parties shall decide on the date and duration of the next ordinary session”. A decision on the date and place of COP 7 is therefore required at COP 6. A recommendation by the SBI on the offer by the Kingdom of Morocco to host COP 7 will be submitted to the Conference for consideration and adoption. The Conference has already agreed on the dates for the second sessional period in 2001, 29 October to 9 November, which will be the dates of COP 7.⁸

22. **Action:** The Conference is expected to adopt, on the recommendation of the SBI, a decision on the date and venue of COP 7.

(h) **Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies**

23. **Background:** At its fifth session, the COP adopted the calendar of meetings of Convention bodies for 2000-2003.⁹ The SBI at its twelfth session (FCCC/SBI/2000/5, para. 43 (f)) decided to recommend to the COP for adoption the following dates for the first and second sessional periods in 2004:

(a) First sessional period: from 14 to 25 June 2004;

(b) Second sessional period: from 29 November to 10 December 2004;

24. **Action:** The Conference is expected to approve changes to the calendar of meetings adopted at COP 5 and add the above dates to the calendar in light of the recommendation of the SBI.

⁸ FCCC/CP/1998/16/Add.1, decision 19/CP.4.

⁹ FCCC/CP/1999/6, paragraph 31.

(i) Adoption of the report on credentials

25. **Background:** Draft rule 19 specifies that the credentials of representatives of Parties, as well as the names of alternate representatives and advisers, shall be submitted not later than twenty-four hours after the opening of the session. Any later change in the composition of the delegation shall also be submitted to the secretariat. The credentials shall be issued either by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister of Foreign Affairs or, in the case of a regional economic integration organization, by the competent authority of that organization. In accordance with draft rule 20, the Bureau will be required to examine and report to the Conference on these credentials.

26. **Action:** Based on the report of the Bureau, the Conference will be required to approve the credentials of the representatives of Parties attending the session. Representatives will be entitled to participate provisionally in the session, pending this decision.

<i>FCCC/CP/2000/4</i>	<i>Credentials of the representatives of Parties to the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</i>
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3. Reports of subsidiary bodies and decisions and conclusions arising therefrom**(a) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice****(b) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation**

27. **Background:** Article 7.2(j) of the Convention requires the Conference to review reports submitted by its subsidiary bodies and provide guidance to them. The COP will have before it the reports of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) on their twelfth and thirteenth (part 1) sessions, held in June and September 2000. Oral reports on the resumed thirteenth sessions will be presented by the chairmen.

28. **Action:** The Conference will be invited to take note of these reports at its second plenary meeting; the draft decisions recommended therein will be considered at the appropriate time under the relevant agenda items and action taken on their recommendations.

<i>FCCC/SBSTA/2000/5</i>	<i>Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its twelfth session, Bonn, 12-16 June 2000</i>
<i>FCCC/SBI/2000/5</i>	<i>Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its twelfth session, Bonn, 12-16 June 2000</i>

<i>FCCC/SBSTA/2000/10</i>	<i>Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its thirteenth session (part 1), Lyon, 11-15 September 2000</i>
<i>FCCC/SBI/2000/10</i>	<i>Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its thirteenth session (part 1), Lyon, 11-15 September 2000</i>

4. Review of the implementation of commitments and of other provisions of the Convention

29. The COP will consider the following sub-items upon receiving reports on the completion of work by the subsidiary bodies, including any decisions they recommend.

(a) National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention

30. **Background:** In accordance with decisions 9/CP.2 and 3/CP.5, national inventory data on emissions by sources and removals by sinks are to be submitted by Annex I Parties by 15 April of each year. The COP, by its decision 6/CP.3, requested the secretariat to collect, process and publish, on a regular basis, national greenhouse gas inventories submitted annually by Annex I Parties in accordance with decision 9/CP.2. The secretariat prepared, for consideration by the SBI at its thirteenth session, a compilation of the latest available annual inventory data (FCCC/SBI/2000/11). By its decision 6/CP.5, the Conference of the Parties requested the secretariat to prepare documentation in support of the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories outlined in that decision.

31. **Action:** The COP may wish to consider adopting a decision based on the conclusions and/or recommendations of the SBI at its thirteenth session with regard to the latest inventory data available for 1990-1998 from Annex I Parties, as appropriate. The COP may also take note of the report on progress with the implementation of decision 6/CP.5 and provide guidance on the decision's implementation.

(b) National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention

32. **Background:** The COP, by its decision 7/CP.5, requested the secretariat to prepare the second compilation and synthesis of initial communications from non-Annex I Parties, based on submissions received from Parties by 1 June 2000, and to make that report available to the subsidiary bodies at their thirteenth sessions, and to the Conference of the Parties at its sixth session. It also requested the secretariat to report on the problems encountered in using the guidelines for the preparation of initial communications by non-Annex I Parties, and on other issues raised by non-Annex I Parties, with a view to further enhancing the comparability and focus of the communications. An executive summary and a full report on the second compilation and synthesis of initial national communications will be considered by the SBI at its resumed thirteenth session.

33. **Action:** The COP may wish to consider the conclusions and/or recommendations of the SBI at its thirteenth session.

(c) Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference

34. The Memorandum of Understanding between the COP and the Council of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), annexed to decision 12/CP.2, provides, *inter alia*, that the GEF will make available annual reports which should include specific information on how it has applied the guidance and decisions of the COP in its work related to the Convention.

35. **Action:** The GEF will submit its annual report to the Conference of the Parties; the COP will consider the report upon receiving any draft decisions recommended by the SBI, possibly including new elements of guidance to the GEF.

FCCC/CP/2000/3	<i>Report of the Global Environment Facility to the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties</i>
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(d) Capacity-building

(i) Capacity-building in developing countries (non-Annex I Parties)

36. **Background:** In accordance with decision 10/CP.5, elements of a draft framework for capacity-building activities in developing countries were developed for consideration by the subsidiary bodies at their thirteenth sessions (FCCC/SB/2000/8).

37. **Action:** The COP is expected to adopt a comprehensive decision on capacity-building in developing countries on the basis of a recommendation from the subsidiary bodies.

(ii) Capacity-building in countries with economies in transition

38. **Background:** In accordance with decision 11/CP.5, elements of a draft framework for capacity-building activities in countries with economies in transition were developed for consideration by the subsidiary bodies at their thirteenth sessions (FCCC/SB/2000/9).

39. **Action:** The COP is expected to adopt a comprehensive decision on capacity-building in countries with economies in transition on the basis of a recommendation from the subsidiary bodies.

(e) Development and transfer of technologies (decisions 4/CP.4 and 9/CP.5)

40. **Background:** By its decision 4/CP.4, the Conference requested the Chairman of the SBSTA to establish a consultative process to consider the list of issues and questions contained in the annex to that decision, as well as any additional issues and questions subsequently

identified by Parties, and to make recommendations on how they should be addressed in order to achieve agreement on a framework for meaningful and effective actions to enhance implementation of Article 4.5 of the Convention. By its decision 9/CP.5, the Conference agreed to extend, until its sixth session, the consultative process. It requested the Chairman of the SBSTA, with the assistance of the secretariat and drawing on inter-sessional consultations, to make available at the thirteenth session of the SBSTA a report on the outcome of the consultative process incorporating a draft text on a framework for meaningful and effective actions to enhance the implementation of Article 4.5 of the Convention, with a view to adopting a decision at its sixth session.

41. **Action:** The Conference is expected to adopt, on the recommendation of the SBSTA, a decision on the development and transfer of technologies.

(f) Implementation of Article 4.8 and 4.9 of the Convention (decision 3/CP.3 and Articles 2.3 and 3.14 of the Kyoto Protocol)

42. **Background:** By its decision 5/CP.4, the COP adopted the programme of work set out in the annex to that decision. According to this programme of work, the COP, at its sixth session, is to identify any additional actions needed to address the implementation of Article 4.8 and 4.9 of the Convention, as well as Articles 2.3 and 3.14 of the Kyoto Protocol. By its decision 12/CP.5, the Conference decided to continue the process of implementation established by decisions 3/CP.3 and 5/CP.4 and to assess the process at its sixth and, as appropriate, subsequent sessions. The subsidiary bodies were also invited to make recommendations to COP 6 after considering the reports of the inter-sessional workshops.

43. **Action:** The Conference is expected to adopt a decision, or decisions, on any further actions needed to address the implementation of Article 4.8 and 4.9 of the Convention, as well as Articles 2.3 and 3.14 of the Kyoto Protocol.

(g) Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase (decisions 6/CP.4 and 13/CP.5)

44. **Background:** The COP, at its first session, requested the subsidiary bodies to prepare, with the assistance of the secretariat, an annual synthesis report on activities implemented jointly (AIJ) under the pilot phase for consideration by the Conference of the Parties (decision 5/CP.1).

45. The COP, by its decision 13/CP.5, encouraged Parties involved in activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase to submit, by 30 June 2000, further information on such activities, using the uniform reporting format, for consideration in a fourth synthesis report. This report is contained in document FCCC/SB/2000/6. All reports on AIJ project activities considered in the synthesis report are available on the UNFCCC web site.¹⁰

¹⁰ <http://www.unfccc.de/program/aij/index.html>

46. By the same decision, the COP invited Parties to provide proposals for the improvement of the draft revised uniform reporting format contained in document FCCC/SB/1999/5/Add.1 by 31 March 2000. Based on the six submissions received, the secretariat has prepared a further draft revision of the uniform reporting format and draft guidance for its use (FCCC/SB/2000/6/Add.1).

47. **Action:** The Conference will be invited by the SBI to take note of the fourth synthesis report and to consider, and possibly adopt, the revised uniform reporting format.

(h) **Other matters referred to the COP by the subsidiary bodies at their twelfth and thirteenth sessions**

48. Any other matters considered by the subsidiary bodies requiring the attention of the COP will be taken up under this item.

5. Second review of the adequacy of Article 4.2(a) and (b) of the Convention

49. **Background:** Article 4.2(d) provides that a second review of Article 4.2, subparagraphs (a) and (b), shall take place not later than 31 December 1998. At COP 4, it “proved impossible to reach any agreed conclusions or decisions” on this matter.¹¹ In accordance with draft rule 16,¹² the item was thus placed on the agenda for COP 5. During the adoption of the agenda for COP 5, the Group of 77 and China proposed amending the agenda item to read as follows “Review of the adequacy of implementation of Article 4, paragraph 2 (a) and (b), of the Convention”. There was no agreement on that proposal and the President expressed his intention to undertake further consultations with a view to reaching a consensus. The Conference accordingly adopted the agenda of the session, with the exception of the item in question, which was held in abeyance. At the final plenary meeting on 5 November 1999, on the proposal of the President, the Conference “decided to include [the item], as formulated in the provisional agenda, in the agenda of the fifth session and to conclude, in respect of that item, that it had proved impossible to reach any conclusions or decisions at the ... session. Consequently, rule 16 and rule 10 (c) of the draft rules of procedure being applied will continue to apply to this item and the item will be included in the provisional agenda of the sixth session”.¹³ The amendment to the wording of the item proposed by the Group of 77 and China is recorded in a footnote to the item in the provisional agenda for COP 6.

¹¹ FCCC/CP/1998/16, paragraph 64.

¹² This rule states that “any item of the agenda of an ordinary session, consideration of which has not been completed at the session, shall be included automatically in the agenda of the next ordinary session, unless otherwise decided by the Conference of the Parties.”

¹³ FCCC/CP/1999/6, paragraphs 17-18.

50. **Action:** The Conference may wish to adopt conclusions and/or a decision in order to conclude its deliberations on the item. The President may conduct informal consultations with a view to determining how best to address this issue.

<i>FCCC/CP/1998/11 and Add.1 and 2</i>	<i>Review of the implementation of commitments and of other provisions of the Convention. National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention. Second compilation and synthesis of second national communications. Summary</i>
<i>FCCC/CP/1998/MISC.6 and Add. 1</i>	<i>Review of the implementation of commitments and of other provisions of the Convention. Second review of the adequacy of Article 4.2(a) and (b). Compilation of submissions by Parties</i>
<i>FCCC/CP/1996/12 and Add.1 and 2</i>	<i>Second compilation and synthesis of first national communications from Annex I Parties</i>

6. Proposal to amend the lists in Annexes I and II to the Convention by removing the name of Turkey: review of information and possible decisions under Article 4.2(f) of the Convention¹⁴

51. **Background:** At its fifth session, the COP recalled the proposals made by Pakistan and Azerbaijan at its third session for the deletion of the name of Turkey from the lists included in Annexes I and II to the Convention. It also took note of the new information submitted by Turkey, which is not yet a Party to the Convention. The Conference, after hearing statements from Parties, requested the President to undertake informal consultations with a view to concluding consideration of the proposal at the end of the session. The President reported that it had not been possible to reach consensus on the proposed amendment. The Conference took note of the report by the President and the efforts by Turkey to advance the implementation of the objective of the Convention even at a time when it was not a Party. In recognition of the efforts made by Turkey, the Conference requested the President to intensify his search for a satisfactory solution and decided to consider the matter again at its sixth session under an item entitled "Review of information and possible decisions under Article 4, paragraph 2 (f), of the Convention". The COP requested the Executive Secretary to place the item on the agenda of the sixth session.

52. **Action:** The COP may wish to hear and consider any new proposals on the matter with a view to concluding deliberations on the item by the end of the session.

¹⁴ See also footnote 3.

FCCC/CP/1997/MISC.3	<i>Review of information and possible decisions under Article 4.2(f). Submission by Turkey.</i>
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FCCC/SBI/1997/15	<i>Arrangements for intergovernmental meetings. Amendments to the Convention or its annexes. Letters from the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Azerbaijani Republic, the Netherlands (on behalf of the European Community and its Member states) and Kuwait proposing amendments to the Convention or its annexes¹⁵</i>
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7. Preparations for the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (decision 8/CP.4)¹⁶

53. The COP will consider the following sub-items upon receiving reports on the completion of work by the subsidiary bodies, including any decisions they recommend.

(a) National systems, adjustments and guidelines under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol

54. **Background:** By its decision 8/CP.4, the COP agreed to prepare guidelines under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol with a view to recommending at its sixth session guidelines under these articles, for adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol at its first session (COP/MOP 1). The SBSTA, at its twelfth session, recognized that some elements of these guidelines will be further elaborated at a later stage (FCCC/SBSTA/2000/5, para. 36).

55. **Action:** The Conference is expected to agree on guidelines relating to Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Protocol and recommend them to the COP/MOP for adoption. The COP is also expected to adopt a decision on when such guidelines should be further elaborated and completed.

(b) Matters relating to land-use, land-use change and forestry

56. **Background:** By its decision 16/CP.5, the COP endorsed a work programme with a view to recommending, at its sixth session, draft decisions relating to Article 3.3 and 3.4 of the Kyoto Protocol for adoption by the COP/MOP.

57. **Action:** The Conference is expected to agree on the text of decisions relating to Article 3.3 and 3.4 of the Protocol and recommend them to COP/MOP 1 for adoption.

¹⁵ The proposals from Kuwait and the Netherlands have since been withdrawn.

¹⁶ See also footnote 4.

(c) Work programme on mechanisms (decisions 7/CP.4 and 14/CP.5)

58. **Background:** The COP, by its decision 7/CP.4 decided on a work programme on mechanisms, to be undertaken with priority given to the clean development mechanism, and with a view to taking decisions on all the mechanisms under Articles 6, 12 and 17 of the Kyoto Protocol at its sixth session, including, where appropriate, recommendations to COP/MOP 1. At its fifth session, the Conference requested the subsidiary bodies to advance negotiations to achieve the above-mentioned objective (decision 14/CP.5).

59. **Action:** The Conference is expected to adopt decisions on all mechanisms under Articles 6, 12 and 17 of the Kyoto Protocol, including, where appropriate, recommendations to COP/MOP 1.

(d) Procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance under the Kyoto Protocol

60. **Background:** By its decision 15/CP.5, the COP decided that the Joint Working Group on Compliance (JWG) should continue its work, based on the mandate contained in decision 8/CP.4. It requested the JWG to aim at completing its work and to provide a report on its findings to COP 6, through the subsidiary bodies, so as to enable the Conference of the Parties to agree on a decision on compliance under the Kyoto Protocol at that session. (The COP will also consider outstanding matters relating to the proposed multilateral consultative committee (see paragraph 81 below)).

61. **Action:** The Conference is expected to adopt a decision on compliance under the Kyoto Protocol and recommend it to COP/MOP 1 for adoption.

(e) "Best practices" in policies and measures

62. **Background:** By its decision 8/CP.4, the COP requested the secretariat to prepare a report on "best practices" in policies and measures for consideration by the SBSTA at its eleventh session. It also requested the secretariat to organize a workshop on "best practices" in policies and measures on the basis of the conclusions of the SBSTA at its eleventh session and to report the results of the workshop to the COP at its sixth session. The workshop was held in Copenhagen from 11 to 13 April 2000.

63. **Action:** The COP will be invited to take note of the report of the workshop held in Copenhagen. It is expected to endorse the conclusions of the SBSTA at its thirteenth session and adopt any decisions recommended by the SBSTA on how to advance the work on best practices in policies and measures.

(f) Matters relating to Article 3.14 of the Kyoto Protocol

64. **Background:** According to Article 3.14 of the Kyoto Protocol, COP/MOP 1 shall consider actions to implement the provisions of Article 3.14. The COP, at its fifth session, having

considered this matter along with the implementation of Article 4.8 and 4.9 of the Convention (decision 3/CP.3 and Articles 2.3 and 3.14 of the Kyoto Protocol), decided to consider further, at its sixth session, matters related to Article 3.14 as an input to COP/MOP 1, taking into account its ongoing discussions on the implementation of Article 4.8 and 4.9 of the Convention (decision 12/CP.5).

65. **Action:** The COP may wish to adopt a decision, either separately or as part of the decision on the implementation of Article 4.8 and 4.9 of the Convention, on the consideration by COP/MOP 1 of what actions are necessary to minimize the adverse effects of climate change and/or the impacts of response measures on developing country Parties in accordance with Article 3.14 of the Kyoto Protocol.

(g) Impact of single projects on emissions in the commitment period (decision 16/CP.4)

66. **Background:** By its decision 1/CP.3, paragraph 5 (d), the COP decided to take up, at its fourth session, the “consideration of and, as appropriate, action on suitable methodologies to address the situation of Parties listed in Annex B to the [Kyoto] Protocol for which single projects would have a significant proportional impact on emissions in the commitment period”. By its decision 16/CP.4, the COP requested the SBSTA to report any additional information on this issue to it at its fifth session and resolved to take a conclusive decision on the matter, as appropriate, at that session.

67. At its fifth session, the COP endorsed the conclusions of the SBSTA at its eleventh session, in which the SBSTA decided to consider this issue further at its thirteenth session, taking into account any additional information provided by Parties up to 17 July 2000, with a view to recommending a decision for adoption by the COP at its sixth session (FCCC/SBSTA/1999/14, para. 60).

68. **Action:** The COP is expected to adopt a decision on the impact of single projects on emissions in the commitment period on the basis of a recommendation from the SBSTA at its thirteenth session.

(h) Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties by the subsidiary bodies at their twelfth and thirteenth sessions

69. Any other matters considered by the subsidiary bodies requiring the attention of the COP will be taken up under this item.

8. Administrative and financial matters

70. **Background:** Upon considering the report by the Executive Secretary on ‘late payment of contributions: response options’, the SBI, at its twelfth session, prepared a draft decision for consideration at its thirteenth session (FCCC/SBI/2000/5).

71. The financial procedures of UNFCCC (decision 15/CP.1) require that a final audited statement of accounts for the full financial period shall be provided to the Conference of

the Parties as soon as possible after the accounts for the financial period are closed. The audited financial statements for the biennium 1998-1999 are contained in document FCCC/SBI/2000/9.

72. Information on income and expenditure as well as programme delivery during the first half of 2000 is presented in document FCCC/SBI/2000/8. This document includes an update on personnel matters and administrative arrangements.

73. Information on the status as at 31 October 2000 of contributions by Parties to the core budget, to the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process and to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities of the UNFCCC is contained in document FCCC/SBI/2000/INF.11.

74. Matters related to the implementation of the headquarters agreement were considered by the SBI at its twelfth and thirteenth sessions.

75. **Action:** The COP is expected to consider and adopt an omnibus decision on administrative and financial matters, including on late payment of contributions, on the basis of recommendations from the SBI. The COP may also address questions arising from the implementation of the headquarters agreement among the United Nations, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

FCCC/SBI/2000/5

Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its twelfth session, Bonn, 12-16 June 2000

9. Statements

- (a) Statements by Parties
- (b) Statements by Observer States
- (c) Statements by intergovernmental organizations
- (d) Statements by non-governmental organizations

76. Brief policy statements by ministers and other heads of delegation will be heard in the afternoon of Tuesday, 21 November from 3 p.m. until midnight. Full texts of the official statements will be circulated, if a sufficient number of copies is provided to the secretariat in the course of the session.

77. Given the number of Parties and the limited amount of time available for statements, it will be necessary for the Conference to limit the duration of each statement. The recommended time limit is three to four minutes. Statements on behalf of groups of Parties, where the other members of the group do not speak, are strongly encouraged; additional time will be provided for group statements.

78. The list of speakers will be open from Monday, 2 October to Friday, 3 November. Enquiries regarding this list may be sent to the Office of the Secretary of the Conference at the UNFCCC secretariat, telephone number (49-228) 815-1520 or (49-228) 815-1426; fax number (49-228) 815-1999; e-mail: secretariat@unfccc.int

79. The representatives of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations will be invited to make statements to the COP on the morning of Tuesday, 21 November. The recommended time limit for all such statements is three to four minutes. Further information concerning the speakers' list for this item will be included in the notification to participants.

10. Other matters

80. Any other matters for the attention of the COP will be taken up under this item. One such item pertains to the recommendation made by the subsidiary bodies at their twelfth sessions that the Conference adopt, at its sixth session, a draft resolution on solidarity with southern African countries, particularly with Mozambique, where a cyclone had brought devastation and great loss of life (FCCC/SBI/2000/5 and FCCC/SBSTA/2000/5).

81. Another item for the attention of the COP pertains to the proposed multilateral consultative committee, which may also be relevant to the ongoing discussions on the procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance under the Kyoto Protocol (see paragraph 60 above).

82. The President of the COP at its fifth session requested Mr. Slade, Vice-President of the Conference, to conduct informal consultations on the outstanding issues pertaining to the establishment of a multilateral consultative process (decision 10/CP.4). Mr. Slade, in reporting on the outcome of his consultations, indicated that consensus on the outstanding issues had not yet been achieved. The COP, on the proposal of the President, decided to defer consideration of the issue to its sixth session (FCCC/CP/1999/6, paras. 104-105). The President may conduct the informal consultations or request a member of the Bureau to conduct consultations on the outstanding issues and report to the Conference on the outcome.

11. Conclusion of the session

(a) Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties on its sixth session

83. **Background:** A draft report on the work of the session will be prepared for adoption by the COP at the end of its session.

84. **Action:** In accordance with established practice, the COP will be invited to adopt the draft report and authorize the Rapporteur to complete the final report after the session, under the guidance of the President and with the assistance of the secretariat.

(b) Closure of the session

85. The President will declare the session closed.

Annex
OVERVIEW OF THE SESSIONAL PERIOD

Monday, 13 November	Tuesday, 14 November	Wednesday, 15 November	Thursday, 16 November	Friday, 17 November	Saturday, 18 November
Opening of COP 6 (<i>Item 1</i> of the provisional agenda) Opening of the subsidiary body sessions	SBSTA/SBI	SBSTA/SBI	SBSTA/SBI	SBSTA/SBI	SBSTA/SBI (Conclusion of the sessions)
Monday, 20 November	Tuesday, 21 November	Wednesday, 22 November	Thursday, 23 November	Friday, 24 November	
COP 6 resumes (<i>Items 2 (a) - (h)</i> and <i>item 3</i> of the provisional agenda; other items as necessary)	Statements: a.m. - Observer States and organizations p.m. - Parties (extended meeting)	COP 6: Negotiations and consultations	COP 6: Negotiations and consultations	COP 6 concludes: Adoption of decisions and conclusions	
	Participation by ministers and senior officials envisaged				



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CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES
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The Hague, 13-24 November 2000
Item 2 (c) of the provisional agenda

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND ANNOTATIONS

Note by the Executive Secretary

Addendum

1. This addendum to the provisional agenda and annotations for the Conference of the Parties (COP) at its sixth session (FCCC/CP/2000/1) contains information on:
 - Adoption of the agenda;
 - Statements by Parties, Observer States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;
 - Decisions recommended by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), at the first part of its thirteenth session, for adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth session.
2. Parties are invited to note that at the concluding joint meeting of the first part of the thirteenth sessions of the subsidiary bodies in Lyon, France, the chairmen recalled that the thirteenth sessions of the subsidiary bodies would resume on 13 November 2000 in The Hague. No new agendas and annotations would be issued for the resumed sessions. Negotiating texts that emerged from the first part of the thirteenth sessions would provide the basis for negotiations at the second part. The subsidiary bodies also requested their chairmen to further develop texts on a number of issues. The secretariat will prepare a list of documents for the Conference and the resumed sessions of the subsidiary bodies (FCCC/CP/2000/1Add.2). The co-chairs of the contact groups will continue their work at the resumed thirteenth sessions. In addition, the co-chairs of those contact groups who were not able to participate in the first part of the thirteenth sessions were invited to resume their responsibilities at the resumed sessions in

The Hague. The co-chairs of contact groups will be expected to give brief reports on consultations held during the inter-sessional period at the start of the resumed sessions in The Hague.

Item 2: Organizational matters

Adoption of the agenda

3. In accordance with the conclusions of the SBI at part one of its thirteenth session (see FCCC/SBI/2000/5, para. 6), it is now envisaged that the adoption of the provisional agenda of the Conference of the Parties at its sixth session (COP 6) will take place at the first plenary meeting of the Conference on Monday, 13 November rather than on Monday, 20 November as originally indicated in document FCCC/CP/2000/1, para. 18 (b). Consequential changes in the schedule are indicated below.

Date and venue of the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties

4. At its thirteenth session, the SBI decided to recommend the decision in annex I below for adoption by the COP at its sixth session.

Item 8: Administrative and financial matters

5. At its thirteenth session, the SBI decided to recommend the decision in annex II below for adoption by the COP at its sixth session.

Item 9: Statements

6. The dates allocated for statements by Parties, Observer States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as contained in document FCCC/CP/2000/1, paragraphs 76 and 79, have been changed.

Statements by Parties

7. Brief policy statements by ministers and other heads of delegation will be heard in the morning, afternoon and evening of Tuesday, 21 November. The recommended time limit for each statement remains three to four minutes.

Statements by Observer States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations

8. Statements by the representatives of Observer States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations will be heard in the afternoon of Monday, 20 November 2000. The recommended time limit for all such statements remains three to four minutes.

9. A revised overview of the sessional period is contained in annex III below.

Annex I

**Decisions recommended by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation
for adoption by the Conference of the Parties**

**VENUE OF THE SEVENTH SESSION OF THE
CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES**

Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

At its thirteenth session, the Subsidiary Body for Implementation decided to recommend the following draft decision for adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth session.

Date and venue of the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling Article 7.4 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,

Having received an offer from the Kingdom of Morocco to host the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties in Marrakech,

1. *Accepts with gratitude* the generous offer of the Kingdom of Morocco to host the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties;
2. *Decides* that the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties shall be held in Marrakech, Morocco from 29 October to 9 November 2001;
3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to conclude a host country agreement with the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco on arrangements for the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties and related costs, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985 entitled "Pattern of conferences".

Annex II

Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

At its thirteenth session, the Subsidiary Body for Implementation decided to recommend the following draft decision for adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth session:

Administrative and financial matters

The Conference of the Parties,

Having considered the information contained in the documents prepared by the secretariat on administrative and financial matters (FCCC/SBI/2000/8, FCCC/SBI/2000/9, FCCC/SBI/2000/INF.5 and FCCC/SBI/2000/INF.12), as well as the oral presentation by the Executive Secretary on administrative arrangements,

I. Audited financial statements, 1998-1999

1. *Takes note* of the audited financial statements for the biennium 1998-1999, and the audit report by the United Nations Board of Auditors (FCCC/SBI/2000/9);
2. *Expresses appreciation* to the United Nations for arranging the audits of the Convention's accounts and for the valuable audit observations and recommendations;
3. *Takes note* of the recommendations referred to in paragraph 2;
4. *Invites* the Executive Secretary to report on the implementation of the audit recommendations;

II. Financial performance, 2000

5. *Takes note* of the initial report on financial performance in 2000, including the status of contributions to all the trust funds of the Convention (FCCC/SBI/2000/8 and FCCC/SBI/2000/INF.12), and appreciates the clear and transparent manner in which these reports were presented;
6. *Express appreciation* to Parties that have paid their contributions to the core budget and to Parties which have made additional voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities;
7. *Also expresses its appreciation* for the contributions received from Parties to assist the participation of developing country Parties in the Convention process, particularly the least developed and small island developing countries;
8. *Encourages* Parties to continue to contribute to the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC process, as well as to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities;

9. *Reiterates its appreciation* to the Government of Germany for its annual contribution of DM 3.5 million and its special contribution to the core budget of DM 1.5 million, as host Government to the secretariat in Bonn;

10. *Urges* Parties which have not paid their contributions to the core budget, to do so without further delay, bearing in mind that contributions for 2001 are due on 1 January 2001 in accordance with the financial procedures of the secretariat;

11. *Notes with concern* the significant number of Parties that have not paid their contributions for 2000 or for prior years, some since the establishment of the trust fund;

III. Administrative arrangements

12. *Takes note* of the Executive Secretary's continued consultations with the United Nations to achieve a more rational and efficient approach to the administrative arrangements for the Convention;

13. *Notes with satisfaction* the initiative of the executive secretaries of the UNFCCC and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification to establish common administrative and support services;

14. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to report to the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its future sessions on progress made in implementing these matters;

IV. Programme budget

15. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to submit for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its fourteenth session a proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003, including a contingency for conference services should this prove necessary in the light of decisions to be taken by the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session;

16. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its fourteenth session to recommend a programme budget for adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh session.

Annex III

OVERVIEW OF THE SESSIONAL PERIOD (Revised)

Monday, 13 November	Tuesday, 14 November	Wednesday, 15 November	Thursday, 16 November	Friday, 17 November	Saturday, 18 November
Opening of COP 6 (<i>Item 1</i> and <i>Item 2 (c)</i> of the provisional agenda) Opening of the subsidiary body sessions	SBSTA/SBI	SBSTA/SBI	SBSTA/SBI	SBSTA/SBI	SBSTA/SBI (Conclusion of the sessions)
Monday, 20 November	Tuesday, 21 November	Wednesday, 22 November	Thursday, 23 November	Friday, 24 November	
COP 6 resumes (<i>Items 2 (a) - (h)</i> and <i>item 3</i> of the provisional agenda; other items as necessary) Statements p.m. - Observer States and organizations	Statements: a.m. - Parties p.m. - Parties	COP 6: Negotiations and consultations	COP 6: Negotiations and consultations	COP 6 concludes: Adoption of decisions and conclusions	
Participation by ministers and senior officials envisaged, including in negotiations and consultations					



UNITED
NATIONS



Framework Convention
on Climate Change

Distr.
GENERAL

FCCC/CP/2000/1/Corr.1
6 October 2000

Original: ENGLISH

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES
Sixth session
The Hague, 13-24 November 2000
Item 2 of the provisional agenda

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND ANNOTATIONS

Note by the Executive Secretary

Corrigendum

Section I. PROVISIONAL AGENDA, paragraph 1, item 6

Footnote 3 should read

The item relating to the amendment proposed by Kazakhstan to add its name to the list in Annex I was withdrawn from the provisional agenda at the request of Kazakhstan in a note verbale dated 13 June 2000.

Section I. PROVISIONAL AGENDA, paragraph 1, item 11

The first sub-item should read

- (a) Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties on its sixth session;

The second sub-item should read

- (b) Closure of the session.

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9

Divider Title: _____

Schedule for Congressional Delegation Attending the
Sixth Session of the Conference of Parties (COP-6) to the UN Framework
Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
The Hague, Netherlands
November 13-24, 2000

Daily Activities

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 8:00 a.m. | U.S. Delegation meeting
Golden Tulip Bel Air Hotel
Johan de Wittlaan
30 – 2517 JR The Hague
Tele. no. U.S. Control Room at Bel Air:
011-31-70-427-1294 (from U.S.) |
| 10:00-1:00 p.m. | Official session of the Subsidiary Bodies/COP
(all sessions will be held at the conference site):
Netherlands Congress Centre (NCC)
Churchillplein 10
22508 EA The Hague
Kingdom of the Netherlands
Telephone no. U.S. Delegation Room
at Conference site:
011-31-70-427-1295 (from U.S.) |
| 3:00-6:00 p.m. | Official session of the Subsidiary Bodies/COP
Conference site |
| 6:00-6:30 p.m. | USDEL Press Briefing
Conference site (exact location TBD) |
| 6:45-7:15 p.m. | USDEL Business Outreach Meeting
Conference site (exact location TBD) |
| 7:15-7:45 p.m. | Environmental Outreach Meeting
Conference site (exact location TBD) |

The UNFCCC Secretariat will provide a daily program with information on all scheduled meetings of the Convention bodies, including their timing, venue and agenda items to be considered. The program will also provide a schedule of meetings and special events. Please check the website <http://www.unfccc.int/> to download the program. Also, detailed information on the negotiations can be found at <http://www.iisd.ca/climate/cop6/>.

Other Scheduled Activities

Monday, November 13

6:00 – 8 p.m.

Capacity Building: Africa
USG side event
Netherlands Conference Centre

Wednesday, November 15

6:00 – 8:00 p.m.

Ocean Observation Theme/
Integrated Global Observing Strategy
USG side event
Netherlands Conference Centre

Thursday, November 16

6:30 – 8:30 p.m.

Economies in Transition
USG side event
Netherlands Conference Centre

Friday, November 17

6:00 – 8:00 p.m.

Technology Transfer
USG side event
Netherlands Conference Centre

Saturday, November 18

12:00 – 2:00 p.m.

Ecosystem Integrity and Carbon
Sequestration
DOI Deputy Secretary Hayes &
USDA Under Secretary Lyons

USG side event
Netherlands Conference Centre

Saturday, November 18

2:00 – 4:00 p.m.

International Public Health/
Environmental Benefits of GHG Reductions
USG side event
Netherlands Conference Centre

Sunday, November 19

6:30 – 9:30 p.m. Thanksgiving dinner at Ambassador's residence
Tobias Asserlaan 4
(070) 362-1607
(within walking distance of Carlton Ambassador).

Monday, November 20

9:00 a.m. Tour of facilities of Netherlands Congress Centre

10:30 a.m. Under Secretary Frank Loy, Head of U.S. Delegation
will address Congressional Delegation
Netherlands Congress Centre

Afternoon Bilateral sessions to be arranged.

5:30 – 7:30 p.m. Global Climate Coalition Reception
Crowne Plaza Hotel

Tuesday, November 21

Morning Bilateral sessions to be arranged.

Afternoon Bilateral sessions to be arranged.

1:00 – 3:00 p.m. Energy Efficiency: Dan Reicher and
Michael Meacher

3:00 p.m. (approx.) Under Secretary Loy delivers U.S. statement.

Afternoon Bilateral sessions to be arranged.

6:30 p.m. Clean Energy Industry Reception
Netherlands Congress Centre

7:00 p.m. Nuclear Energy Institute Reception
Indes Intercontinental Hotel

Other Side Events

1:00 – 3:00 p.m.

Clean Energy Seminar
“Proposals to Fast-Track the CDM and Implications
for Project Development: Institutions, Baselines, and
Pre-Approval of Projects”

U.S. Business Council for Sustainable Energy
European Business Council for a Sustainable
Energy Future

Netherlands Congress Centre

Wednesday, November 22

6:00 – 8:00 p.m.

PEW Center Reception
Mondriaan Foyer
Netherlands Congress Centre

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10

Divider Title: _____

**UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION
ON CLIMATE CHANGE**

UNITED NATIONS

1992

UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

The Parties to this Convention,

Acknowledging that change in the Earth's climate and its adverse effects are a common concern of humankind,

Concerned that human activities have been substantially increasing the atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases, that these increases enhance the natural greenhouse effect, and that this will result on average in an additional warming of the Earth's surface and atmosphere and may adversely affect natural ecosystems and humankind,

Noting that the largest share of historical and current global emissions of greenhouse gases has originated in developed countries, that per capita emissions in developing countries are still relatively low and that the share of global emissions originating in developing countries will grow to meet their social and development needs,

Aware of the role and importance in terrestrial and marine ecosystems of sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases,

Noting that there are many uncertainties in predictions of climate change, particularly with regard to the timing, magnitude and regional patterns thereof,

Acknowledging that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and their social and economic conditions,

Recalling the pertinent provisions of the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, adopted at Stockholm on 16 June 1972,

Recalling also that States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental and developmental policies, and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction,

Reaffirming the principle of sovereignty of States in international cooperation to address climate change,

Recognizing that States should enact effective environmental legislation, that environmental standards, management objectives and priorities should reflect the environmental and developmental context to which they apply,

and that standards applied by some countries may be inappropriate and of unwarranted economic and social cost to other countries, in particular developing countries,

Recalling the provisions of General Assembly resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989 on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and resolutions 43/53 of 6 December 1988, 44/207 of 22 December 1989, 45/212 of 21 December 1990 and 46/169 of 19 December 1991 on protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind,

Recalling also the provisions of General Assembly resolution 44/206 of 22 December 1989 on the possible adverse effects of sea-level rise on islands and coastal areas, particularly low-lying coastal areas and the pertinent provisions of General Assembly resolution 44/172 of 19 December 1989 on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,

Recalling further the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, 1985, and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, 1987, as adjusted and amended on 29 June 1990,

Noting the Ministerial Declaration of the Second World Climate Conference adopted on 7 November 1990,

Conscious of the valuable analytical work being conducted by many States on climate change and of the important contributions of the World Meteorological Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme and other organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as other international and intergovernmental bodies, to the exchange of results of scientific research and the coordination of research,

Recognizing that steps required to understand and address climate change will be environmentally, socially and economically most effective if they are based on relevant scientific, technical and economic considerations and continually re-evaluated in the light of new findings in these areas,

Recognizing that various actions to address climate change can be justified economically in their own right and can also help in solving other environmental problems,

Recognizing also the need for developed countries to take immediate action in a flexible manner on the basis of clear priorities, as a first step towards comprehensive response strategies at the global, national and, where agreed, regional levels that take into account all greenhouse gases, with due consideration of their relative contributions to the enhancement of the greenhouse effect,

Recognizing further that low-lying and other small island countries, countries with low-lying coastal, arid and semi-arid areas or areas liable to floods, drought and

desertification, and developing countries with fragile mountainous ecosystems are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change,

Recognizing the special difficulties of those countries, especially developing countries, whose economies are particularly dependent on fossil fuel production, use and exportation, as a consequence of action taken on limiting greenhouse gas emissions,

Affirming that responses to climate change should be coordinated with social and economic development in an integrated manner with a view to avoiding adverse impacts on the latter, taking into full account the legitimate priority needs of developing countries for the achievement of sustained economic growth and the eradication of poverty,

Recognizing that all countries, especially developing countries, need access to resources required to achieve sustainable social and economic development and that, in order for developing countries to progress towards that goal, their energy consumption will need to grow taking into account the possibilities for achieving greater energy efficiency and for controlling greenhouse gas emissions in general, including through the application of new technologies on terms which make such an application economically and socially beneficial,

Determined to protect the climate system for present and future generations,

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1

DEFINITIONS *

For the purposes of this Convention:

1. "Adverse effects of climate change" means changes in the physical environment or biota resulting from climate change which have significant deleterious effects on the composition, resilience or productivity of natural and managed ecosystems or on the operation of socio-economic systems or on human health and welfare.
 2. "Climate change" means a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods.
 3. "Climate system" means the totality of the atmosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere and geosphere and their interactions.
 4. "Emissions" means the release of greenhouse gases and/or their precursors into the atmosphere over a specified area and period of time.
 5. "Greenhouse gases" means those gaseous constituents of the atmosphere, both natural and anthropogenic, that absorb and re-emit infrared radiation.
 6. "Regional economic integration organization" means an organization constituted by sovereign States of a given region which has competence in respect of matters governed by this Convention or its protocols and has been duly authorized, in accordance with its internal procedures, to sign, ratify, accept, approve or accede to the instruments concerned.
 7. "Reservoir" means a component or components of the climate system where a greenhouse gas or a precursor of a greenhouse gas is stored.
 8. "Sink" means any process, activity or mechanism which removes a greenhouse gas, an aerosol or a precursor of a greenhouse gas from the atmosphere.
 9. "Source" means any process or activity which releases a greenhouse gas, an aerosol or a precursor of a greenhouse gas into the atmosphere.
-

* Titles of articles are included solely to assist the reader.

ARTICLE 2**OBJECTIVE**

The ultimate objective of this Convention and any related legal instruments that the Conference of the Parties may adopt is to achieve, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Such a level should be achieved within a time-frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.

ARTICLE 3**PRINCIPLES**

In their actions to achieve the objective of the Convention and to implement its provisions, the Parties shall be guided, inter alia, by the following:

1. The Parties should protect the climate system for the benefit of present and future generations of humankind, on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. Accordingly, the developed country Parties should take the lead in combating climate change and the adverse effects thereof.
2. The specific needs and special circumstances of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, and of those Parties, especially developing country Parties, that would have to bear a disproportionate or abnormal burden under the Convention, should be given full consideration.
3. The Parties should take precautionary measures to anticipate, prevent or minimize the causes of climate change and mitigate its adverse effects. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing such measures, taking into account that policies and measures to deal with climate change should be cost-effective so as to ensure global benefits at the lowest possible cost. To achieve this, such policies and measures should take into account different socio-economic contexts, be comprehensive, cover all relevant sources, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases and adaptation, and comprise all economic sectors. Efforts to address climate change may be carried out cooperatively by interested Parties.

4. The Parties have a right to, and should, promote sustainable development. Policies and measures to protect the climate system against human-induced change should be appropriate for the specific conditions of each Party and should be integrated with national development programmes, taking into account that economic development is essential for adopting measures to address climate change.

5. The Parties should cooperate to promote a supportive and open international economic system that would lead to sustainable economic growth and development in all Parties, particularly developing country Parties, thus enabling them better to address the problems of climate change. Measures taken to combat climate change, including unilateral ones, should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade.

ARTICLE 4

COMMITMENTS

1. All Parties, taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and their specific national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances, shall:

- (a) Develop, periodically update, publish and make available to the Conference of the Parties, in accordance with Article 12, national inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, using comparable methodologies to be agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties;
- (b) Formulate, implement, publish and regularly update national and, where appropriate, regional programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change by addressing anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, and measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change;
- (c) Promote and cooperate in the development, application and diffusion, including transfer, of technologies, practices and processes that control, reduce or prevent anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol in all relevant sectors, including the energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management sectors;
- (d) Promote sustainable management, and promote and cooperate in the conservation and enhancement, as appropriate, of sinks and reservoirs of all

greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, including biomass, forests and oceans as well as other terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems;

- (e) Cooperate in preparing for adaptation to the impacts of climate change; develop and elaborate appropriate and integrated plans for coastal zone management, water resources and agriculture, and for the protection and rehabilitation of areas, particularly in Africa, affected by drought and desertification, as well as floods;
- (f) Take climate change considerations into account, to the extent feasible, in their relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions, and employ appropriate methods, for example impact assessments, formulated and determined nationally, with a view to minimizing adverse effects on the economy, on public health and on the quality of the environment, of projects or measures undertaken by them to mitigate or adapt to climate change;
- (g) Promote and cooperate in scientific, technological, technical, socio-economic and other research, systematic observation and development of data archives related to the climate system and intended to further the understanding and to reduce or eliminate the remaining uncertainties regarding the causes, effects, magnitude and timing of climate change and the economic and social consequences of various response strategies;
- (h) Promote and cooperate in the full, open and prompt exchange of relevant scientific, technological, technical, socio-economic and legal information related to the climate system and climate change, and to the economic and social consequences of various response strategies;
- (i) Promote and cooperate in education, training and public awareness related to climate change and encourage the widest participation in this process, including that of non-governmental organizations; and
- (j) Communicate to the Conference of the Parties information related to implementation, in accordance with Article 12.

2. The developed country Parties and other Parties included in Annex I commit themselves specifically as provided for in the following:

- (a) Each of these Parties shall adopt national¹ policies and take corresponding measures on the mitigation of climate change, by limiting its anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases and protecting and enhancing its greenhouse gas sinks and reservoirs. These policies and measures will demonstrate that developed countries are taking the lead in modifying longer-term trends in anthropogenic emissions consistent with the objective of the Convention, recognizing that the return by the end of the present decade to earlier levels of anthropogenic emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol would contribute to such modification, and taking into account the differences in these Parties' starting points and approaches, economic structures and resource bases, the need to maintain strong and sustainable economic growth, available technologies and other individual circumstances, as well as the need for equitable and appropriate contributions by each of these Parties to the global effort regarding that objective. These Parties may implement such policies and measures jointly with other Parties and may assist other Parties in contributing to the achievement of the objective of the Convention and, in particular, that of this subparagraph;
- (b) In order to promote progress to this end, each of these Parties shall communicate, within six months of the entry into force of the Convention for it and periodically thereafter, and in accordance with Article 12, detailed information on its policies and measures referred to in subparagraph (a) above, as well as on its resulting projected anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol for the period referred to in subparagraph (a), with the aim of returning individually or jointly to their 1990 levels these anthropogenic emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol. This information will be reviewed by the Conference of the Parties, at its first session and periodically thereafter, in accordance with Article 7;
- (c) Calculations of emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases for the purposes of subparagraph (b) above should take into account the best available scientific knowledge, including of the effective capacity of sinks and the respective contributions of such gases to climate change. The Conference of the Parties shall consider and agree

¹ This includes policies and measures adopted by regional economic integration organizations.

on methodologies for these calculations at its first session and review them regularly thereafter;

- (d) The Conference of the Parties shall, at its first session, review the adequacy of subparagraphs (a) and (b) above. Such review shall be carried out in the light of the best available scientific information and assessment on climate change and its impacts, as well as relevant technical, social and economic information. Based on this review, the Conference of the Parties shall take appropriate action, which may include the adoption of amendments to the commitments in subparagraphs (a) and (b) above. The Conference of the Parties, at its first session, shall also take decisions regarding criteria for joint implementation as indicated in subparagraph (a) above. A second review of subparagraphs (a) and (b) shall take place not later than 31 December 1998, and thereafter at regular intervals determined by the Conference of the Parties, until the objective of the Convention is met;
- (e) Each of these Parties shall :
 - (i) Coordinate as appropriate with other such Parties, relevant economic and administrative instruments developed to achieve the objective of the Convention; and
 - (ii) Identify and periodically review its own policies and practices which encourage activities that lead to greater levels of anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol than would otherwise occur;
- (f) The Conference of the Parties shall review, not later than 31 December 1998, available information with a view to taking decisions regarding such amendments to the lists in Annexes I and II as may be appropriate, with the approval of the Party concerned;
- (g) Any Party not included in Annex I may, in its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, or at any time thereafter, notify the Depositary that it intends to be bound by subparagraphs (a) and (b) above. The Depositary shall inform the other signatories and Parties of any such notification.

3. The developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II shall provide new and additional financial resources to meet the agreed full costs incurred by

developing country Parties in complying with their obligations under Article 12, paragraph 1. They shall also provide such financial resources, including for the transfer of technology, needed by the developing country Parties to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures that are covered by paragraph 1 of this Article and that are agreed between a developing country Party and the international entity or entities referred to in Article 11, in accordance with that Article. The implementation of these commitments shall take into account the need for adequacy and predictability in the flow of funds and the importance of appropriate burden sharing among the developed country Parties.

4. The developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II shall also assist the developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in meeting costs of adaptation to those adverse effects.

5. The developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II shall take all practicable steps to promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, the transfer of, or access to, environmentally sound technologies and know-how to other Parties, particularly developing country Parties, to enable them to implement the provisions of the Convention. In this process, the developed country Parties shall support the development and enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies of developing country Parties. Other Parties and organizations in a position to do so may also assist in facilitating the transfer of such technologies.

6. In the implementation of their commitments under paragraph 2 above, a certain degree of flexibility shall be allowed by the Conference of the Parties to the Parties included in Annex I undergoing the process of transition to a market economy, in order to enhance the ability of these Parties to address climate change, including with regard to the historical level of anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol chosen as a reference.

7. The extent to which developing country Parties will effectively implement their commitments under the Convention will depend on the effective implementation by developed country Parties of their commitments under the Convention related to financial resources and transfer of technology and will take fully into account that economic and social development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities of the developing country Parties.

8. In the implementation of the commitments in this Article, the Parties shall give full consideration to what actions are necessary under the Convention, including actions related to funding, insurance and the transfer of technology, to meet the

specific needs and concerns of developing country Parties arising from the adverse effects of climate change and/or the impact of the implementation of response measures, especially on:

- (a) Small island countries;
- (b) Countries with low-lying coastal areas;
- (c) Countries with arid and semi-arid areas, forested areas and areas liable to forest decay;
- (d) Countries with areas prone to natural disasters;
- (e) Countries with areas liable to drought and desertification;
- (f) Countries with areas of high urban atmospheric pollution;
- (g) Countries with areas with fragile ecosystems, including mountainous ecosystems;
- (h) Countries whose economies are highly dependent on income generated from the production, processing and export, and/or on consumption of fossil fuels and associated energy-intensive products; and
- (i) Land-locked and transit countries.

Further, the Conference of the Parties may take actions, as appropriate, with respect to this paragraph.

9. The Parties shall take full account of the specific needs and special situations of the least developed countries in their actions with regard to funding and transfer of technology.

10. The Parties shall, in accordance with Article 10, take into consideration in the implementation of the commitments of the Convention the situation of Parties, particularly developing country Parties, with economies that are vulnerable to the adverse effects of the implementation of measures to respond to climate change. This applies notably to Parties with economies that are highly dependent on income generated from the production, processing and export, and/or consumption of fossil fuels and associated energy-intensive products and/or the use of fossil fuels for which such Parties have serious difficulties in switching to alternatives.

ARTICLE 5

RESEARCH AND SYSTEMATIC OBSERVATION

In carrying out their commitments under Article 4, paragraph 1(g), the Parties shall:

- (a) Support and further develop, as appropriate, international and intergovernmental programmes and networks or organizations aimed at defining, conducting, assessing and financing research, data collection and systematic observation, taking into account the need to minimize duplication of effort;
- (b) Support international and intergovernmental efforts to strengthen systematic observation and national scientific and technical research capacities and capabilities, particularly in developing countries, and to promote access to, and the exchange of, data and analyses thereof obtained from areas beyond national jurisdiction; and
- (c) Take into account the particular concerns and needs of developing countries and cooperate in improving their endogenous capacities and capabilities to participate in the efforts referred to in subparagraphs (a) and (b) above.

ARTICLE 6**EDUCATION, TRAINING AND PUBLIC AWARENESS**

In carrying out their commitments under Article 4, paragraph 1(i), the Parties shall:

- (a) Promote and facilitate at the national and, as appropriate, subregional and regional levels, and in accordance with national laws and regulations, and within their respective capacities:
 - (i) The development and implementation of educational and public awareness programmes on climate change and its effects;
 - (ii) Public access to information on climate change and its effects;
 - (iii) Public participation in addressing climate change and its effects and developing adequate responses; and
 - (iv) Training of scientific, technical and managerial personnel.
- (b) Cooperate in and promote, at the international level, and, where appropriate, using existing bodies:
 - (i) The development and exchange of educational and public awareness material on climate change and its effects; and
 - (ii) The development and implementation of education and training programmes, including the strengthening of national institutions and the exchange or secondment of personnel to train experts in this field, in particular for developing countries.

ARTICLE 7**CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES**

1. A Conference of the Parties is hereby established.
2. The Conference of the Parties, as the supreme body of this Convention, shall keep under regular review the implementation of the Convention and any related legal instruments that the Conference of the Parties may adopt, and shall make, within its mandate, the decisions necessary to promote the effective implementation of the Convention. To this end, it shall:

- (a) Periodically examine the obligations of the Parties and the institutional arrangements under the Convention, in the light of the objective of the Convention, the experience gained in its implementation and the evolution of scientific and technological knowledge;
- (b) Promote and facilitate the exchange of information on measures adopted by the Parties to address climate change and its effects, taking into account the differing circumstances, responsibilities and capabilities of the Parties and their respective commitments under the Convention;
- (c) Facilitate, at the request of two or more Parties, the coordination of measures adopted by them to address climate change and its effects, taking into account the differing circumstances, responsibilities and capabilities of the Parties and their respective commitments under the Convention;
- (d) Promote and guide, in accordance with the objective and provisions of the Convention, the development and periodic refinement of comparable methodologies, to be agreed on by the Conference of the Parties, inter alia, for preparing inventories of greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks, and for evaluating the effectiveness of measures to limit the emissions and enhance the removals of these gases;
- (e) Assess, on the basis of all information made available to it in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, the implementation of the Convention by the Parties, the overall effects of the measures taken pursuant to the Convention, in particular environmental, economic and social effects as well as their cumulative impacts and the extent to which progress towards the objective of the Convention is being achieved;
- (f) Consider and adopt regular reports on the implementation of the Convention and ensure their publication;
- (g) Make recommendations on any matters necessary for the implementation of the Convention;
- (h) Seek to mobilize financial resources in accordance with Article 4, paragraphs 3, 4 and 5, and Article 11;
- (i) Establish such subsidiary bodies as are deemed necessary for the implementation of the Convention;

- (j) Review reports submitted by its subsidiary bodies and provide guidance to them;
- (k) Agree upon and adopt, by consensus, rules of procedure and financial rules for itself and for any subsidiary bodies;
- (l) Seek and utilize, where appropriate, the services and cooperation of, and information provided by, competent international organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies; and
- (m) Exercise such other functions as are required for the achievement of the objective of the Convention as well as all other functions assigned to it under the Convention.

3. The Conference of the Parties shall, at its first session, adopt its own rules of procedure as well as those of the subsidiary bodies established by the Convention, which shall include decision-making procedures for matters not already covered by decision-making procedures stipulated in the Convention. Such procedures may include specified majorities required for the adoption of particular decisions.

4. The first session of the Conference of the Parties shall be convened by the interim secretariat referred to in Article 21 and shall take place not later than one year after the date of entry into force of the Convention. Thereafter, ordinary sessions of the Conference of the Parties shall be held every year unless otherwise decided by the Conference of the Parties.

5. Extraordinary sessions of the Conference of the Parties shall be held at such other times as may be deemed necessary by the Conference, or at the written request of any Party, provided that, within six months of the request being communicated to the Parties by the secretariat, it is supported by at least one third of the Parties.

6. The United Nations, its specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as any State member thereof or observers thereto not Party to the Convention, may be represented at sessions of the Conference of the Parties as observers. Any body or agency, whether national or international, governmental or non-governmental, which is qualified in matters covered by the Convention, and which has informed the secretariat of its wish to be represented at a session of the Conference of the Parties as an observer, may be so admitted unless at least one third of the Parties present object. The admission and participation of observers shall be subject to the rules of procedure adopted by the Conference of the Parties.

ARTICLE 8

SECRETARIAT

1. A secretariat is hereby established.
2. The functions of the secretariat shall be:
 - (a) To make arrangements for sessions of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies established under the Convention and to provide them with services as required;
 - (b) To compile and transmit reports submitted to it;
 - (c) To facilitate assistance to the Parties, particularly developing country Parties, on request, in the compilation and communication of information required in accordance with the provisions of the Convention;
 - (d) To prepare reports on its activities and present them to the Conference of the Parties;
 - (e) To ensure the necessary coordination with the secretariats of other relevant international bodies;
 - (f) To enter, under the overall guidance of the Conference of the Parties, into such administrative and contractual arrangements as may be required for the effective discharge of its functions; and
 - (g) To perform the other secretariat functions specified in the Convention and in any of its protocols and such other functions as may be determined by the Conference of the Parties.
3. The Conference of the Parties, at its first session, shall designate a permanent secretariat and make arrangements for its functioning.

ARTICLE 9**SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE**

1. A subsidiary body for scientific and technological advice is hereby established to provide the Conference of the Parties and, as appropriate, its other subsidiary bodies with timely information and advice on scientific and technological matters relating to the Convention. This body shall be open to participation by all Parties and shall be multidisciplinary. It shall comprise government representatives competent in the relevant field of expertise. It shall report regularly to the Conference of the Parties on all aspects of its work.

2. Under the guidance of the Conference of the Parties, and drawing upon existing competent international bodies, this body shall:

- (a) Provide assessments of the state of scientific knowledge relating to climate change and its effects;
- (b) Prepare scientific assessments on the effects of measures taken in the implementation of the Convention;
- (c) Identify innovative, efficient and state-of-the-art technologies and know-how and advise on the ways and means of promoting development and/or transferring such technologies;
- (d) Provide advice on scientific programmes, international cooperation in research and development related to climate change, as well as on ways and means of supporting endogenous capacity-building in developing countries; and
- (e) Respond to scientific, technological and methodological questions that the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies may put to the body.

3. The functions and terms of reference of this body may be further elaborated by the Conference of the Parties.

ARTICLE 10

SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

1. A subsidiary body for implementation is hereby established to assist the Conference of the Parties in the assessment and review of the effective implementation of the Convention. This body shall be open to participation by all Parties and comprise government representatives who are experts on matters related to climate change. It shall report regularly to the Conference of the Parties on all aspects of its work.

2. Under the guidance of the Conference of the Parties, this body shall:

- (a) Consider the information communicated in accordance with Article 12, paragraph 1, to assess the overall aggregated effect of the steps taken by the Parties in the light of the latest scientific assessments concerning climate change;
- (b) Consider the information communicated in accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, in order to assist the

Conference of the Parties in carrying out the reviews required by Article 4, paragraph 2(d); and

- (c) Assist the Conference of the Parties, as appropriate, in the preparation and implementation of its decisions.

ARTICLE 11

FINANCIAL MECHANISM

1. A mechanism for the provision of financial resources on a grant or concessional basis, including for the transfer of technology, is hereby defined. It shall function under the guidance of and be accountable to the Conference of the Parties, which shall decide on its policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria related to this Convention. Its operation shall be entrusted to one or more existing international entities.

2. The financial mechanism shall have an equitable and balanced representation of all Parties within a transparent system of governance.

3. The Conference of the Parties and the entity or entities entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism shall agree upon arrangements to give effect to the above paragraphs, which shall include the following:

- (a) Modalities to ensure that the funded projects to address climate change are in conformity with the policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria established by the Conference of the Parties;
- (b) Modalities by which a particular funding decision may be reconsidered in light of these policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria;
- (c) Provision by the entity or entities of regular reports to the Conference of the Parties on its funding operations, which is consistent with the requirement for accountability set out in paragraph 1 above; and
- (d) Determination in a predictable and identifiable manner of the amount of funding necessary and available for the implementation of this Convention and the conditions under which that amount shall be periodically reviewed.

4. The Conference of the Parties shall make arrangements to implement the above-mentioned provisions at its first session, reviewing and taking into account the interim arrangements referred to in Article 21, paragraph 3, and shall decide

whether these interim arrangements shall be maintained. Within four years thereafter, the Conference of the Parties shall review the financial mechanism and take appropriate measures.

5. The developed country Parties may also provide and developing country Parties avail themselves of, financial resources related to the implementation of the Convention through bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels.

ARTICLE 12

COMMUNICATION OF INFORMATION RELATED TO IMPLEMENTATION

1. In accordance with Article 4, paragraph 1, each Party shall communicate to the Conference of the Parties, through the secretariat, the following elements of information:

- (a) A national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, to the extent its capacities permit, using comparable methodologies to be promoted and agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties;
- (b) A general description of steps taken or envisaged by the Party to implement the Convention; and
- (c) Any other information that the Party considers relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Convention and suitable for inclusion in its communication, including, if feasible, material relevant for calculations of global emission trends.

2. Each developed country Party and each other Party included in Annex I shall incorporate in its communication the following elements of information:

- (a) A detailed description of the policies and measures that it has adopted to implement its commitment under Article 4, paragraphs 2(a) and 2(b); and
- (b) A specific estimate of the effects that the policies and measures referred to in subparagraph (a) immediately above will have on anthropogenic emissions by its sources and removals by its sinks of greenhouse gases during the period referred to in Article 4, paragraph 2(a).

3. In addition, each developed country Party and each other developed Party included in Annex II shall incorporate details of measures taken in accordance with Article 4, paragraphs 3, 4 and 5.

4. Developing country Parties may, on a voluntary basis, propose projects for financing, including specific technologies, materials, equipment, techniques or practices

that would be needed to implement such projects, along with, if possible, an estimate of all incremental costs, of the reductions of emissions and increments of removals of greenhouse gases, as well as an estimate of the consequent benefits.

5. Each developed country Party and each other Party included in Annex I shall make its initial communication within six months of the entry into force of the Convention for that Party. Each Party not so listed shall make its initial communication within three years of the entry into force of the Convention for that Party, or of the availability of financial resources in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 3. Parties that are least developed countries may make their initial communication at their discretion. The frequency of subsequent communications by all Parties shall be determined by the Conference of the Parties, taking into account the differentiated timetable set by this paragraph.

6. Information communicated by Parties under this Article shall be transmitted by the secretariat as soon as possible to the Conference of the Parties and to any subsidiary bodies concerned. If necessary, the procedures for the communication of information may be further considered by the Conference of the Parties.

7. From its first session, the Conference of the Parties shall arrange for the provision to developing country Parties of technical and financial support, on request, in compiling and communicating information under this Article, as well as in identifying the technical and financial needs associated with proposed projects and response measures under Article 4. Such support may be provided by other Parties, by competent international organizations and by the secretariat, as appropriate.

8. Any group of Parties may, subject to guidelines adopted by the Conference of the Parties, and to prior notification to the Conference of the Parties, make a joint communication in fulfilment of their obligations under this Article, provided that such a communication includes information on the fulfilment by each of these Parties of its individual obligations under the Convention.

9. Information received by the secretariat that is designated by a Party as confidential, in accordance with criteria to be established by the Conference of the Parties, shall be aggregated by the secretariat to protect its confidentiality before being made available to any of the bodies involved in the communication and review of information.

10. Subject to paragraph 9 above, and without prejudice to the ability of any Party to make public its communication at any time, the secretariat shall make communications by Parties

under this Article publicly available at the time they are submitted to the Conference of the Parties.

ARTICLE 13

RESOLUTION OF QUESTIONS REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION

The Conference of the Parties shall, at its first session, consider the establishment of a multilateral consultative process, available to Parties on their request, for the resolution of questions regarding the implementation of the Convention.

ARTICLE 14

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

1. In the event of a dispute between any two or more Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention, the Parties concerned shall seek a settlement of the dispute through negotiation or any other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. When ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to the Convention, or at any time thereafter, a Party which is not a regional economic integration organization may declare in a written instrument submitted to the Depositary that, in respect of any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention, it recognizes as compulsory ipso facto and without special agreement, in relation to any Party accepting the same obligation:

- (a) Submission of the dispute to the International Court of Justice, and/or
- (b) Arbitration in accordance with procedures to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties as soon as practicable, in an annex on arbitration.

A Party which is a regional economic integration organization may make a declaration with like effect in relation to arbitration in accordance with the procedures referred to in subparagraph (b) above.

3. A declaration made under paragraph 2 above shall remain in force until it expires in accordance with its terms or until three months after written notice of its revocation has been deposited with the Depositary.

4. A new declaration, a notice of revocation or the expiry of a declaration shall not in any way affect proceedings pending before the International Court of Justice or the arbitral tribunal, unless the parties to the dispute otherwise agree.

5. Subject to the operation of paragraph 2 above, if after twelve months following notification by one Party to another that a dispute exists between them, the Parties concerned have not been able to settle their dispute through the means mentioned in paragraph 1 above, the dispute shall be submitted, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to conciliation.

6. A conciliation commission shall be created upon the request of one of the parties to the dispute. The commission shall be composed of an equal number of members appointed by each party concerned and a chairman chosen jointly by the members appointed by each party. The commission shall render a recommendatory award, which the parties shall consider in good faith.

7. Additional procedures relating to conciliation shall be adopted by the Conference of the Parties, as soon as practicable, in an annex on conciliation.

8. The provisions of this Article shall apply to any related legal instrument which the Conference of the Parties may adopt, unless the instrument provides otherwise.

ARTICLE 15

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONVENTION

1. Any Party may propose amendments to the Convention.

2. Amendments to the Convention shall be adopted at an ordinary session of the Conference of the Parties. The text of any proposed amendment to the Convention shall be communicated to the Parties by the secretariat at least six months before the meeting at which it is proposed for adoption. The secretariat shall also communicate proposed amendments to the signatories to the Convention and, for information, to the Depositary.

3. The Parties shall make every effort to reach agreement on any proposed amendment to the Convention by consensus. If all efforts at consensus have been exhausted, and no agreement reached, the amendment shall as a last resort be adopted by a three-fourths majority vote of the Parties present and voting at the meeting. The adopted amendment shall be communicated by the secretariat to the Depositary, who shall circulate it to all Parties for their acceptance.

4. Instruments of acceptance in respect of an amendment shall be deposited with the Depositary. An amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 3 above shall enter into force for those Parties having accepted it on the ninetieth day after the date of receipt by the Depositary of an instrument of acceptance by at least three fourths of the Parties to the Convention.

5. The amendment shall enter into force for any other Party on the ninetieth day after the date on which that Party deposits with the Depositary its instrument of acceptance of the said amendment.

6. For the purposes of this Article, "Parties present and voting" means Parties present and casting an affirmative or negative vote.

ARTICLE 16

ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT OF ANNEXES TO THE CONVENTION

1. Annexes to the Convention shall form an integral part thereof and, unless otherwise expressly provided, a reference to the Convention constitutes at the same time a reference to any annexes thereto. Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 14, paragraphs 2(b) and 7, such annexes shall be restricted to lists, forms and any other material of a descriptive nature that is of a scientific, technical, procedural or administrative character.

2. Annexes to the Convention shall be proposed and adopted in accordance with the procedure set forth in Article 15, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4.

3. An annex that has been adopted in accordance with paragraph 2 above shall enter into force for all Parties to the Convention six months after the date of the communication by the Depositary to such Parties of the adoption of the annex, except for those Parties that have notified the Depositary, in writing, within that period of their non-acceptance of the annex. The annex shall enter into force for Parties which withdraw their notification of non-acceptance on the ninetieth day after the date on which withdrawal of such notification has been received by the Depositary.

4. The proposal, adoption and entry into force of amendments to annexes to the Convention shall be subject to the same procedure as that for the proposal, adoption and entry into force of annexes to the Convention in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 above.

5. If the adoption of an annex or an amendment to an annex involves an amendment to the Convention, that annex or amendment to an annex shall not enter into force until such time as the amendment to the Convention enters into force.

ARTICLE 17

PROTOCOLS

1. The Conference of the Parties may, at any ordinary session, adopt protocols to the Convention.
2. The text of any proposed protocol shall be communicated to the Parties by the secretariat at least six months before such a session.
3. The requirements for the entry into force of any protocol shall be established by that instrument.
4. Only Parties to the Convention may be Parties to a protocol.
5. Decisions under any protocol shall be taken only by the Parties to the protocol concerned.

ARTICLE 18

RIGHT TO VOTE

1. Each Party to the Convention shall have one vote, except as provided for in paragraph 2 below.
2. Regional economic integration organizations, in matters within their competence, shall exercise their right to vote with a number of votes equal to the number of their member States that are Parties to the Convention. Such an organization shall not exercise its right to vote if any of its member States exercises its right, and vice versa.

ARTICLE 19

DEPOSITARY

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be the Depositary of the Convention and of protocols adopted in accordance with Article 17.

ARTICLE 20**SIGNATURE**

This Convention shall be open for signature by States Members of the United Nations or of any of its specialized agencies or that are Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice and by regional economic integration organizations at Rio de Janeiro, during the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and thereafter at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 20 June 1992 to 19 June 1993.

ARTICLE 21**INTERIM ARRANGEMENTS**

1. The secretariat functions referred to in Article 8 will be carried out on an interim basis by the secretariat established by the General Assembly of the United Nations in its resolution 45/212 of 21 December 1990, until the completion of the first session of the Conference of the Parties.
2. The head of the interim secretariat referred to in paragraph 1 above will cooperate closely with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to ensure that the Panel can respond to the need for objective scientific and technical advice. Other relevant scientific bodies could also be consulted.
3. The Global Environment Facility of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development shall be the international entity entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism referred to in Article 11 on an interim basis. In this connection, the Global Environment Facility should be appropriately restructured and its membership made universal to enable it to fulfil the requirements of Article 11.

ARTICLE 22**RATIFICATION, ACCEPTANCE, APPROVAL OR ACCESSION**

1. The Convention shall be subject to ratification, acceptance, approval or accession by States and by regional economic integration organizations. It shall be open for accession from the day after the date on which the Convention is closed for signature. Instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be deposited with the Depositary.
2. Any regional economic integration organization which becomes a Party to the Convention without any of its member

States being a Party shall be bound by all the obligations under the Convention. In the case of such organizations, one or more of whose member States is a Party to the Convention, the organization and its member States shall decide on their respective responsibilities for the performance of their obligations under the Convention. In such cases, the organization and the member States shall not be entitled to exercise rights under the Convention concurrently.

3. In their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, regional economic integration organizations shall declare the extent of their competence with respect to the matters governed by the Convention. These organizations shall also inform the Depositary, who shall in turn inform the Parties, of any substantial modification in the extent of their competence.

ARTICLE 23

ENTRY INTO FORCE

1. The Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the fiftieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

2. For each State or regional economic integration organization that ratifies, accepts or approves the Convention or accedes thereto after the deposit of the fiftieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit by such State or regional economic integration organization of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

3. For the purposes of paragraphs 1 and 2 above, any instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by States members of the organization.

ARTICLE 24

RESERVATIONS

No reservations may be made to the Convention.

ARTICLE 25

WITHDRAWAL

1. At any time after three years from the date on which the Convention has entered into force for a Party, that Party may withdraw from the Convention by giving written notification to the Depositary.

2. Any such withdrawal shall take effect upon expiry of one year from the date of receipt by the Depositary of the notification of withdrawal, or on such later date as may be specified in the notification of withdrawal.

3. Any Party that withdraws from the Convention shall be considered as also having withdrawn from any protocol to which it is a Party.

ARTICLE 26

AUTHENTIC TEXTS

The original of this Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized to that effect, have signed this Convention.

DONE at New York this ninth day of May one thousand nine hundred and ninety-two.

Annex I

Australia
Austria
Belarus^{a/}
Belgium
Bulgaria^{a/}
Canada
Czechoslovakia^{a/}
Denmark
European Economic Community
Estonia^{a/}
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Hungary^{a/}
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Latvia^{a/}
Lithuania^{a/}
Luxembourg
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Poland^{a/}
Portugal
Romania^{a/}
Russian Federation^{a/}
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
Ukraine^{a/}
United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

^{a/} Countries that are undergoing the process of transition to a market economy.

Annex II

Australia
Austria
Belgium
Canada
Denmark
European Economic Community
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Luxembourg
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Portugal
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
United Kingdom of Great
 Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

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11

Divider Title: _____

FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE - Secretariat
CONVENTION - CADRE SUR LES CHANGEMENTS CLIMATIQUES -
Secrétariat

UPDATE ON RATIFICATION OF THE CONVENTION
(as at 7 September 2000)

1. Mauritius	04/09/92	27. Uzbekistan*	20/06/93
2. Seychelles	22/09/92	28. Dominica*	21/06/93
3. Marshall Islands	08/10/92	29. Sweden	23/06/93
4. United States of America	15/10/92	30. Norway	09/07/93
5. Zimbabwe	03/11/92	31. Tunisia	15/07/93
6. Maldives	09/11/92	32. Burkina Faso	02/09/93
7. Monaco	24/11/92	33. Uganda	08/09/93
8. Canada	04/12/92	34. New Zealand	16/09/93
9. Australia	30/12/92	35. Mongolia	30/09/93
10. China	05/01/93	36. Czech Republic	07/10/93
11. Saint Kitts and Nevis	07/01/93	37. Tuvalu	26/10/93
12. Antigua and Barbuda	02/02/93	38. India	01/11/93
13. Ecuador	23/02/93	39. Nauru	11/11/93
14. Fiji	25/02/93	40. Jordan	12/11/93
15. Mexico	11/03/93	41. Micronesia	18/11/93
16. Papua New Guinea	16/03/93	42. Sudan	19/11/93
17. Vanuatu	25/03/93	43. Sri Lanka	23/11/93
18. Cook Islands	20/04/93	44. United Kingdom	08/12/93
19. Guinea	07/05/93	45. Germany	09/12/93
20. Armenia	14/05/93	46. Switzerland	10/12/93
21. Japan	28/05/93	47. Republic of Korea	14/12/93
22. Zambia	28/05/93	48. Netherlands	20/12/93
23. Peru	07/06/93	49. Denmark	21/12/93
24. Algeria	09/06/93	50. Portugal	21/12/93
25. Saint Lucia	14/06/93	51. Spain	21/12/93
26. Iceland	16/06/93	52. E.E.C.	21/12/93

UPDATE ON RATIFICATION OF THE CONVENTION (cont'd)

53. Cuba	05/01/94	86. Grenada	11/08/94
54. Mauritania	20/01/94	87. Uruguay	18/08/94
55. Botswana	27/01/94	88. Indonesia	23/08/94
56. Hungary	24/02/94	89. Slovakia	25/08/94
57. Paraguay	24/02/94	90. Costa Rica	26/08/94
58. Austria	28/02/94	91. Nigeria	29/08/94
59. Brazil	28/02/94	92. Guyana	29/08/94
60. Argentina	11/03/94	93. Kenya	30/08/94
61. Malta	17/03/94	94. Bolivia	03/10/94
62. Barbados	23/03/94	95. Albania *	03/10/94
63. France	25/03/94	96. Senegal	17/10/94
64. Bahamas	29/03/94	97. Cameroon	19/10/94
65. Ethiopia	05/04/94	98. San Marino	28/10/94
66. Italy	15/04/94	99. Belize	31/10/94
67. Bangladesh	15/04/94	100. Comoros	31/10/94
68. Ireland	20/04/94	101. Viet Nam	16/11/94
69. Malawi	21/04/94	102. Myanmar	25/11/94
70. Nepal	02/05/94	103. Côte d'Ivoire	29/11/94
71. Finland	03/05/94	104. Samoa	29/11/94
72. Luxembourg	09/05/94	105. D. P. R. of Korea	05/12/94
73. Pakistan	01/06/94	106. Egypt	05/12/94
74. Chad	07/06/94	107. Lebanon	15/12/94
75. Romania	08/06/94	108. Chile	22/12/94
76. Gambia	10/06/94	109. Bahrain	28/12/94
77. Liechtenstein	22/06/94	110. Kuwait*	28/12/94
78. Trinidad and Tobago	24/06/94	111. Mali	28/12/94
79. Benin	30/06/94	112. Russian Federation	28/12/94
80. Malaysia	13/07/94	113. Saudi Arabia*	28/12/94
81. Estonia	27/07/94	114. Solomon Islands	28/12/94
82. Poland	28/07/94	115. Thailand	28/12/94
83. Georgia *	29/07/94	116. Venezuela	28/12/94
84. Philippines	02/08/94	117. Lao People's D. R.*	04/01/95
85. Greece	04/08/94	118. Jamaica	06/01/95

UPDATE ON RATIFICATION OF THE CONVENTION (cont'd)

119. Zaire	09/01/95	151. United Arab Emirates*	29/12/95
120. Kiribati	07/02/95	152. Syrian Arab Republic*	04/01/96
121. Lesotho	07/02/95	153. Belgium	16/01/96
122. Oman	08/02/95	154. Yemen	21/02/96
123. Togo	08/03/95	155. Niue*	28/02/96
124. Central African Republic	10/03/95	156. Croatia	08/04/96
125. Colombia	22/03/95	157. Republic of Tanzania	17/04/96
126. Latvia	23/03/95	158. Qatar*	18/04/96
127. Lithuania	24/03/95	159. Israel	04/06/96
128. Cape Verde	29/03/95	160. Iran	18/07/96
129. Eritrea*	24/04/95	161. Haiti	25/09/96
130. Bulgaria	12/05/95	162. Swaziland	07/10/96
131. Namibia	16/05/95	163. Congo	14/10/96
132. Azerbaijan	16/05/95	164. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines*	02/12/96
133. Kazakhstan	17/05/95	165. Burundi	06/01/97
134. Panama	23/05/95	166. Ukraine	13/01/97
135. Turkmenistan*	05/06/95	167. Singapore	29/05/97
136. Republic of Moldova	09/06/95	168. South Africa	29/08/97
137. Sierra Leone	22/06/95	169. Yugoslavia	03/09/97
138. Niger	25/07/95	170. Suriname	14/10/97
139. Bhutan	25/08/95	171. Cyprus	15/10/97
140. Mozambique	25/08/95	172. Tajikistan*	07/01/98
141. Djibouti	27/08/95	173. Gabon	21/01/98
142. Ghana	06/09/95	174. The F. Y. Rep. of Macedonia*	28/01/98
143. Honduras	19/10/95	175. Tonga*	20/07/98
144. Guinea-Bissau	27/10/95	176. Rwanda	18/08/98
145. Nicaragua	31/10/95	177. Dominican Republic	07/10/98
146. Slovenia	01/12/95	178. Madagascar	02/06/99
147. El Salvador	04/12/95	179. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	14/06/99
148. Guatemala	15/12/95	180. Sao Tome and Principe	29/09/99
149. Cambodia*	18/12/95	181. Palau	10/12/99
150. Morocco	28/12/95	182. Belarus	11/05/00

UPDATE ON RATIFICATION OF THE CONVENTION (cont'd)

... /..

183. Angola	17/05/00		
184. Kyrgyzstan*	25/05/00		
185. Equatorial Guinea*	16/08/00		
186. Bosnia and Herzegovina*	07/09/00		

*)= Accession

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12

Divider Title: _____

**KYOTO PROTOCOL TO THE
UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE**

The Parties to this Protocol,

*Being Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,
hereinafter referred to as “the Convention”,*

In pursuit of the ultimate objective of the Convention as stated in its Article 2,

Recalling the provisions of the Convention,

Being guided by Article 3 of the Convention,

*Pursuant to the Berlin Mandate adopted by decision 1/CP.1 of the
Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its first session,*

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

For the purposes of this Protocol, the definitions contained in Article 1 of the Convention shall apply. In addition:

1. “Conference of the Parties” means the Conference of the Parties to the Convention.
2. “Convention” means the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, adopted in New York on 9 May 1992.
3. “Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change” means the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change established in 1988 jointly by the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme.
4. “Montreal Protocol” means the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted in Montreal on 16 September 1987 and as subsequently adjusted and amended.
5. “Parties present and voting” means Parties present and casting an affirmative or negative vote.
6. “Party” means, unless the context otherwise indicates, a Party to this Protocol.
7. “Party included in Annex I” means a Party included in Annex I to the Convention, as may be amended, or a Party which has made a notification under Article 4, paragraph 2(g), of the Convention.

Article 2

1. Each Party included in Annex I, in achieving its quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments under Article 3, in order to promote sustainable development, shall:

(a) Implement and/or further elaborate policies and measures in accordance with its national circumstances, such as:

- (i) Enhancement of energy efficiency in relevant sectors of the national economy;
- (ii) Protection and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, taking into account its commitments under relevant international environmental agreements; promotion of sustainable forest management practices, afforestation and reforestation;
- (iii) Promotion of sustainable forms of agriculture in light of climate change considerations;
- (iv) Research on, and promotion, development and increased use of, new and renewable forms of energy, of carbon dioxide sequestration technologies and of advanced and innovative environmentally sound technologies;
- (v) Progressive reduction or phasing out of market imperfections, fiscal incentives, tax and duty exemptions and subsidies in all greenhouse gas emitting sectors that run counter to the objective of the Convention and application of market instruments;
- (vi) Encouragement of appropriate reforms in relevant sectors aimed at promoting policies and measures which limit or reduce emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol;
- (vii) Measures to limit and/or reduce emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol in the transport sector;
- (viii) Limitation and/or reduction of methane emissions through recovery and use in waste management, as well as in the production, transport and distribution of energy;

(b) Cooperate with other such Parties to enhance the individual and combined effectiveness of their policies and measures adopted under this Article, pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 2(e)(i), of the Convention. To this end, these Parties shall take steps to share their experience and exchange information on such policies and measures, including developing ways of improving their comparability, transparency and effectiveness. The Conference of

Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall, at its first session or as soon as practicable thereafter, consider ways to facilitate such cooperation, taking into account all relevant information.

2. The Parties included in Annex I shall pursue limitation or reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol from aviation and marine bunker fuels, working through the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization, respectively.

3. The Parties included in Annex I shall strive to implement policies and measures under this Article in such a way as to minimize adverse effects, including the adverse effects of climate change, effects on international trade, and social, environmental and economic impacts on other Parties, especially developing country Parties and in particular those identified in Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention, taking into account Article 3 of the Convention. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol may take further action, as appropriate, to promote the implementation of the provisions of this paragraph.

4. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol, if it decides that it would be beneficial to coordinate any of the policies and measures in paragraph 1(a) above, taking into account different national circumstances and potential effects, shall consider ways and means to elaborate the coordination of such policies and measures.

Article 3

1. The Parties included in Annex I shall, individually or jointly, ensure that their aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of the greenhouse gases listed in Annex A do not exceed their assigned amounts, calculated pursuant to their quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments inscribed in Annex B and in accordance with the provisions of this Article, with a view to reducing their overall emissions of such gases by at least 5 per cent below 1990 levels in the commitment period 2008 to 2012.

2. Each Party included in Annex I shall, by 2005, have made demonstrable progress in achieving its commitments under this Protocol.

3. The net changes in greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks resulting from direct human-induced land-use change and forestry activities, limited to afforestation, reforestation and deforestation since 1990, measured as verifiable changes in carbon stocks in each commitment period, shall be used to meet the commitments under this Article of each Party included in Annex I. The greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks associated with those activities shall be reported in a transparent and verifiable manner and reviewed in accordance with Articles 7 and 8.

4. Prior to the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol, each Party included in Annex I shall provide, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, data to establish its level of carbon

stocks in 1990 and to enable an estimate to be made of its changes in carbon stocks in subsequent years. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall, at its first session or as soon as practicable thereafter, decide upon modalities, rules and guidelines as to how, and which, additional human-induced activities related to changes in greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks in the agricultural soils and the land-use change and forestry categories shall be added to, or subtracted from, the assigned amounts for Parties included in Annex I, taking into account uncertainties, transparency in reporting, verifiability, the methodological work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the advice provided by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice in accordance with Article 5 and the decisions of the Conference of the Parties. Such a decision shall apply in the second and subsequent commitment periods. A Party may choose to apply such a decision on these additional human-induced activities for its first commitment period, provided that these activities have taken place since 1990.

5. The Parties included in Annex I undergoing the process of transition to a market economy whose base year or period was established pursuant to decision 9/CP.2 of the Conference of the Parties at its second session shall use that base year or period for the implementation of their commitments under this Article. Any other Party included in Annex I undergoing the process of transition to a market economy which has not yet submitted its first national communication under Article 12 of the Convention may also notify the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol that it intends to use an historical base year or period other than 1990 for the implementation of its commitments under this Article. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall decide on the acceptance of such notification.

6. Taking into account Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Convention, in the implementation of their commitments under this Protocol other than those under this Article, a certain degree of flexibility shall be allowed by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol to the Parties included in Annex I undergoing the process of transition to a market economy.

7. In the first quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment period, from 2008 to 2012, the assigned amount for each Party included in Annex I shall be equal to the percentage inscribed for it in Annex B of its aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of the greenhouse gases listed in Annex A in 1990, or the base year or period determined in accordance with paragraph 5 above, multiplied by five. Those Parties included in Annex I for whom land-use change and forestry constituted a net source of greenhouse gas emissions in 1990 shall include in their 1990 emissions base year or period the aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions by sources minus removals by sinks in 1990 from land-use change for the purposes of calculating their assigned amount.

8. Any Party included in Annex I may use 1995 as its base year for hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride, for the purposes of the calculation referred to in paragraph 7 above.

9. Commitments for subsequent periods for Parties included in Annex I shall be established in amendments to Annex B to this Protocol, which shall be adopted in accordance

with the provisions of Article 21, paragraph 7. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall initiate the consideration of such commitments at least seven years before the end of the first commitment period referred to in paragraph 1 above.

10. Any emission reduction units, or any part of an assigned amount, which a Party acquires from another Party in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 or of Article 17 shall be added to the assigned amount for the acquiring Party.

11. Any emission reduction units, or any part of an assigned amount, which a Party transfers to another Party in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 or of Article 17 shall be subtracted from the assigned amount for the transferring Party.

12. Any certified emission reductions which a Party acquires from another Party in accordance with the provisions of Article 12 shall be added to the assigned amount for the acquiring Party.

13. If the emissions of a Party included in Annex I in a commitment period are less than its assigned amount under this Article, this difference shall, on request of that Party, be added to the assigned amount for that Party for subsequent commitment periods.

14. Each Party included in Annex I shall strive to implement the commitments mentioned in paragraph 1 above in such a way as to minimize adverse social, environmental and economic impacts on developing country Parties, particularly those identified in Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention. In line with relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties on the implementation of those paragraphs, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall, at its first session, consider what actions are necessary to minimize the adverse effects of climate change and/or the impacts of response measures on Parties referred to in those paragraphs. Among the issues to be considered shall be the establishment of funding, insurance and transfer of technology.

Article 4

1. Any Parties included in Annex I that have reached an agreement to fulfil their commitments under Article 3 jointly, shall be deemed to have met those commitments provided that their total combined aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of the greenhouse gases listed in Annex A do not exceed their assigned amounts calculated pursuant to their quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments inscribed in Annex B and in accordance with the provisions of Article 3. The respective emission level allocated to each of the Parties to the agreement shall be set out in that agreement.

2. The Parties to any such agreement shall notify the secretariat of the terms of the agreement on the date of deposit of their instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval of this Protocol, or accession thereto. The secretariat shall in turn inform the Parties and signatories to the Convention of the terms of the agreement.

3. Any such agreement shall remain in operation for the duration of the commitment period specified in Article 3, paragraph 7.
4. If Parties acting jointly do so in the framework of, and together with, a regional economic integration organization, any alteration in the composition of the organization after adoption of this Protocol shall not affect existing commitments under this Protocol. Any alteration in the composition of the organization shall only apply for the purposes of those commitments under Article 3 that are adopted subsequent to that alteration.
5. In the event of failure by the Parties to such an agreement to achieve their total combined level of emission reductions, each Party to that agreement shall be responsible for its own level of emissions set out in the agreement.
6. If Parties acting jointly do so in the framework of, and together with, a regional economic integration organization which is itself a Party to this Protocol, each member State of that regional economic integration organization individually, and together with the regional economic integration organization acting in accordance with Article 24, shall, in the event of failure to achieve the total combined level of emission reductions, be responsible for its level of emissions as notified in accordance with this Article.

Article 5

1. Each Party included in Annex I shall have in place, no later than one year prior to the start of the first commitment period, a national system for the estimation of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol. Guidelines for such national systems, which shall incorporate the methodologies specified in paragraph 2 below, shall be decided upon by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol at its first session.
2. Methodologies for estimating anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol shall be those accepted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties at its third session. Where such methodologies are not used, appropriate adjustments shall be applied according to methodologies agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol at its first session. Based on the work of, *inter alia*, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and advice provided by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall regularly review and, as appropriate, revise such methodologies and adjustments, taking fully into account any relevant decisions by the Conference of the Parties. Any revision to methodologies or adjustments shall be used only for the purposes of ascertaining compliance with commitments under Article 3 in respect of any commitment period adopted subsequent to that revision.
3. The global warming potentials used to calculate the carbon dioxide equivalence of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases listed in Annex A shall be those accepted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties at its third session. Based on the work of, *inter*

alia, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and advice provided by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall regularly review and, as appropriate, revise the global warming potential of each such greenhouse gas, taking fully into account any relevant decisions by the Conference of the Parties. Any revision to a global warming potential shall apply only to commitments under Article 3 in respect of any commitment period adopted subsequent to that revision.

Article 6

1. For the purpose of meeting its commitments under Article 3, any Party included in Annex I may transfer to, or acquire from, any other such Party emission reduction units resulting from projects aimed at reducing anthropogenic emissions by sources or enhancing anthropogenic removals by sinks of greenhouse gases in any sector of the economy, provided that:
 - (a) Any such project has the approval of the Parties involved;
 - (b) Any such project provides a reduction in emissions by sources, or an enhancement of removals by sinks, that is additional to any that would otherwise occur;
 - (c) It does not acquire any emission reduction units if it is not in compliance with its obligations under Articles 5 and 7; and
 - (d) The acquisition of emission reduction units shall be supplemental to domestic actions for the purposes of meeting commitments under Article 3.
2. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol may, at its first session or as soon as practicable thereafter, further elaborate guidelines for the implementation of this Article, including for verification and reporting.
3. A Party included in Annex I may authorize legal entities to participate, under its responsibility, in actions leading to the generation, transfer or acquisition under this Article of emission reduction units.
4. If a question of implementation by a Party included in Annex I of the requirements referred to in this Article is identified in accordance with the relevant provisions of Article 8, transfers and acquisitions of emission reduction units may continue to be made after the question has been identified, provided that any such units may not be used by a Party to meet its commitments under Article 3 until any issue of compliance is resolved.

Article 7

1. Each Party included in Annex I shall incorporate in its annual inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, submitted in accordance with the relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties, the necessary supplementary information for the purposes of

ensuring compliance with Article 3, to be determined in accordance with paragraph 4 below.

2. Each Party included in Annex I shall incorporate in its national communication, submitted under Article 12 of the Convention, the supplementary information necessary to demonstrate compliance with its commitments under this Protocol, to be determined in accordance with paragraph 4 below.

3. Each Party included in Annex I shall submit the information required under paragraph 1 above annually, beginning with the first inventory due under the Convention for the first year of the commitment period after this Protocol has entered into force for that Party. Each such Party shall submit the information required under paragraph 2 above as part of the first national communication due under the Convention after this Protocol has entered into force for it and after the adoption of guidelines as provided for in paragraph 4 below. The frequency of subsequent submission of information required under this Article shall be determined by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol, taking into account any timetable for the submission of national communications decided upon by the Conference of the Parties.

4. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall adopt at its first session, and review periodically thereafter, guidelines for the preparation of the information required under this Article, taking into account guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I adopted by the Conference of the Parties. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall also, prior to the first commitment period, decide upon modalities for the accounting of assigned amounts.

Article 8

1. The information submitted under Article 7 by each Party included in Annex I shall be reviewed by expert review teams pursuant to the relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties and in accordance with guidelines adopted for this purpose by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol under paragraph 4 below. The information submitted under Article 7, paragraph 1, by each Party included in Annex I shall be reviewed as part of the annual compilation and accounting of emissions inventories and assigned amounts. Additionally, the information submitted under Article 7, paragraph 2, by each Party included in Annex I shall be reviewed as part of the review of communications.

2. Expert review teams shall be coordinated by the secretariat and shall be composed of experts selected from those nominated by Parties to the Convention and, as appropriate, by intergovernmental organizations, in accordance with guidance provided for this purpose by the Conference of the Parties.

3. The review process shall provide a thorough and comprehensive technical assessment of all aspects of the implementation by a Party of this Protocol. The expert review teams shall prepare a report to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol, assessing the implementation of the commitments of the Party and identifying any potential problems in, and factors influencing, the fulfilment of commitments. Such

reports shall be circulated by the secretariat to all Parties to the Convention. The secretariat shall list those questions of implementation indicated in such reports for further consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol.

4. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall adopt at its first session, and review periodically thereafter, guidelines for the review of implementation of this Protocol by expert review teams taking into account the relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties.

5. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall, with the assistance of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and, as appropriate, the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, consider:

(a) The information submitted by Parties under Article 7 and the reports of the expert reviews thereon conducted under this Article; and

(b) Those questions of implementation listed by the secretariat under paragraph 3 above, as well as any questions raised by Parties.

6. Pursuant to its consideration of the information referred to in paragraph 5 above, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall take decisions on any matter required for the implementation of this Protocol.

Article 9

1. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall periodically review this Protocol in the light of the best available scientific information and assessments on climate change and its impacts, as well as relevant technical, social and economic information. Such reviews shall be coordinated with pertinent reviews under the Convention, in particular those required by Article 4, paragraph 2(d), and Article 7, paragraph 2(a), of the Convention. Based on these reviews, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall take appropriate action.

2. The first review shall take place at the second session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol. Further reviews shall take place at regular intervals and in a timely manner.

Article 10

All Parties, taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and their specific national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances, without introducing any new commitments for Parties not included in Annex I, but reaffirming existing commitments under Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Convention, and continuing to advance the implementation of these commitments in order to achieve sustainable development, taking into account Article 4, paragraphs 3, 5 and 7, of the Convention, shall:

(a) Formulate, where relevant and to the extent possible, cost-effective national and, where appropriate, regional programmes to improve the quality of local emission factors, activity data and/or models which reflect the socio-economic conditions of each Party for the preparation and periodic updating of national inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, using comparable methodologies to be agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties, and consistent with the guidelines for the preparation of national communications adopted by the Conference of the Parties;

(b) Formulate, implement, publish and regularly update national and, where appropriate, regional programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change and measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change:

- (i) Such programmes would, *inter alia*, concern the energy, transport and industry sectors as well as agriculture, forestry and waste management. Furthermore, adaptation technologies and methods for improving spatial planning would improve adaptation to climate change; and
- (ii) Parties included in Annex I shall submit information on action under this Protocol, including national programmes, in accordance with Article 7; and other Parties shall seek to include in their national communications, as appropriate, information on programmes which contain measures that the Party believes contribute to addressing climate change and its adverse impacts, including the abatement of increases in greenhouse gas emissions, and enhancement of and removals by sinks, capacity building and adaptation measures;

(c) Cooperate in the promotion of effective modalities for the development, application and diffusion of, and take all practicable steps to promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, the transfer of, or access to, environmentally sound technologies, know-how, practices and processes pertinent to climate change, in particular to developing countries, including the formulation of policies and programmes for the effective transfer of environmentally sound technologies that are publicly owned or in the public domain and the creation of an enabling environment for the private sector, to promote and enhance the transfer of, and access to, environmentally sound technologies;

(d) Cooperate in scientific and technical research and promote the maintenance and the development of systematic observation systems and development of data archives to reduce uncertainties related to the climate system, the adverse impacts of climate change and the economic and social consequences of various response strategies, and promote the development and strengthening of endogenous capacities and capabilities to participate in international and intergovernmental efforts, programmes and networks on research and systematic observation, taking into account Article 5 of the Convention;

(e) Cooperate in and promote at the international level, and, where appropriate, using existing bodies, the development and implementation of education and training programmes, including the strengthening of national capacity building, in particular human and institutional capacities and the exchange or secondment of personnel to train experts in this field, in particular for developing countries, and facilitate at the national level public awareness of, and public access to information on, climate change. Suitable modalities should be developed to implement these activities through the relevant bodies of the Convention, taking into account Article 6 of the Convention;

(f) Include in their national communications information on programmes and activities undertaken pursuant to this Article in accordance with relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties; and

(g) Give full consideration, in implementing the commitments under this Article, to Article 4, paragraph 8, of the Convention.

Article 11

1. In the implementation of Article 10, Parties shall take into account the provisions of Article 4, paragraphs 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9, of the Convention.

2. In the context of the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Convention, in accordance with the provisions of Article 4, paragraph 3, and Article 11 of the Convention, and through the entity or entities entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism of the Convention, the developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II to the Convention shall:

(a) Provide new and additional financial resources to meet the agreed full costs incurred by developing country Parties in advancing the implementation of existing commitments under Article 4, paragraph 1(a), of the Convention that are covered in Article 10, subparagraph (a); and

(b) Also provide such financial resources, including for the transfer of technology, needed by the developing country Parties to meet the agreed full incremental costs of advancing the implementation of existing commitments under Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Convention that are covered by Article 10 and that are agreed between a developing country Party and the international entity or entities referred to in Article 11 of the Convention, in accordance with that Article.

The implementation of these existing commitments shall take into account the need for adequacy and predictability in the flow of funds and the importance of appropriate burden sharing among developed country Parties. The guidance to the entity or entities entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism of the Convention in relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties, including those agreed before the adoption of this Protocol, shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the provisions of this paragraph.

3. The developed country Parties and other developed Parties in Annex II to the Convention may also provide, and developing country Parties avail themselves of, financial resources for the implementation of Article 10, through bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels.

Article 12

1. A clean development mechanism is hereby defined.

2. The purpose of the clean development mechanism shall be to assist Parties not included in Annex I in achieving sustainable development and in contributing to the ultimate objective of the Convention, and to assist Parties included in Annex I in achieving compliance with their quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments under Article 3.

3. Under the clean development mechanism:

(a) Parties not included in Annex I will benefit from project activities resulting in certified emission reductions; and

(b) Parties included in Annex I may use the certified emission reductions accruing from such project activities to contribute to compliance with part of their quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments under Article 3, as determined by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol.

4. The clean development mechanism shall be subject to the authority and guidance of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol and be supervised by an executive board of the clean development mechanism.

5. Emission reductions resulting from each project activity shall be certified by operational entities to be designated by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol, on the basis of:

(a) Voluntary participation approved by each Party involved;

(b) Real, measurable, and long-term benefits related to the mitigation of climate change; and

(c) Reductions in emissions that are additional to any that would occur in the absence of the certified project activity.

6. The clean development mechanism shall assist in arranging funding of certified project activities as necessary.

7. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall, at its first session, elaborate modalities and procedures with the objective of ensuring transparency, efficiency and accountability through independent auditing and verification of project activities.

8. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall ensure that a share of the proceeds from certified project activities is used to cover administrative expenses as well as to assist developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to meet the costs of adaptation.

9. Participation under the clean development mechanism, including in activities mentioned in paragraph 3(a) above and in the acquisition of certified emission reductions, may involve private and/or public entities, and is to be subject to whatever guidance may be provided by the executive board of the clean development mechanism.

10. Certified emission reductions obtained during the period from the year 2000 up to the beginning of the first commitment period can be used to assist in achieving compliance in the first commitment period.

Article 13

1. The Conference of the Parties, the supreme body of the Convention, shall serve as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol.

2. Parties to the Convention that are not Parties to this Protocol may participate as observers in the proceedings of any session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol. When the Conference of the Parties serves as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol, decisions under this Protocol shall be taken only by those that are Parties to this Protocol.

3. When the Conference of the Parties serves as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol, any member of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties representing a Party to the Convention but, at that time, not a Party to this Protocol, shall be replaced by an additional member to be elected by and from amongst the Parties to this Protocol.

4. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall keep under regular review the implementation of this Protocol and shall make, within its mandate, the decisions necessary to promote its effective implementation. It shall perform the functions assigned to it by this Protocol and shall:

(a) Assess, on the basis of all information made available to it in accordance with the provisions of this Protocol, the implementation of this Protocol by the Parties, the overall effects of the measures taken pursuant to this Protocol, in particular environmental, economic and social effects as well as their cumulative impacts and the extent to which progress towards the objective of the Convention is being achieved;

(b) Periodically examine the obligations of the Parties under this Protocol, giving due consideration to any reviews required by Article 4, paragraph 2(d), and Article 7, paragraph 2, of the Convention, in the light of the objective of the Convention, the experience gained in its implementation and the evolution of scientific and technological knowledge, and in this respect consider and adopt regular reports on the implementation of this Protocol;

(c) Promote and facilitate the exchange of information on measures adopted by the Parties to address climate change and its effects, taking into account the differing circumstances, responsibilities and capabilities of the Parties and their respective commitments under this Protocol;

(d) Facilitate, at the request of two or more Parties, the coordination of measures adopted by them to address climate change and its effects, taking into account the differing circumstances, responsibilities and capabilities of the Parties and their respective commitments under this Protocol;

(e) Promote and guide, in accordance with the objective of the Convention and the provisions of this Protocol, and taking fully into account the relevant decisions by the Conference of the Parties, the development and periodic refinement of comparable methodologies for the effective implementation of this Protocol, to be agreed on by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol;

(f) Make recommendations on any matters necessary for the implementation of this Protocol;

(g) Seek to mobilize additional financial resources in accordance with Article 11, paragraph 2;

(h) Establish such subsidiary bodies as are deemed necessary for the implementation of this Protocol;

(i) Seek and utilize, where appropriate, the services and cooperation of, and information provided by, competent international organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies; and

(j) Exercise such other functions as may be required for the implementation of this Protocol, and consider any assignment resulting from a decision by the Conference of the Parties.

5. The rules of procedure of the Conference of the Parties and financial procedures applied under the Convention shall be applied *mutatis mutandis* under this Protocol, except as may be otherwise decided by consensus by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol.

6. The first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall be convened by the secretariat in conjunction with the first session of the Conference of the Parties that is scheduled after the date of the entry into force of this

Protocol. Subsequent ordinary sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall be held every year and in conjunction with ordinary sessions of the Conference of the Parties, unless otherwise decided by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol.

7. Extraordinary sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall be held at such other times as may be deemed necessary by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol, or at the written request of any Party, provided that, within six months of the request being communicated to the Parties by the secretariat, it is supported by at least one third of the Parties.

8. The United Nations, its specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as any State member thereof or observers thereto not party to the Convention, may be represented at sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol as observers. Any body or agency, whether national or international, governmental or non-governmental, which is qualified in matters covered by this Protocol and which has informed the secretariat of its wish to be represented at a session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol as an observer, may be so admitted unless at least one third of the Parties present object. The admission and participation of observers shall be subject to the rules of procedure, as referred to in paragraph 5 above.

Article 14

1. The secretariat established by Article 8 of the Convention shall serve as the secretariat of this Protocol.

2. Article 8, paragraph 2, of the Convention on the functions of the secretariat, and Article 8, paragraph 3, of the Convention on arrangements made for the functioning of the secretariat, shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to this Protocol. The secretariat shall, in addition, exercise the functions assigned to it under this Protocol.

Article 15

1. The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation established by Articles 9 and 10 of the Convention shall serve as, respectively, the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation of this Protocol. The provisions relating to the functioning of these two bodies under the Convention shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to this Protocol. Sessions of the meetings of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation of this Protocol shall be held in conjunction with the meetings of, respectively, the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation of the Convention.

2. Parties to the Convention that are not Parties to this Protocol may participate as observers in the proceedings of any session of the subsidiary bodies. When the subsidiary

bodies serve as the subsidiary bodies of this Protocol, decisions under this Protocol shall be taken only by those that are Parties to this Protocol.

3. When the subsidiary bodies established by Articles 9 and 10 of the Convention exercise their functions with regard to matters concerning this Protocol, any member of the Bureaux of those subsidiary bodies representing a Party to the Convention but, at that time, not a party to this Protocol, shall be replaced by an additional member to be elected by and from amongst the Parties to this Protocol.

Article 16

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall, as soon as practicable, consider the application to this Protocol of, and modify as appropriate, the multilateral consultative process referred to in Article 13 of the Convention, in the light of any relevant decisions that may be taken by the Conference of the Parties. Any multilateral consultative process that may be applied to this Protocol shall operate without prejudice to the procedures and mechanisms established in accordance with Article 18.

Article 17

The Conference of the Parties shall define the relevant principles, modalities, rules and guidelines, in particular for verification, reporting and accountability for emissions trading. The Parties included in Annex B may participate in emissions trading for the purposes of fulfilling their commitments under Article 3. Any such trading shall be supplemental to domestic actions for the purpose of meeting quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments under that Article.

Article 18

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall, at its first session, approve appropriate and effective procedures and mechanisms to determine and to address cases of non-compliance with the provisions of this Protocol, including through the development of an indicative list of consequences, taking into account the cause, type, degree and frequency of non-compliance. Any procedures and mechanisms under this Article entailing binding consequences shall be adopted by means of an amendment to this Protocol.

Article 19

The provisions of Article 14 of the Convention on settlement of disputes shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to this Protocol.

Article 20

1. Any Party may propose amendments to this Protocol.
2. Amendments to this Protocol shall be adopted at an ordinary session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol. The text of

any proposed amendment to this Protocol shall be communicated to the Parties by the secretariat at least six months before the meeting at which it is proposed for adoption. The secretariat shall also communicate the text of any proposed amendments to the Parties and signatories to the Convention and, for information, to the Depositary.

3. The Parties shall make every effort to reach agreement on any proposed amendment to this Protocol by consensus. If all efforts at consensus have been exhausted, and no agreement reached, the amendment shall as a last resort be adopted by a three-fourths majority vote of the Parties present and voting at the meeting. The adopted amendment shall be communicated by the secretariat to the Depositary, who shall circulate it to all Parties for their acceptance.

4. Instruments of acceptance in respect of an amendment shall be deposited with the Depositary. An amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 3 above shall enter into force for those Parties having accepted it on the ninetieth day after the date of receipt by the Depositary of an instrument of acceptance by at least three fourths of the Parties to this Protocol.

5. The amendment shall enter into force for any other Party on the ninetieth day after the date on which that Party deposits with the Depositary its instrument of acceptance of the said amendment.

Article 21

1. Annexes to this Protocol shall form an integral part thereof and, unless otherwise expressly provided, a reference to this Protocol constitutes at the same time a reference to any annexes thereto. Any annexes adopted after the entry into force of this Protocol shall be restricted to lists, forms and any other material of a descriptive nature that is of a scientific, technical, procedural or administrative character.

2. Any Party may make proposals for an annex to this Protocol and may propose amendments to annexes to this Protocol.

3. Annexes to this Protocol and amendments to annexes to this Protocol shall be adopted at an ordinary session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol. The text of any proposed annex or amendment to an annex shall be communicated to the Parties by the secretariat at least six months before the meeting at which it is proposed for adoption. The secretariat shall also communicate the text of any proposed annex or amendment to an annex to the Parties and signatories to the Convention and, for information, to the Depositary.

4. The Parties shall make every effort to reach agreement on any proposed annex or amendment to an annex by consensus. If all efforts at consensus have been exhausted, and no agreement reached, the annex or amendment to an annex shall as a last resort be adopted by a three-fourths majority vote of the Parties present and voting at the meeting. The adopted annex or amendment to an annex shall be communicated by the secretariat to the Depositary, who shall circulate it to all Parties for their acceptance.

5. An annex, or amendment to an annex other than Annex A or B, that has been adopted in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 above shall enter into force for all Parties to this Protocol six months after the date of the communication by the Depositary to such Parties of the adoption of the annex or adoption of the amendment to the annex, except for those Parties that have notified the Depositary, in writing, within that period of their non-acceptance of the annex or amendment to the annex. The annex or amendment to an annex shall enter into force for Parties which withdraw their notification of non-acceptance on the ninetieth day after the date on which withdrawal of such notification has been received by the Depositary.

6. If the adoption of an annex or an amendment to an annex involves an amendment to this Protocol, that annex or amendment to an annex shall not enter into force until such time as the amendment to this Protocol enters into force.

7. Amendments to Annexes A and B to this Protocol shall be adopted and enter into force in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 20, provided that any amendment to Annex B shall be adopted only with the written consent of the Party concerned.

Article 22

1. Each Party shall have one vote, except as provided for in paragraph 2 below.
2. Regional economic integration organizations, in matters within their competence, shall exercise their right to vote with a number of votes equal to the number of their member States that are Parties to this Protocol. Such an organization shall not exercise its right to vote if any of its member States exercises its right, and vice versa.

Article 23

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be the Depositary of this Protocol.

Article 24

1. This Protocol shall be open for signature and subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by States and regional economic integration organizations which are Parties to the Convention. It shall be open for signature at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 16 March 1998 to 15 March 1999. This Protocol shall be open for accession from the day after the date on which it is closed for signature. Instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be deposited with the Depositary.
2. Any regional economic integration organization which becomes a Party to this Protocol without any of its member States being a Party shall be bound by all the obligations under this Protocol. In the case of such organizations, one or more of whose member States is a Party to this Protocol, the organization and its member States shall decide on their respective responsibilities for the performance of their obligations under this Protocol. In such cases, the organization and the member States shall not be entitled to exercise rights under this Protocol concurrently.

3. In their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, regional economic integration organizations shall declare the extent of their competence with respect to the matters governed by this Protocol. These organizations shall also inform the Depositary, who shall in turn inform the Parties, of any substantial modification in the extent of their competence.

Article 25

1. This Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date on which not less than 55 Parties to the Convention, incorporating Parties included in Annex I which accounted in total for at least 55 per cent of the total carbon dioxide emissions for 1990 of the Parties included in Annex I, have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

2. For the purposes of this Article, "the total carbon dioxide emissions for 1990 of the Parties included in Annex I" means the amount communicated on or before the date of adoption of this Protocol by the Parties included in Annex I in their first national communications submitted in accordance with Article 12 of the Convention.

3. For each State or regional economic integration organization that ratifies, accepts or approves this Protocol or accedes thereto after the conditions set out in paragraph 1 above for entry into force have been fulfilled, this Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

4. For the purposes of this Article, any instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by States members of the organization.

Article 26

No reservations may be made to this Protocol.

Article 27

1. At any time after three years from the date on which this Protocol has entered into force for a Party, that Party may withdraw from this Protocol by giving written notification to the Depositary.

2. Any such withdrawal shall take effect upon expiry of one year from the date of receipt by the Depositary of the notification of withdrawal, or on such later date as may be specified in the notification of withdrawal.

3. Any Party that withdraws from the Convention shall be considered as also having withdrawn from this Protocol.

Article 28

The original of this Protocol, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

DONE at Kyoto this eleventh day of December one thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized to that effect, have affixed their signatures to this Protocol on the dates indicated.

Annex A

Greenhouse gases

Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
Methane (CH₄)
Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

Sectors/source categories

Energy

- Fuel combustion
 - Energy industries
 - Manufacturing industries and construction
 - Transport
 - Other sectors
 - Other
- Fugitive emissions from fuels
 - Solid fuels
 - Oil and natural gas
 - Other

Industrial processes

- Mineral products
- Chemical industry
- Metal production
- Other production
- Production of halocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride
- Consumption of halocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride
- Other

Solvent and other product use

Agriculture

- Enteric fermentation
- Manure management
- Rice cultivation
- Agricultural soils
- Prescribed burning of savannas
- Field burning of agricultural residues
- Other

Waste

Solid waste disposal on land

Wastewater handling

Waste incineration

Other

Annex B

<u>Party</u>	<u>Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment</u> (percentage of base year or period)
Australia	108
Austria	92
Belgium	92
Bulgaria*	92
Canada	94
Croatia*	95
Czech Republic*	92
Denmark	92
Estonia*	92
European Community	92
Finland	92
France	92
Germany	92
Greece	92
Hungary*	94
Iceland	110
Ireland	92
Italy	92
Japan	94
Latvia*	92
Liechtenstein	92
Lithuania*	92
Luxembourg	92
Monaco	92
Netherlands	92
New Zealand	100
Norway	101
Poland*	94
Portugal	92
Romania*	92
Russian Federation*	100
Slovakia*	92
Slovenia*	92
Spain	92
Sweden	92
Switzerland	92
Ukraine*	100
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	92
United States of America	93

* Countries that are undergoing the process of transition to a market economy.

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Divider Title: _____

KYOTO PROTOCOL
STATUS OF RATIFICATION*
(As at 28 September 2000)

COUNTRY	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION OR ACCESSION	REMARKS
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	16/03/98	03/11/98	
ARGENTINA	16/03/98		
AUSTRALIA	29/04/98		
AUSTRIA	29/04/98		
AZERBAIJAN	-----	28/09/00	
BAHAMAS	-----	09/04/99	
BARBADOS	-----	07/08/00	
BELGIUM	29/04/98		
BOLIVIA	09/07/98	30/11/99	
BRAZIL	29/04/98		
BULGARIA	18/09/98		
CANADA	29/04/98		
CHILE	17/06/98		
CHINA	29/05/98		
COOK ISLANDS	16/09/98		(4)
COSTA RICA	27/04/98		
CROATIA	11/03/99		
CUBA	15/03/99		
CZECH REPUBLIC	23/11/98		
CYPRUS	-----	16/07/99	
DENMARK	29/04/98		
ECUADOR	15/01/99	13/01/00	
EGYPT	15/03/99		
EL SALVADOR	08/06/98	30/11/98	
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	-----	16/08/00	
ESTONIA	03/12/98		
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	29/04/98		(1)
FIJI	17/09/98	17/09/98	
FINLAND	29/04/98		

(*) Italics indicate Annex I Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

STATUS OF RATIFICATION (continued)

COUNTRY	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION OR ACCESSION	REMARKS
FRANCE	29/04/98		-- (2)
GEORGIA	-----	16/06/99	
GERMANY	29/04/98		
GREECE	29/04/98		
GUATEMALA	10/07/98	05/10/99	
GUINEA	-----	07/09/00	
HONDURAS	25/02/99	19/07/00	
INDONESIA	13/07/98		
IRELAND	29/04/98		
ISRAEL	16/12/98		
ITALY	29/04/98		
JAMAICA	-----	28/06/99	
JAPAN	28/04/98		
KAZAKHSTAN	12/03/99		
KIRIBATI	-----	07/09/00	
LATVIA	14/12/98		
LESOTHO	-----	06/09/00	
LIECHTENSTEIN	29/06/98		
LITHUANIA	21/09/98		
LUXEMBOURG	29/04/98		
MALAYSIA	12/03/99		
MALDIVES	16/03/98	30/12/98	
MALI	27/01/99		
MALTA	17/04/98		
MARSHALL ISLANDS	17/03/98		
MEXICO	09/06/98	07/09/00	
MICRONESIA (FEDERAL STATES OF)	17/03/98	21/06/99	
MONACO	29/04/98		
MONGOLIA	-----	15/12/99	
NETHERLANDS	29/04/98		

.../...

STATUS OF RATIFICATION (continued)

COUNTRY	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION OR ACCESSION	REMARKS
NEW ZEALAND	22/05/98		
NICARAGUA	07/07/98	18/11/99	
NIGER	23/10/98		
NIUE	08/12/98	06/05/99	(5)
NORWAY	29/04/98		
PALAU	—	10/12/99	
PANAMA	08/06/98	05/03/99	
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	02/03/99		
PARAGUAY	25/08/98	27/8/99	
PERU	13/11/98		
PHILIPPINES	15/04/98		
POLAND	15/07/98		
PORTUGAL	29/04/98		
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	25/09/98		
ROMANIA	05/01/99		
RUSSIAN FEDERATION (THE)	11/03/99		
SAINT LUCIA	16/03/98		
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	19/03/98		
SAMOA	16/03/98		
SEYCHELLES	20/03/98		
SLOVAKIA	26/02/99		
SLOVENIA	21/10/98		
SOLOMON ISLANDS	29/09/98		
SPAIN	29/04/98		
SWEDEN	29/04/98		
SWITZERLAND	16/03/98		
THAILAND	02/02/99		
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	07/01/99	28/01/99	
TURKMENISTAN	28/09/98	11/01/99	

STATUS OF RATIFICATION (continued)

COUNTRY	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION OR ACCESSION	REMARKS
TUVALU	16/11/98	16/11/98	
UKRAINE	15/03/99		
UNITED KINGDOM	29/04/98		
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	12/11/98		
URUGUAY	29/07/98		
VIET NAM	03/12/98		
UZBEKISTAN	20/11/98	12/10/99	
ZAMBIA	05/08/98		
TOTAL	84	30	

Declarations made by Parties upon signature

(1)European Community:

“The European Community and its Member States will fulfil their respective commitments under Article 3, paragraph 1, of the Protocol jointly in accordance with the provisions of Article 4.”

(2)France:

“The French Republic reserves the right, in ratifying the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, to exclude its Overseas Territories from the scope of the Protocol.”

(3)Ireland:

“The European Community and the member States, including Ireland, will fulfil their respective commitments under Article 3, paragraph 1, of the Protocol in accordance with the provisions of Article 4.”

(4)Cook Islands:

“The Government of the Cook Islands declares its understanding that signature and subsequent ratification of the Kyoto Protocol shall in no way constitute a renunciation of any rights under international law concerning State responsibility for the adverse effects of the climate change and that no provision in the Protocol can be interpreted as derogating from principles of general international law.

In this regard, the Government of the Cook Islands further declares that, in light of the best available scientific information and assessment on climate change and its impacts, it considers the emissions reduction obligation in Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol to be inadequate to prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system”.

(5)Niue:

“The Government of Niue declares its understanding that ratification of the Kyoto Protocol shall in no way constitute a renunciation of any rights under international law concerning state responsibility for the adverse effects of climate change and that no provisions in the Protocol can be interpreted as derogating from the principles of general international law.

In this regard, the Government of Niue further declares that, in light of the best available scientific information and assessment of climate change and impacts, it considers the emissions reduction obligations in Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol to be inadequate to prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system”.

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Divider Title: _____



David B. Sandalow

**Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans and International
Environmental and Scientific Affairs**

Head of U.S. Delegation

Thirteenth Sessions of the Subsidiary Bodies

Framework Convention on Climate Change

Lyon, France, September 14, 2000

Climate change is an epic environmental challenge. The United States is committed to meeting the challenge of climate change, both through strong domestic actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and by working with other nations to shape a strong and ratifiable agreement. Let me say in the strongest possible terms: the U.S. is committed to the Kyoto Protocol and to its ratification as soon as possible.

We are pleased at the significant progress being made here in Lyon on issues such as capacity building and compliance. However, the pace of progress on other issues, including the market-based mechanisms, is lagging behind. Clearly, much remains to be done. As many others -- including the Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC, Michael Zammit Cutajar -- have warned here in Lyon, we are running out of time to complete our work in preparation for the sixth Conference of the Parties in The Hague. We must all work hard and with an open mind to succeed at The Hague.

I am pleased to report that the U.S. is starting to win the battle against greenhouse gas emissions. The last few years have produced a widening disparity between the fast growing U.S. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and the much slower growth in greenhouse gas emissions. In 1998 and 1999, the U.S. GDP grew by more than 4% while CO₂ emissions grew by only about 1%. In fact, the growth in U.S. greenhouse emissions is slower than in most European countries.

I would like to spotlight three key issues that the United States believes must be resolved to achieve a ratifiable international agreement.

The **first** is environmental integrity. The Protocol exists to serve an environmental purpose: to begin to reduce the emissions of the gases that will alter the global climate in an unprecedented manner. Any elaboration and implementation of the Protocol must assure the world that the reductions and removals of greenhouse gases from the atmosphere have actually occurred. Toward this end, the United States has taken the lead in proposing comprehensive, effective and binding rules to monitor and report emissions and removals, to track emission trades and to encourage compliance with the obligations of the Protocol. The United States has also supported legally binding consequences for exceeding emissions targets. We believe such consequences should make the atmosphere whole, and thereby help to improve the environment. Furthermore, the U.S. believes these measures should be agreed in advance.

The **second** issue is cost-effectiveness. Over the long run, predictable, cost-effective reductions will allow for the greatest environmental benefit possible for every dollar

spent on climate change. Cost-effective action is only possible if the Kyoto mechanisms and sinks can be implemented as widely and as simply as possible while preserving the environmental integrity of the Protocol. Overly bureaucratic requirements or artificial limits on these important tools will only restrict the ability of the Parties to act and undermine support for the Protocol.

The **third** issue is participation by developing countries. Climate change is a global problem that requires a global solution. Industrialized countries must take the lead, but other countries must also contribute in ways that promote their sustainable development. Many developing countries are already making significant strides to improve energy efficiency, slow deforestation and otherwise stem their emissions growth. The Clean Development Mechanism will provide the means for many countries to take additional action while growing their economies.

Shaping the rules and procedures of the Kyoto Protocol is a highly complex and complicated process. We must succeed. We must rely on science to guide our negotiations and take strength in our common commitment to protect this earth for future generations. Thank you.

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