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BONN, GERMANY

# COP05

**COP PRESIDENT: JAN SZYSZKO,**

MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, NATURAL RESOURCES  
AND FORESTRY OF POLAND.



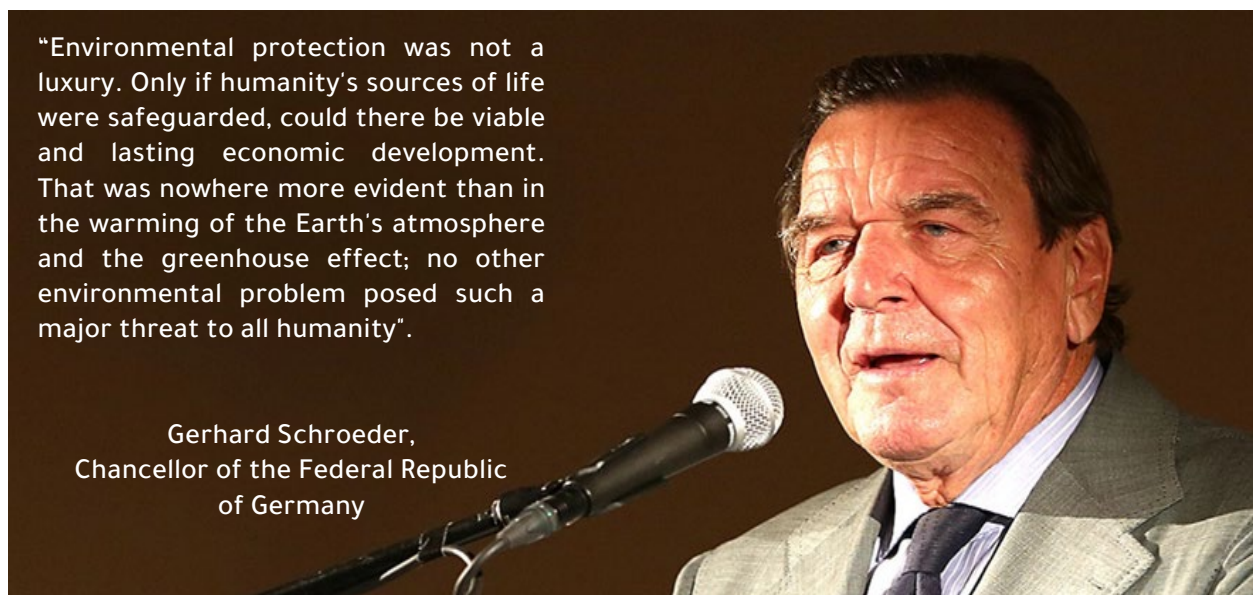
## Summit Kickoff:

With over 3000 participants in attendance and 165 Parties represented, delegates continued their work toward fulfilling the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA) adopted at the Fourth Conference of the Parties (COP4) in November 1998.

The summit focused on providing financial and technical support for capacity building in developing countries through the Financial Mechanism and bilateral and multilateral agencies. The capacity-building activities and programs of developing countries are comprehensively evaluated to determine their effectiveness, identify gaps and weaknesses in ongoing efforts, and further detail the special needs of developing countries.

“Environmental protection was not a luxury. Only if humanity’s sources of life were safeguarded, could there be viable and lasting economic development. That was nowhere more evident than in the warming of the Earth’s atmosphere and the greenhouse effect; no other environmental problem posed such a major threat to all humanity”.

Gerhard Schroeder,  
Chancellor of the Federal Republic  
of Germany



## Summit Conclusions and Recommendations:

- The decision outlines issues to be considered in the assessment, including ways and means for capacity building to strengthen FCCC national focal points, build expertise, strengthen institutions, conduct training and seminars, and exchange programmes for the personnel of developing country institutions.
- COP5 adopted a decision on the relationship between efforts to protect the stratospheric ozone layer and efforts to safeguard the global climate system.
- Delegates considered the report on the meeting of IPCC and the Montreal Protocol's Technical and Economic Assessment Panel on ways and means of limiting hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs). The meeting highlighted, inter alia, the complexity of links between ozone depletion and climate change mitigation activities; the multiplicity of solutions required to address these global climate change issues; and the desirability of solutions tailored to regional or national needs.
- COP5 endorsed the SBSTA conclusions (FCCC/1999/SBSTA/L.21), which note the need to develop endogenous capacities, technologies and know-how to enable Parties to evaluate and implement appropriate adaptation strategies; recognize that such technologies are important to countries vulnerable to sea-level rise; and state that further work on such technologies, including their transfer, should be considered as part of the transfer of technology consultative process.

