

13-25 NOV. 2000

HAGUE, NETHERLANDS

COP06

COP PRESIDENT: JAN PRONK,

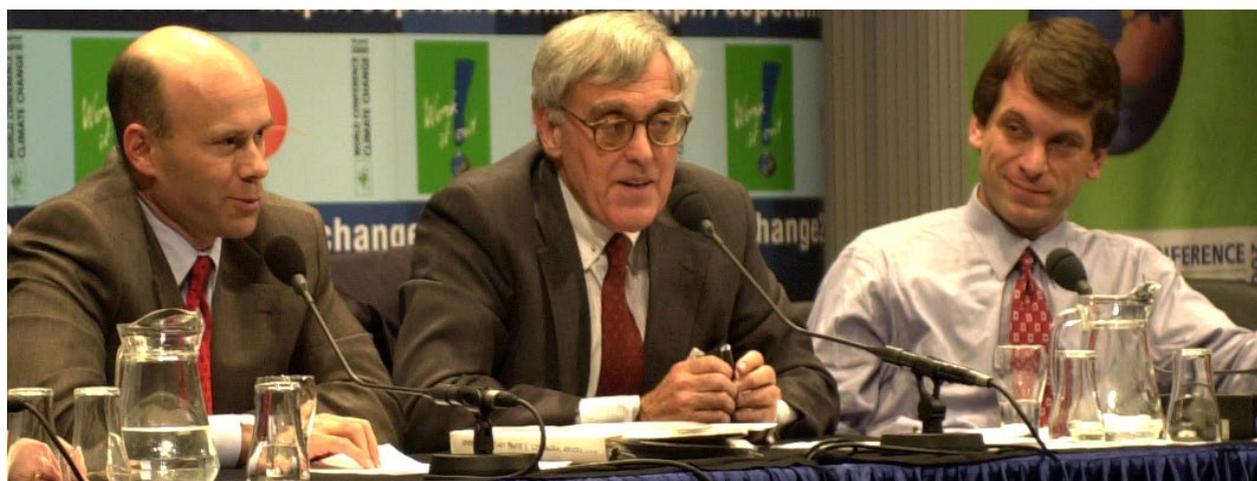
MINISTER OF HOUSING, SPATIAL PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT OF THE NETHERLANDS.



Summit Kickoff:

Over 7,000 participants from 182 governments, 323 intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and 443 media outlets were in attendance. The meeting was intended to bring to a close more than two years of preparations and negotiations set out in the UNFCCC's 1998 Buenos Aires Plan of Action.

The meeting aimed at setting the operational details for commitments to reducing emissions of greenhouse gases under the 1997 Kyoto Protocol. Delegates met with the aim of reducing differences in resolution texts on issues related to the Protocol and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including technology transfer and capacity building to assist developing countries, negative impacts of climate change, best practices in domestic policies to address greenhouse gas emissions, and issues related to Land use and land use change and forestry.



COP6 President, Jan Pronk (the Netherlands), attempted to facilitate progress on the many disputed political and technical issues by convening high-level informal Plenary sessions to address the key political issues as follows: capacity building, technology transfer, adverse effects, guidance to the Global Environment Facility (GEF); mechanisms –LULUCF, compliance, policies and measures– and accounting, reporting and review.

During the second week, the delegates had failed to reach an agreement. This prompted President Pronk to convene a final high-level informal plenary, during which he announced that the meetings of the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties (“COP6 bis”) would resume in Bonn, Germany, from 16 to 27 July 2001.

COP6 bis, (COP6 Part II), Bonn, Germany:

COP6 (COP6 Part II) negotiations resumed on 17-27 July 2001, in Bonn, Germany, with Over 4,600 participants from 181 governments, 254 intergovernmental, non-governmental and other observer organizations, and 332 media outlets were in attendance.

On 16-18 July, delegates met in closed negotiating groups to reduce differences on texts for decisions on a range of issues related to the Protocol and the UNFCCC, including: financial issues; the mechanisms; compliance; and land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF).

Summit Conclusions and Recommendations:

- Agreement was reached on most of the major political issues, to the surprise of most observers, given the low expectations that preceded the meeting. High-level discussions over the weekend resulted in a Political Declaration by a number of developed countries, in which they pledged additional funding for climate change activities for developing countries.
- The agreement recognizes the need for “new and additional funding” and establishes three new funds to provide assistance for needs associated with climate change: a fund for climate change that supports a series of climate measures, a least-developed-country fund to support National Adaptation Programs of Action, and a Kyoto Protocol Adaptation Fund (AF) supported by a CDM levy and voluntary contributions. All decisions on some significant issues were also referred to the Seventh Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change COP7; the delegates will try to finish the rest of their negotiations.